



SENATE MANUAL \* 328.75  
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1944

CONTAINING THE

STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

OF

THE UNITED STATES SENATE

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, DECLARATION  
OF INDEPENDENCE, ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, THE  
ORDINANCE OF 1787, JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, ETC.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES  
SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS



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SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 323

(Submitted by Mr. Byrd)

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*September 1, 1944.*

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Rules be, and it is hereby, directed to prepare a revised edition of the Senate Rules and Manual for the use of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and that one thousand five hundred additional copies shall be printed and bound, which one thousand copies shall be for the Senate, two hundred copies for the use of the Committee on Rules, and the remaining three hundred copies shall be bound in full morocco and tagged as to contents and delivered as may be directed by the committee.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,  
*Secretary.*

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## COMMITTEE ON RULES

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# STANDING RULES FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

[Rules adopted Jan. 11, effective Jan. 21, 1884. Citations to all amendments are indicated by footnotes. Changes made in the last Congress are shown in *italic*]

## RULE I

### APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR TO THE CHAIR

1. In the absence of the Vice President, the Senate shall choose a President pro tempore.<sup>1</sup> [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.]

2. In the absence of the Vice President, and pending the election of a President pro tempore, the Secretary of the Senate, or in his absence the Chief Clerk, shall perform the duties of the Chair. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.]

3. The President pro tempore shall have the right to name in open Senate, or, if absent, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except by unanimous consent.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.]

4.<sup>2</sup> In event of a vacancy in the office of the Vice President,<sup>3</sup> or whenever the powers and duties of the President

<sup>1</sup> On motion by Mr. Evarts, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the tenure of office of the President pro tempore and having been amended on the motion of Mr. Turpie to read as follows;

*Resolved*, That it is competent for the Senate to elect a President pro tempore, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected, and shall execute the duties thereof during all future absences of the Vice President until the Senate otherwise order. After debate, the resolution as amended was agreed to.

[S. Jour. 165, 51-1, Mar. 12, 1890.]

\* As amended S. Jour. 254, 56-1, Apr. 6, 1900; S. Jour. 41, 68-3, Dec. 15, 1904.

\* As amended S. Jour. 331, 332, 57-1, Apr. 18, 1902.

shall devolve on the Vice President, the President *pro tempore*<sup>1</sup> shall have the right to name, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair during his absence; and the Senator so named shall have the right to name in open session, or in writing, if absent, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond adjournment, except by unanimous consent.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.]

## RULE II

### OATHS, ETC.

The oaths or affirmations required by the Constitution and prescribed by law shall be taken and subscribed by each Senator, in open Senate, before entering upon his duties.

[See page 46.]

## RULE III

### COMMENCEMENT OF DAILY SESSIONS

1. The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, and any mistake made in the entries corrected. The reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent; and when any motion shall be made to amend or correct the same, it shall be deemed a privileged question, and proceeded with until disposed of.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. VI, XLIX.]

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That whenever a Senator shall be designated by the President *pro tempore* to perform the duties of the Chair during his temporary absence he shall be empowered to sign, as acting President *pro tempore*, the enrolled bills and joint resolutions coming from the House of Representatives for presentation to the President of the United States.

[S. Jour. 47, 58-3, Jan. 4, 1905.]

2. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VI.]

## RULE IV

### JOURNAL

1. The proceedings of the Senate shall be briefly and accurately stated on the Journal. Messages of the President in full; titles of bills and joint resolutions, and such parts as shall be affected by proposed amendments; every vote, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, shall be entered.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VIII.]

2. The legislative, the executive, the confidential legislative proceedings, and the proceedings when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, shall each be recorded in a separate book.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIX.]

## RULE V

### QUORUM—ABSENT SENATORS MAY BE SENT FOR

1. No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VIII.]

2. If, at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate, a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VII.]

3. Whenever upon such roll call it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present, a majority of the Senators present

may direct the Sergeant at Arms to request, and, when necessary, to compel the attendance of the absent Senators, which order shall be determined without debate; and pending its execution, and until a quorum shall be present, no debate nor motion, except to adjourn, shall be in order.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. VII, VIII.]

## RULE VI

### PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

1. The presentation of the credentials<sup>1</sup> of Senators elect and other questions of privilege shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and all questions and motions

#### 1 FORMS FOR CREDENTIALS OF SENATORS

Mr. Copeland submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the Senate, the following are convenient and sufficient forms of certificate of election of a Senator or the appointment of a Senator, to be signed by the executive of any State in pursuance of the Constitution and the statutes of the United States:

#### CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

*"To the President of the Senate of the United States:*

*"This is to certify that on the — day of —, 19—, A— B— was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of — a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 19—.*

*"Witness: His excellency our governor —, and our seal hereto affixed at — this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 19—.*

*"By the governor:*

*"C— D—,  
Governor.*

*"E— F—,  
Secretary of State."*

arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials<sup>1</sup> shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the certificates of election of Senators by entering in a well-bound book kept for that purpose the date of the election, the name of the person elected and the vote given at the election, the date of the certificate, the name of the governor and the secretary of state signing and countersigning the same, and the State from which such Senator is elected.

## RULE VII

### MORNING BUSINESS

1. After the Journal is read, the Presiding Officer shall lay before the Senate messages from the President, reports and

#### <sup>1</sup> CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT

*"To the President of the Senate of the United States:*

*"This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of —, I, A— B—, the governor of said State, do hereby appoint C— D— a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein, caused by the — of E— F—, is filled by election as provided by law.*

*"Witness: His excellency our governor —, and our seal hereto affixed at — this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 19—.*

*"By the governor:*

*"G— H—,  
"Governor.*

*"I— J—,*

*"Secretary of State."*

*Resolved.* That the Secretary of the Senate shall send copies of these suggested forms and these resolutions to the executive and secretary of each State wherein an election is about to take place or an appointment is to be made in season that they may use such forms if they see fit.

[S. Jour. 17, 73-2, Jan. 4, 1934.]



communications from the heads of Departments,<sup>1</sup> and other communications addressed to the Senate, and such bills, joint resolutions, and other messages from the House of Representatives as may remain upon his table from any previous day's session undisposed of. The Presiding Officer shall then call for, in the following order:

The presentation of petitions and memorials.

Reports of standing and select committees.

The introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

Concurrent and other resolutions.<sup>2</sup>

All of which shall be received and disposed of in such order, unless unanimous consent shall be otherwise given.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

2. <sup>3</sup> Senators having petitions, memorials, pension bills, bills for the payment of private claims or for the correction of naval or military records to present after the morning hour may deliver them to the Secretary of the Senate, indorsing upon them their names and the reference or disposition to be made thereof, and said petitions, memorials, and bills shall, with the approval of the Presiding Officer, be entered on the Journal with the names of the Senators presenting them as having been read twice and referred to the appropriate committees, and the Secretary of the Senate

<sup>1</sup> On motion of Mr. Lodge, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution; which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That no communications from heads of departments, commissioners, chiefs of bureaus, or other executive officers, except when authorized or required by law, or when made in response to a resolution of the Senate, will be received by the Senate unless such communications shall be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

[S. Jour. 122, 60-1, Jan. 16, 1908.]

<sup>2</sup> On motion by Mr. Hoar:

*Ordered*, That until otherwise ordered, the Chair shall proceed with the call for resolutions to be newly offered before laying before the Senate resolutions which came over from a former day.

[S. Jour. 102, 49-1, Dec. 17, 1885.]

<sup>3</sup> As amended S. Jour. 548, 59-1, May 31, 1906.

shall furnish a transcript of such entries to the official reporter of debates for publication in the Record.

<sup>1</sup> It shall not be in order to interrupt a Senator having the floor for the purpose of introducing any memorial, petition, report of a committee, resolution, or bill. It shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce this rule without any point of order hereunder being made by a Senator.

3. Until the morning business shall have been concluded, and so announced from the Chair, or until the hour of 1 o'clock has arrived, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the Calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer, unless by unanimous consent; and if such consent be given, the motion shall not be subject to amendment, and shall be decided without debate upon the merits of the subject proposed to be taken up <sup>2</sup>: *Provided, however, That on Mondays the Calendar shall be called under Rule VIII, and during the morning hour no motion shall be entertained to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the Calendar except the motion to continue the consideration of a bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject against objection as provided in Rule VIII.*

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

4. Every petition or memorial shall be referred, without putting the question, unless objection to such reference is made; in which case all motions for the reception or reference of such petition, memorial, or other paper shall be put in

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 548, 59-1, May 31, 1906.

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour. 290, 65-2, July 2, 1918.

the order in which the same shall be made, and shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIX.]

5. <sup>1</sup> Every petition or memorial shall be signed by the petitioner or memorialist and have indorsed thereon a brief statement of its contents, and shall be presented and referred without debate. But no petition or memorial <sup>2</sup> or other paper signed by citizens or subjects of a foreign power shall be received, unless the same be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIX.]

6. <sup>3</sup> That only a brief statement of the contents, as provided for in Rule VII, paragraph five, of such communications as are presented under the order of business "Presentation of petitions and memorials" shall be printed in the Congressional Record; and that no other portion of such communications shall be inserted in the Record unless specifically so ordered by vote of the Senate, as provided for in Rule XXIX, paragraph one; except that communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, Territories, and insular possessions shall be printed in full in the Record whenever presented, and the original copies of such communications shall be retained in the files of the Secretary of the Senate.

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 427, 428, 50-1, Mar. 6, 1888.

<sup>2</sup> On motion by Mr. Manderson:

*Ordered*, That when petitions and memorials are ordered printed in the Congressional Record the order shall be deemed to apply to the body of the petition only, and the names attached to said petition or memorial shall not be printed unless specially ordered by the Senate.

[S. Jour. 280, 49-2, Feb. 7, 1887]

<sup>3</sup> As amended S. Jour. 298, 65-1, Oct. 5, 1917.

7.<sup>1</sup> The Presiding Officer may at any time lay, and it shall be in order at any time for a Senator to move to lay, before the Senate, any bill or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or the House of Representatives, and any question pending at that time shall be suspended for this purpose. Any motion so made shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

## RULE VIII

### ORDER OF BUSINESS

At the conclusion of the morning business for each day, unless upon motion the Senate shall at any time otherwise order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions, and continue such consideration until 2 o'clock;<sup>2</sup> and bills and resolutions that are not objected to shall be taken up in their order, and each Senator shall be entitled to speak once and for five minutes only upon any question; and the objection may be interposed at any stage of the proceedings, but upon motion the Senate may continue such consideration; and this order shall commence immediately after the call for "concurrent and other resolutions," and shall take precedence of the unfinished business and other special orders. But if the Senate shall proceed with the consideration of any matter notwithstanding an objection, the foregoing provisions touching debate shall not apply.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 431, 48-1, Mar. 17, 1884.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Hoar submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That after to-day, unless otherwise ordered, the morning hour shall terminate at the expiration of two hours after the meeting of the Senate.

[S. Jour. 1266, 50-1, Aug. 10, 1888.]

<sup>1</sup> All motions made before 2 o'clock to proceed to the consideration of any matter shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

## RULE IX

### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Immediately after the consideration of cases not objected to upon the Calendar is completed, and not later than 2 o'clock if there shall be no special orders for that time, the Calendar of General Orders shall be taken up and proceeded with in its order, beginning with the first subject on the Calendar next after the last subject disposed of in proceeding with the Calendar; and in such case the following motions shall be in order at any time as privileged motions, save as against a motion to adjourn, or to proceed to the consideration of executive business, or questions of privilege, to wit:

First. A motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation or revenue bill.

Second. A motion to proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the Calendar, which motion shall not be open to amendment.

Third. A motion to pass over the pending subject, which if carried shall have the effect to leave such subject without prejudice in its place on the Calendar.

Fourth. A motion to place such subject at the foot of the Calendar.

Each of the foregoing motions shall be decided without debate and shall have precedence in the order above named,

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 442, 48-1, Mar. 19, 1884.

and may be submitted as in the nature and with all the rights of questions of order.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XIV, XXXIII.]

## RULE X

### SPECIAL ORDERS

1. Any subject may, by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, be made a special order; and when the time so fixed for its consideration arrives the Presiding Officer shall lay it before the Senate, unless there be unfinished business of the preceding day, and if it is not finally disposed of on that day it shall take its place on the Calendar of Special Orders in the order of time at which it was made special, unless it shall become by adjournment the unfinished business.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVIII, XXXIII.]

2. When two or more special orders have been made for the same time, they shall have precedence according to the order in which they were severally assigned, and that order shall only be changed by direction of the Senate.

<sup>1</sup>And all motions to change such order, or to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVIII, XXXIII.]

## RULE XI

### OBJECTION TO READING A PAPER

When the reading of a paper is called for, and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXII.]

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<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 442, 48-1, Mar. 19, 1884.

## RULE XII

## VOTING, ETC.

1. When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate; and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for sufficient reasons, with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLI.]

2. When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate; and these proceedings shall be had after the roll call and before the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVII, XLI.]

3.<sup>1</sup> No request by a Senator for unanimous consent for the taking of a final vote on a specified date upon the passage of a bill or joint resolution shall be submitted to the Senate for agreement thereto until, upon a roll call ordered for the purpose by the presiding officer, it shall be disclosed that a quorum of the Senate is present; and when a unanimous

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 74, 63-2, Jan. 16, 1914.

consent is thus given the same shall operate as the order of the Senate, but any unanimous consent may be revoked by another unanimous consent granted in the manner prescribed above upon one day's notice.

## RULE XIII

### RECONSIDERATION

1. When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side or who has not voted<sup>1</sup> may, on the same day or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration; and if the Senate shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote,<sup>2</sup> and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIII.]

2. When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message, upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate and been communicated to the House of Representatives, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIII.]

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 357, 71-2, May 16, 1930.

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour. 945, 49-1, June 21, 1886.



## RULE XIV

## BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND RESOLUTIONS

1. Whenever a bill or joint resolution shall be offered, its introduction shall, if objected to, be postponed for one day.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXIII.]

2. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its passage, which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise; and the Presiding Officer shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second, or third: <sup>1</sup>*Provided*, That the first or second reading of each bill may be by title only, unless the Senate in any case shall otherwise order.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXII.]

3. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee; bills and joint resolutions introduced on leave, and bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives, shall be read once, and may be read twice, on the same day, if not objected to, for reference, but shall not be considered on that day <sup>2</sup> nor debated, except for reference, unless by unanimous consent.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXV.]

4. Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, not having previously been read, shall be read once, and twice, if not objected to, on the same day, and placed

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 71, 63-2, Jan. 14, 1914.

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour. 357, 71-2, May 16, 1930.

on the Calendar in the order in which the same may be reported; and every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave, and every bill and joint resolution of the House of Representatives which shall have received a first and second reading without being referred to a committee, shall, if objection be made to further proceeding thereon, be placed on the Calendar.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXV.]

5. All resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXV.]

## RULE XV<sup>1</sup>

### BILLS

1. When a bill or resolution shall have been ordered to be read a third time, it shall not be in order to propose amendments, unless by unanimous consent, but it shall be in order at any time before the passage of any bill or resolution to move its commitment; and when the bill or resolution shall again be reported from the committee it shall be placed on the Calendar.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XXVI, XXX.]

2. Whenever a private bill is under consideration, it shall be in order to move, as a substitute for it, a resolution of the Senate referring the case to the Court of Claims, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883.

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 357, 71-2, May 16, 1930.

## RULE XVI

## AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS

1. All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations,<sup>1</sup> and no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate submitted in accordance with law.

2. <sup>2</sup> The Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, and if an appropriation bill is reported to the Senate containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, a point of order may be made against the bill, and if the point is sustained, the bill shall be recommended to the Committee on Appropriations.<sup>3</sup>

3. All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and when actually proposed to the

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 86, 55-3, Jan. 23, 1899; S. Jour. 140, 66-1; July 23, 1919.

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour. 126, 67-2, Mar. 6, 1922.

<sup>3</sup> By direction of the Committee on Rules (Mar. 4, 1931) the second paragraph of Clause 1 of Rule 16, as amended and adopted on Mar. 6, 1922, was divided and all that part after the proviso transferred to the end of Rule XVI, and as so revised the paragraphs were renumbered and the words "*Provided, however*" stricken out.

bill no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received; in like manner, amendments proposing new items of appropriation to river and harbor bills shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Commerce; also amendments to bills establishing post roads, or proposing new post roads, shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

(Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.

4. No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate; and any amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.

5. No amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

(Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.

6. <sup>1</sup> That three members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture is being considered by

<sup>1</sup> By direction of the Committee on Rules (Mar. 4, 1931) the second paragraph of Clause 1 of Rule 16, as amended and adopted on Mar. 6, 1922, was divided and all that part after the proviso transferred to the end of Rule XVI, and as so revised the paragraphs were renumbered and the words "*Provided however*" stricken out.

the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry shall be a member of the conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said agricultural appropriation bill; that three members of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department is being considered by the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said Post Office appropriation bill; that three members of the Committee on Military Affairs, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the Department of War is being considered by the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on Military Affairs shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said bill making appropriations for the Department of War; that three members of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Navy is being considered by the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on Naval Affairs shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said bill

making appropriations for the Department of the Navy; that three members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia is being considered by the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on the District of Columbia shall be a member of the conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said District of Columbia appropriation bill; that three members of the Committee on Commerce, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the items pertaining to rivers and harbors are being considered by the Committee on Appropriations in the bill making appropriations for the Department of War, and at least one member of the Committee on Commerce shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon items pertaining to rivers and harbors contained in the bill making appropriations for the Department of War; and that three members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the items pertaining to the Diplomatic and Consular Service are being considered by the Committee on Appropriations in the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and at least one member of the Committee on Foreign Relations shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House when the items pertaining to the

Diplomatic and Consular Service are being considered in the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice.<sup>1</sup>

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.]

## RULE XVII

AMENDMENT MAY BE LAID ON THE TABLE WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE BILL

When an amendment proposed to any pending measure is laid on the table, it shall not carry with it, or prejudice, such measure.

## RULE XVIII

AMENDMENTS—DIVISION OF A QUESTION

If the question in debate contains several propositions, any Senator may have the same divided, except a motion to strike out and insert, which shall not be divided; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor shall it prevent a motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion to strike out prevent a motion to strike out and insert. But pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as a question; and motions to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XXXV, XXXVI.]

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<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 95, 71-3, Jan. 15, 1931.

## RULE XIX

## DEBATE

1. When a Senator desires to speak, he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer; and no Senator shall speak more than twice upon any one question in debate on the same day without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVII, XXXIX.]

2. <sup>1</sup> No Senator in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII.]

3. <sup>1</sup> No Senator in debate shall refer offensively to any State of the Union.

4. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator may, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order he shall sit down, and not proceed without leave of the Senate, which, if granted, shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order, which motion shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII.]

5. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, upon the demand of the Senator or of any other

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 301, 57-1, Apr. 8, 1902.



Senator the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing, and read at the table for the information of the Senate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII]

6. <sup>1</sup> Whenever confusion arises in the Chamber or the galleries, or demonstrations of approval or disapproval are indulged in by the occupants of the galleries, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator.

## RULE XX

### QUESTIONS OF ORDER

1. A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is dividing, and, unless submitted to the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate. When an appeal is taken, any subsequent question of order which may arise before the decision of such appeal shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate; and every appeal therefrom shall be decided at once, and without debate; and any appeal may be laid on the table without prejudice to the pending proposition, and thereupon shall be held as affirming the decision of the Presiding Officer.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.]

2. The Presiding Officer may submit any question of order for the decision of the Senate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.]

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<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 71, 63-2, Jan. 14, 1914.

## RULE XXI

## MOTIONS

1. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Presiding Officer or by any Senator, and shall be read before the same shall be debated. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XX.]

2. Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XX.]

## RULE XXII

## PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—

To adjourn.

To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.

To take a recess.

To proceed to the consideration of executive business.

To lay on the table.

To postpone indefinitely.

To postpone to a day certain.

To commit.

To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.]

<sup>1</sup> If at any time a motion, signed by sixteen Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any pending measure is presented to the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the Secretary call the roll, and, upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by an aye-and-nay vote the question:

“Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?”

And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by a two-thirds vote of those voting, then said measure shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the pending measure, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless the same has been presented and read prior to that time. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

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<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 234, 64-2, Mar. 8, 1917.

## RULE XXIII

## PREAMBLES

When a bill or resolution is accompanied by a preamble, the question shall first be put on the bill or resolution and then on the preamble, which may be withdrawn by a mover before an amendment of the same, or ordering of the yeas and nays; or it may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill or resolution, and shall be a final disposition of such preamble.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXVI.]

## RULE XXIV

## APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

1. In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall proceed by ballot to appoint severally the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same. A majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall elect the other members thereof. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, unless otherwise ordered, and a plurality of votes shall appoint.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XI.]

2. When a chairman of a committee shall resign or cease to serve on a committee, and the Presiding Officer be authorized by the Senate to fill the vacancy in such committee, unless specially otherwise ordered, it shall be only to fill up the number on the committee.

## RULE XXV

STANDING COMMITTEES<sup>1</sup>

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to consist of twenty Senators.

Committee on Appropriations, to consist of *twenty-five* Senators.

Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of *eight* Senators, to which shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same: *Provided*, That any such resolution relating to substantive matter within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the Senate shall be first referred to such committee.

Committee on Banking and Currency, to consist of twenty Senators.

Committee on Civil Service, to consist of ten Senators.

Committee on Claims, to consist of thirteen Senators.

Committee on Commerce, to consist of twenty Senators.

Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of fifteen Senators.

Committee on Education and Labor, to consist of eighteen Senators.

Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three Senators, who shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate,

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<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Res. 52, 78-1, Jan. 14, 1943.

and which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives, and which, or some one of which, shall examine all bills or joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, to consist of *eight* Senators.

Committee on Finance, to consist of twenty-one Senators.

Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of twenty-three Senators.

Committee on Immigration, to consist of fourteen Senators.

Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of fourteen Senators.

Committee on Interoceanic Canals, to consist of eight Senators.

Committee on Interstate Commerce, to consist of twenty-one Senators.

Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to consist of seventeen Senators.

Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of eighteen Senators.

Committee on the Library, to consist of ten Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

Committee on Manufactures, to consist of thirteen Senators.

Committee on Military Affairs, to consist of eighteen Senators.

Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of thirteen Senators.

Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of *eighteen* Senators.

Committee on Patents, to consist of *eight* Senators.

Committee on Pensions, to consist of eleven Senators.

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of nineteen Senators.

Committee on Printing, to consist of eight Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

Committee on Privileges and Elections, to consist of seventeen Senators.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of fourteen Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to consist of fifteen Senators.

Committee on Rules, to consist of thirteen Senators.

Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to consist of seventeen Senators.

2. The said committees shall continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed.<sup>1</sup>

#### QUORUM OF COMMITTEES<sup>2</sup>

3. That the several standing committees of the Senate having a membership of more than three Senators are hereby respectively authorized to fix, each for itself, the number of its members who shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of such business as may be considered by said

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 44, 67-1, Apr. 18, 1921.

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour. 271, 62-2, Apr. 12, 1912.

committee; but in no case shall a committee, acting under authority of this resolution, fix as a quorum thereof any number less than one-third of its entire membership, nor shall any report be made to the Senate that is not authorized by the concurrence of more than one-half of a majority of such entire membership.

## RULE XXVI

### REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES; MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE, AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES TO LIE OVER

1. When motions are made for reference of a subject to a select committee, or to a standing committee, the question of reference to a standing committee shall be put first; and a motion simply to refer shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions. [Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XXVII, XXXIII.]

2. All reports of committees and motions to discharge a committee from the consideration of a subject, and all subjects from which a committee shall be discharged, shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

## RULE XXVII

### REPORTS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

1. The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read or a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and when received the question of proceeding to the consideration of the report, if raised, shall be immediately put, and shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]



2. Conferees shall not insert in their report matter not committed to them by either House, nor shall they strike from the bill matter agreed to by both Houses. If new matter is inserted in the report, or if matter which was agreed to by both Houses is stricken from the bill, a point of order may be made against the report, and if the point of order is sustained, the report shall be recommitted to the committee of conference.

[S. J. 103, 65-2, Mar. 8, 1918.]

## RULE XXVIII

### MESSAGES

1. Messages from the President of the United States or from the House of Representatives may be received at any stage of proceedings, except while the Senate is dividing, or while the Journal is being read, or while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVII.]

2. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously certify the determination of the Senate upon all bills, joint resolutions, and other resolutions which may be communicated to the House, or in which its concurrence may be requested; and the Secretary shall also certify and deliver to the President of the United States all resolutions and other communications which may be directed to him by the Senate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVII.]

## RULE XXIX

### PRINTING OF PAPERS, ETC.

1. Every motion to print documents, reports, and other matter transmitted by either of the executive departments, or to print memorials, petitions, accompanying documents,

or any other paper, except bills of the Senate or House of Representatives, resolutions submitted by a Senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing or select committees of the Senate, shall, unless the Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Printing. When a motion is made to commit with instructions, it shall be in order to add thereto a motion to print.

2. Motions to print additional numbers shall also be referred to the Committee on Printing; and when the committee shall report favorably, the report shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof; and when the cost of printing such additional numbers shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be necessary for an order to print the same.

3. Every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave or reported from a committee, and all bills and joint resolutions received from the House of Representatives, and all reports of committees, shall be printed, unless, for the dispatch of the business of the Senate, such printing may be dispensed with.

### RULE XXX

#### WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS

1. No memorial or other paper presented to the Senate, except original treaties finally acted upon, shall be withdrawn from its files except by order of the Senate. But when an act may pass for the settlement of any private claim, the Secretary is authorized to transmit to the officer charged with the settlement the papers on file relating to the claim.

2. No memorial or other paper upon which an adverse report has been made shall be withdrawn from the files of the Senate unless copies thereof shall be left in the office of the Secretary.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVI.]

### RULE XXXI

#### REFERENCE OF CLAIMS ADVERSELY REPORTED

Whenever a committee of the Senate, to whom any claim has been referred, reports adversely, and the report is agreed to, it shall not be in order to move to take the papers from the files for the purpose of referring them at a subsequent session, unless the claimant shall present a petition therefor, stating that new evidence has been discovered since the report, and setting forth the substance of such new evidence.

<sup>1</sup> But when there has been no adverse report it shall be the duty of the Secretary to transmit all such papers to the committee in which such claims are pending.

### RULE XXXII

#### BUSINESS CONTINUED FROM SESSION TO SESSION

At the second or any subsequent session of a Congress, the legislative business of the Senate which remained undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of that Congress shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place; and all papers referred to committees and not reported upon at the close of a session of Congress shall be returned to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and be retained by him until the next succeeding session of that Congress, when they shall be returned to the several committees to which they had previously been referred.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LI.]

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 67, 50-1, Dec. 14, 1887.

## RULE XXXIII

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR<sup>1 6</sup>

No person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while in session, except as follows:

The President of the United States and his private secretary.

<sup>2</sup> The President elect and Vice President elect of the United States.

Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents of the United States.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Senators and Senators elect.

The officers and employees of the Senate in the discharge of their official duties.

<sup>3</sup> Ex-Secretaries and ex-Sergeants at Arms of the Senate.

<sup>4</sup> Members of the House of Representatives and Members elect.

<sup>5</sup> Ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House and his chief deputy and the Clerk of the House and his deputy.

Heads of the Executive Departments.

<sup>6</sup> Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States.

Governors of States and Territories.

The General Commanding the Army.

The Senior Admiral of the Navy on the active list.

Members of National Legislatures of foreign countries.

Judges of the Court of Claims.

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<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 30, 52-1, Dec. 14, 1891.

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour. 113, 50-2, Jan. 4, 1889.

<sup>3</sup> As amended S. Jour. 75, 53-3, Jan. 28, 1895.

<sup>4</sup> As amended S. Jour. 418, 48-2, Feb. 28, 1885.

<sup>5</sup> As amended S. Jour. 1173, 50-1, July 25, 1888.

<sup>6</sup> As amended S. Jour. 351, 54-1, May 26, 1896.

<sup>1</sup> Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The Librarian of Congress and the Assistant Librarian in charge of the Law Library.

<sup>2</sup> The Architect of the Capitol.

<sup>2</sup> The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Clerks to Senate committees and clerks to Senators when in the actual discharge of their official duties. Clerks to Senators, to be admitted to the floor, must be regularly appointed and borne upon the rolls of the Secretary of the Senate as such.

## RULE XXXIV

### REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL

1. The Senate Chamber shall not be granted for any other purpose than for the use of the Senate;<sup>3</sup> no smoking shall be permitted at any time on the floor of the Senate, or lighted cigars be brought into the Chamber.

2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Rules to make all rules and regulations respecting such parts of the Capitol, its passages and galleries, including the restaurant<sup>4</sup> and the Senate Office Building,<sup>5</sup> as are or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers, to be enforced under the direction of the Presiding Officer. They shall make such regulations respecting the reporters' galleries of the Senate, together with the adjoining rooms and facilities, as will confine their occupancy and use to bona fide reporters for daily newspapers, to bona fide reporters of news or press associations requiring telegraph service to their membership, and to bona fide reporters for daily news dissemination through radio, wire, wireless, and

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 762, 48-1, June 13, 1884.

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour. 565, 48-1, Apr. 22, 1884.

<sup>3</sup> As amended S. Jour. 163, 63-2, Mar. 9, 1914.

<sup>4</sup> As amended 56 Stat. 750.

<sup>5</sup> As amended 56 Stat. 343.

similar media of transmission. These regulations shall so provide for the use of such space and facilities as fairly to distribute their use to all such media of news dissemination.<sup>1</sup>

### RULE XXXV

#### SESSION WITH CLOSED DOORS

On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVIII.]

### RULE XXXVI

#### EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

1. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the Consideration of Executive business, he shall have a seat on the right of the Presiding Officer. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate.

2. <sup>2</sup> When acting upon confidential or Executive business,<sup>3</sup> unless the same shall be considered in open Executive session, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 259, 76-1, Apr. 25, 1939.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Aldrich, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

*Resolved*, That until otherwise ordered there shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate during Executive sessions such clerks, not exceeding three in number, as may be assigned by the Secretary of the Senate to Executive duties.

[S. Ex. Jour. 225, vol. 23, 52-1, May 2, 1892.]

<sup>3</sup> As amended S. Jour. 428, 50-1, Mar. 6, 1888.

except the Secretary, the Chief Clerk, the Principal Legislative Clerk, the Executive Clerk, the Minute and Journal Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the Assistant Doorkeeper, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

3. <sup>1</sup> All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be by the Senators and the officers of the Senate kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, and all remarks, votes, and proceedings thereon shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy,<sup>2</sup> or unless the same shall be considered in open Executive session.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LII.]

4. Any Senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion from the body; and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and to punishment for contempt.

5. <sup>3</sup> Whenever, by the request of the Senate or any committee thereof, any documents or papers shall be communi-

<sup>1</sup> On motion by Mr. Frye.

*Ordered*, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following report from the Committee on Rules, viz:

The Committee on Rules, to which was referred a question of order raised by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) as to the operation of clause 3, Rule XXXVI, reported that it extends the injunction of secrecy to each step in the consideration of treaties, including the fact of ratification; that no modification of this clause of the rules ought to be made; that the secrecy as to the fact of ratification of a treaty may be of the utmost importance, and ought not to be removed except by order of the Senate, or until it has been made public by proclamation by the President.

[S. Ex. Jour. 20, 49 special, Mar. 21, 1885.]

During the consideration of executive business the following resolution was considered and agreed to.

*Ordered*, Whenever the injunction of secrecy shall be removed from any part of the proceedings of the Senate in Executive session, or secret legislative session, the order of the Senate removing the same shall be entered by the Secretary in the Legislative Journal as well as in the Executive Journal, and shall be published in the Record.

[S. Jour. 131, 56-1, Feb. 8, 1900.]

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour. 428, 50-1, Mar. 6, 1888.

<sup>3</sup> As amended S. Jour. 320, 58-2, Mar. 31, 1904.

cated to the Senate by the President or the head of any department relating to any matter pending in the Senate, the proceedings in regard to which are secret or confidential under the rules, said documents and papers shall be considered as confidential, and shall not be disclosed without leave of the Senate.

## RULE XXXVII

### EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON TREATIES

1. When a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time; and no motion in respect to it shall be in order, except to refer it to a committee,<sup>1</sup> to print it in confidence for the use of the Senate,<sup>1</sup> to remove the injunction of secrecy, or to consider it in open executive session.

When a treaty is reported from a committee with or without amendment, it shall, unless the Senate unanimously otherwise direct, lie one day for consideration; after which it may be read a second time and considered as in Committee of the Whole, when it shall be proceeded with by articles, and the amendments reported by the committee shall be first acted upon, after which other amendments may be proposed; and when through with, the proceedings had as in Committee of the Whole shall be reported to the Senate, when the question shall be, if the treaty be amended, "Will the Senate concur in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole?" And the amendments may be taken separately, or in gross, if no Senator shall object; after which new amendments may be proposed.<sup>1</sup> At any stage of such

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 428, 50-1, Mar. 6, 1888.



proceedings the Senate may remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty, or proceed with its consideration in open executive session.

The decisions thus made shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments, as the case may be, which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless, by unanimous consent, the Senate determine otherwise; at which stage no amendment shall be received unless by unanimous consent.

On the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be necessary to determine it in the affirmative; but all other motions and questions upon a treaty shall be decided by a majority vote, except a motion to postpone indefinitely, which shall be decided by a vote of two-thirds.

2. Treaties transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification shall be resumed at the second or any subsequent session of the same Congress at the stage in which they were left at the final adjournment of the session at which they were transmitted; but all proceedings on treaties shall terminate with the Congress, and they shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon.

3. All treaties concluded with Indian tribes shall be considered and acted upon by the Senate in its open or legislative session, unless the same shall be transmitted by the President to the Senate in confidence, in which case they shall be acted upon with closed doors. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LII.]

## RULE XXXVIII

EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON NOMINATIONS <sup>1</sup>

1. When nominations shall be made by the President of the United States to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by unanimous consent.

2.<sup>2</sup> Hereafter all business in the Senate shall be transacted in open session, unless the Senate in closed session by a majority vote shall determine that a particular nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be considered in closed executive session, in which case all subsequent proceedings with respect to said nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be kept secret: *Provided*, That the injunction of secrecy as to the whole or any part of proceedings in closed executive session may be removed on motion adopted by a majority vote of the Senate in closed executive session: *Provided further*, That Rule XXXV shall apply to open executive

<sup>1</sup> On motion by Mr. Manderson, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution reported from the Committee on Printing; which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, All nominations to office shall be prepared for the printer by the Official Reporter, and printed in the Record, after the proceedings of the day in which they are received, also nominations recalled, and confirmed. [S. Ex. Jour., vol. 25, 197, 49-1, Dec. 16, 1885.]

On motion by Mr. Ingalls:

*Ordered*, The Secretary shall furnish the Official Reporters with a list of nominations to office after the proceedings of the day on which they are received, and a like list of all confirmations and rejections. [S. Ex. Jour., vol. 25, 237, 49-1, Dec. 17, 1885.]

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Hill on Apr. 14, which was unanimously agreed thereto.

*Resolved*, The Secretary shall furnish to the press, and to the public upon request, the names of nominees confirmed or rejected on the day on which a final vote shall be had, except when otherwise ordered by the Senate. [S. Ex. Jour. 629, vol. 29, part 1, 53-2, May 2, 1894.]

<sup>2</sup> As amended, S. Jour. 122, 71-1, June 18, 1929.

session: *And provided further*, That any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session.

Anything in the rules of the Senate inconsistent with the foregoing is hereby repealed.

3. When a nomination is confirmed or rejected, any Senator voting in the majority may move for a reconsideration on the same day on which the vote was taken, or on either of the next two days of actual executive session of the Senate; but if a notification of the confirmation or rejection of a nomination shall have been sent to the President before the expiration of the time within which a motion to reconsider may be made, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the President to return such notification to the Senate. Any motion to reconsider the vote on a nomination may be laid on the table without prejudice to the nomination, and shall be a final disposition of such motion.

4. Nominations confirmed or rejected by the Senate shall not be returned by the Secretary to the President until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

5. When the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all motions to reconsider a vote upon a nomination which has been confirmed or rejected by the Senate, which shall be pending at the time of taking such adjournment or recess, shall fall; and the Secretary shall return all such nominations to the President as confirmed or rejected by the Senate, as the case may be.

6. Nominations neither confirmed nor rejected during the session at which they are made shall not be acted upon at

any succeeding session without being again made to the Senate by the President; and if the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment or recess shall be returned by the Secretary to the President, and shall not again be considered unless they shall again be made to the Senate by the President.

### RULE XXXIX

#### THE PRESIDENT FURNISHED WITH COPIES OF RECORDS OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

The President of the United States shall, from time to time, be furnished with an authenticated transcript of the executive records of the Senate, but no further extract from the Executive Journal shall be furnished by the Secretary, except by special order of the Senate; and no paper, except original treaties transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and finally acted upon by the Senate, shall be delivered from the office of the Secretary without an order of the Senate for that purpose.

### RULE XL

#### SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES

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OATHS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND BY LAW TO BE  
TAKEN UNDER RULE II

## BY SENATORS

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States. [1 Stat. 23, June 1, 1789.

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

[15 Stat. 85, July 11, 1868.

## BY THE SECRETARY

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

And in addition to the foregoing he will also take the following:

I, A B, Secretary of the Senate of the United States of America, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of my said office, to the best of my knowledge and abilities.

[1 Stat. 23, June 1, 1789.

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# INDEX TO THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

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| A Senator disclosing the confidential or secret business of the Senate shall be liable to expulsion.....   | 36   | 4      | 40   |
| An officer of the Senate committing a like offense shall be dismissed and punished for a contempt.....   | 36   | 4      | 40   |
| All documents or papers communicated to the Senate by the President or the head of any department, relating to any matter secret or confidential under the rules, shall be considered as confidential..... | 36   | 5      | 40   |
| <i>Secretary of the Senate.</i> When to perform the duties of the Chair.....   | 1    | 2      | 5    |
| To keep record of certificates of election of Senators.....  | 6    | 2      | 8    |
| To transmit papers in the relation to claims to committee before whom claim is pending.....  | 31   | -      | 36   |
| To file in office of, State petitions and memorials printed in Congressional Record.....   | 7    | 6      | 12   |
| <i>Senate Chamber.</i> Shall not be granted for any other purpose than for the use of the Senate.....  | 34   | 1      | 38   |
| No smoking permitted in the.....   | 34   | 1      | 38   |
| When confusion arises in the, or galleries, Chair on his own motion must enforce order.....  | 19   | 6      | 26   |
| <i>Senate Office Building.</i> The Committee on Rules shall make all rules and regulations respecting the.....   | 34   | 2      | 38   |
| <i>Senators.</i> Not to absent themselves from the service of the Senate without leave.....  | 5    | 1      | 7    |
| Not speak but once, and for five minutes only, on bills and resolutions on the Calendar not objected to.....   | 8    | -      | 13   |



*enators*—Continued.

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| After a motion is agreed to to close debate on a pending measure and amendments, no Senator may speak more than one hour.....         | 22   | —      | 28    |
| <i>moking</i> . Shall not be permitted in the Senate Chamber.....   | 34   | 1      | 38    |
| <i>pecial orders</i> . The unfinished business shall take precedence of the.....  | 10   | 1      | 15    |
| Consideration of the Calendar of bills and resolutions at the conclusion of morning business until 2 o'clock takes precedence of..... | 8    | —      | 13    |
| Any subject may be made a special order by a vote of two-thirds.....  | 10   | 1      | 15    |
| Unless there be unfinished business, the Chair shall lay before the Senate the.....   | 10   | 1      | 15    |
| Special orders for same hour and day shall have precedence according to time at which they were made such.....                        | 10   | 2      | 15    |
| Special orders shall not lose their character as such unless by a vote of the Senate.....   | 10   | 2      | 15    |
| Every special order shall, unless there be unfinished business, be laid before the Senate when the hour assigned shall arrive.....    | 10   | 1      | 15    |
| All motions to change to be decided without debate..  | 10   | 2      | 15    |
| <i>peak more than twice</i> in any one debate on the same day without leave of the Senate. No Senator shall....                       | 19   | 1      | 25    |
| <i>peak</i> . The Presiding Officer shall name who is to speak, but the Senator first rising shall be first recognized..              | 19   | 1      | 25    |
| <i>tanding Committees</i> .....   | 25   | —      | 30-32 |
| <i>tanding Rules of Senate</i> .....  | —    | —      | 5     |
| States, to print in Record, communications from, etc.....   | 7    | 6      | 12    |
| <i>uspension of the rules</i> . One day's notice in writing required to suspend, amend, or modify any rule of the Senate.....         | 40   | —      | 45    |
| Rule XII, in relation to voting, shall never, under any circumstances, be suspended.....  | 40   | —      | 45    |
|   | 12   | 1      | 16    |

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|---|------|--------|------|
| <i>Table.</i> An amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the.....  | 16   | 4      | 21   |
| A motion to reconsider may be laid on the.....  | 13   | 1      | 17   |
| And if carried shall be held to be a final disposition of the motion.....   | 13   | 1      | 17   |
| When an amendment proposed to any pending measure is laid on the, it shall not carry with it nor prejudice such measure.....  | 17   | -      | 24   |
| When a question is pending, a motion may be made to lay on the, which shall be decided without debate.....  | 22   | -      | 27   |
| Preamble of a bill or resolution may be withdrawn or laid on the, without prejudice to the bill or resolution.....  | 23   | -      | 29   |
| An appeal from the decision of the Chair may be laid on the.....  | 20   | 1      | 26   |
| If laid on the table, it shall be held as affirming the decision of the Chair.....  | 20   | 1      | 26   |
| <i>Title.</i> May read bills the first and second times by, only unless.....  | 14   | 2      | 18   |
| <i>Treaties.</i> When a treaty is laid before the Senate, no motion shall be made in reference to it but to refer or to print it, to remove injunction of secrecy, or to consider it in open Executive session..... | 37   | 1      | 41   |
| A treaty shall not be considered on the same day that it is reported, if objected to.....   | 37   | 1      | 41   |
| After being acted upon as in Committee of the Whole it shall be reported to the Senate.....   | 37   | 1      | 41   |
| When the question will be, if amended, on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.....  | 37   | 1      | 41   |
| Injunction of secrecy may be removed at any stage of proceedings, or treaty may be considered in open Executive session.....  | 37   | 1      | 41   |
| After which the resolution of ratification may be proposed on a subsequent day, unless.....   | 37   | 1      | 41   |
| When the question shall be on the resolution of ratification, no amendment shall be in order, except..  | 37   | 1      | 41   |
| The question of ratification and a motion to postpone indefinitely shall require a vote of two-thirds....   | 37   | 1      | 41   |

## Treaties—Continued.

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| All amendments and other motions may be decided by a majority, except a motion to postpone indefinitely.....        | 37 | 1 | 42 |
| Shall be resumed at the second or any subsequent session of same Congress, at the stage when last acted upon.....   | 37 | 2 | 42 |
| When proceedings shall terminate with a Congress, they shall be resumed <i>de novo</i> .....                        | 37 | 2 | 42 |
| Indian treaties shall, unless transmitted by the President in confidence, be acted upon in legislative session..... | 37 | 3 | 42 |

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|--|----|---|----|
| <i>Unanimous consent.</i> The reading of the Journal may be suspended by-----  | 3  | 1 | 6  |
| Until the morning business is concluded, or until the hour of 1 o'clock, no motion to proceed to any other subject shall be received, unless by-----       | 7  | 3 | 11 |
| After a decision is announced, a Senator may change or withdraw his vote by-----   | 12 | 1 | 16 |
| When the Senate shall refuse to reconsider a vote, or reaffirm its first decision, no motion to reconsider can be received but by-----                     | 13 | 1 | 17 |
| Each bill shall receive three readings before passage on three different days, unless by-----  | 14 | 2 | 18 |
| A bill may be read twice for reference, but not considered as in Committee of the Whole, nor debated, unless by-----                                       | 14 | 3 | 18 |
| No amendment shall be proposed to a bill on its third reading, unless by-----  | 15 | 2 | 19 |
| All resolutions shall lie over one day, unless by----  | 14 | 5 | 19 |
| All reports of committees, motions to discharge a committee, and subjects from which a committee may be discharged, shall lie over one day, unless by----- | 26 | 2 | 33 |
| Any rule of the Senate can be suspended without notice by, except as provided in Rule XII-----   | 40 | - | 45 |
| Treaties shall not be acted upon on the day on which they are reported, unless by-----   | 12 | 1 | 16 |
| Resolution of ratification shall not be considered on the same day it is proposed, unless by-----  | 37 | 1 | 41 |
| Nominations shall not be confirmed on the day they are received, or on which reported, unless by----   | 37 | 1 | 41 |
| Order of morning business changed only by-----   | 38 | 1 | 43 |
| No request for, to vote on a bill, etc., shall be submitted until the roll is called to ascertain if a quorum is present-----                              | 7  | 1 | 9  |
|  | 12 | 3 | 16 |

|  | Rule | Clause | Page |
|--|------|--------|------|
| <i>Unfinished business</i> shall have preference over the special orders.....  | 10   | 1      | 15   |
| Consideration of the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions at the conclusion of the morning business, until 2 o'clock, takes precedence of.....          | 8    | -      | 13   |
| <i>Unfinished business of a session.</i> The legislative business of the Senate shall be continued from session to session of the same Congress..... | 32   | -      | 36   |

## V

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|---|------|--------|------|
| <i>Vacancies</i> in committees, when filled by the Presiding Officer, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be only to fill up the number on the committee.....                        | 24   | 2      | 29   |
| <i>Vice President.</i> In the absence of the Vice President, the Senate shall choose a President <i>pro tempore</i> .....   | 1    | 1      | 5    |
| In the absence of the, and pending the election of a President <i>pro tempore</i> , the Secretary, or, in his absence, the Chief Clerk shall perform the duties of the Chair..... | 1    | 2      | 5    |
| <i>Voting.</i> When the yeas and nays are called each Senator shall, unless excused from voting, answer when his name is called, without debate.....                              | 12   | 1      | 16   |
| Proceedings when a Senator shall be called on for reasons for declining to vote shall be without debate.....  | 12   | 2      | 16   |
| Further proceedings shall not be had until after the result is announced.....   | 12   | 2      | 16   |
| A Senator shall not be permitted to vote after the result is announced.....   | 12   | 1      | 16   |
| But he may, for special reasons, by unanimous consent, withdraw or change his vote.....   | 12   | 1      | 16   |

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|---|------|--------|------|
| <i>Withdrawal of a motion or resolution.</i> A resolution or motion may be withdrawn at any time before amendment or ordering of the yeas and nays..... | 21   | 2      | 27   |
| Preamble to a resolution may be withdrawn before amendment or ordering of the yeas and nays....   | 23   | -      | 29   |
| A motion to reconsider shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Senate.....  | 21   | 2      | 27   |
| <i>Withdrawal of papers.</i> No papers except original treaties shall be withdrawn from the files without leave of the Senate.....                      | 30   | 1      | 35   |
| Where an act has passed for a private claim, the papers may be sent by the Secretary to the accounting officers.....                                    | 30   | 1      | 35   |
| No petition on which an adverse report has been made shall be withdrawn without leaving copies.   | 30   | 2      | 36   |
| Claims adversely reported on shall not be again referred without new evidence.....  | 31   | -      | 36   |
| <i>Without debate.</i> In ascertaining the presence of a quorum, the proceedings shall be.....  | 5    | 2      | 7    |
| Sergeant at Arms may be directed to request or compel attendance of absent Senators.....  | 5    | 3      | 7    |
| The reading of a paper, when objected to, shall be decided.....   | 11   | -      | 15   |
| A motion to request the House of Representatives to return a bill shall be decided at once, and.....  | 13   | 2      | 17   |
| All questions of relevancy of amendments under Rule XVI shall be decided.....   | 16   | 4      | 21   |
| A motion to permit a Senator to proceed in order shall be decided.....  | 19   | 4      | 25   |
| A motion for leave to speak more than twice in one debate shall be decided.....   | 19   | 1      | 25   |
| All questions of order shall be decided by the Chair.   | 20   | 1      | 26   |
| Subsequent questions of order and appeals shall be decided.....   | 20   | 1      | 26   |
| Motions to adjourn, for a recess, for executive business, and to lay on the table shall be decided....  | 22   | -      | 27   |
| A motion to proceed to consideration of a conference report shall be decided.....   | 27   | 1      | 33   |

|   | Rule | Clause | Page |
|---|------|--------|------|
| <i>Without debate</i> —Continued.   |      |        |      |
| Each Senator, when the yeas and nays are called,<br>shall, when his name is called, answer.....         | 12   | 1      | 16   |
| Reasons for excusing a Senator from voting shall be<br>determined.....                                  | 12   | 2      | 16   |
| Motion signed by sixteen Senators to bring debate<br>to a close on a pending measure shall be decided.. | 22   | —      | 28   |
| Points of order, questions of relevancy, and appeals<br>relating to above motion to be decided.....     | 22   | —      | 28   |
| <i>Words</i> , exceptionable, spoken in debate, if required, shall<br>be taken down in writing.....     | 19   | 5      | 25   |



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|--|------|--------|------|
| <i>Yeas and nays.</i> Each Senator shall, when his name is called, answer openly, and without debate-----                            | 12   | 1      | 16   |
| A Senator shall be required to assign reasons for not voting, which shall be without debate-----                                     | 12   | 2      | 16   |
| He shall not be called on for reasons for not voting until after the roll call and before the result of the vote is announced-----   | 12   | 2      | 16   |
| Other proceedings shall be after such announcement-----  | 12   | 2      | 16   |
| A Senator shall not be permitted to vote after the result is announced-----  | 12   | 1      | 16   |
| For special reasons, by unanimous consent, he may withdraw or change his vote-----   | 12   | 1      | 16   |
| Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the----- | 21   | 2      | 27   |

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## RULES FOR IMPEACHMENT TRIALS

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## RULES OF PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE IN THE SENATE WHEN SITTING ON IMPEACHMENT TRIALS <sup>1</sup>

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I. Whensoever the Senate shall receive notice from the House of Representatives that managers are appointed on their part to conduct an impeachment against any person, and are directed to carry articles of impeachment to the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall immediately inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting such articles of impeachment, agreeably to such notice.

II. When the managers of an impeachment shall be introduced at the bar of the Senate and shall signify that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against any person, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall direct the Sergeant at Arms to make proclamation, who shall, after making proclamation, repeat the following words, viz: "All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against ————," after which the articles shall be exhibited, and then the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall inform the managers that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

III. Upon such articles being presented to the Senate, the Senate shall, at 1 o'clock afternoon of the day (Sunday

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<sup>1</sup> See also Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LIII.

excepted) following such presentation, or sooner if ordered by the Senate, proceed to the consideration of such articles, and shall continue in session from day to day (Sundays excepted) after the trial shall commence (unless otherwise ordered by the Senate) until final judgment shall be rendered, and so much longer as may, in its judgment, be needful. Before proceeding to the consideration of the articles of impeachment, the Presiding Officer shall administer the oath hereinafter provided to the members of the Senate then present and to the other members of the Senate as they shall appear, whose duty it shall be to take the same.

IV. When the President of the United States or the Vice President of the United States, upon whom the powers and duties of the office of President shall have devolved, shall be impeached, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall preside; and in a case requiring the said Chief Justice to preside notice shall be given to him by the Presiding Officer of the Senate of the time and place fixed for the consideration of the articles of impeachment, as aforesaid, with a request to attend; and the said Chief Justice shall preside over the Senate during the consideration of said articles and upon the trial of the person impeached therein.

V. The Presiding Officer shall have power to make and issue, by himself or by the Secretary of the Senate, all orders, mandates, writs, and precepts authorized by these rules or by the Senate, and to make and enforce such other regulations and orders in the premises as the Senate may authorize or provide.

VI. The Senate shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to enforce obedience to its orders, mandates,

writs, precepts, and judgments, to preserve order, and to punish in a summary way contempts of, and disobedience to, its authority, orders, mandates, writs, precepts, or judgments, and to make all lawful orders, rules, and regulations which it may deem essential or conducive to the ends of justice. And the Sergeant at Arms, under the direction of the Senate, may employ such aid and assistance as may be necessary to enforce, execute, and carry into effect the lawful orders, mandates, writs, and precepts of the Senate.

VII. The Presiding Officer of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate Chamber, and the Presiding Officer on the trial shall direct all the forms of proceedings while the Senate is sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during the trial not otherwise specially provided for. And the Presiding Officer on the trial may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Senate, unless some member of the Senate shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the Senate for decision; or he may at his option, in the first instance, submit any such question to a vote of the members of the Senate. Upon all such questions the vote shall be without a division, unless the yeas and nays be demanded by one-fifth of the members present, when the same shall be taken.

VIII. Upon the presentation of articles of impeachment and the organization of the Senate as hereinbefore provided, a writ of summons shall issue to the accused, reciting said articles, and notifying him to appear before the Senate upon a day and at a place to be fixed by the Senate and named in such writ, and file his answer to said articles of impeach-

ment, and to stand to and abide the orders and judgments of the Senate thereon; which writ shall be served by such officer or person as shall be named in the precept thereof, such number of days prior to the day fixed for such appearance as shall be named in such precept, either by the delivery of an attested copy thereof to the person accused, or if that can not conveniently be done, by leaving such copy at the last known place of abode of such person, or at his usual place of business in some conspicuous place therein; or if such service shall be, in the judgment of the Senate, impracticable, notice to the accused to appear shall be given in such other manner, by publication or otherwise, as shall be deemed just; and if the writ aforesaid shall fail of service in the manner aforesaid, the proceedings shall not thereby abate, but further service may be made in such manner as the Senate shall direct. If the accused, after service, shall fail to appear, either in person or by attorney, on the day so fixed therefor as aforesaid, or, appearing, shall fail to file his answer to such articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed, nevertheless, as upon a plea of not guilty. If a plea of guilty shall be entered, judgment may be entered thereon without further proceedings.

IX. At 12.30 o'clock afternoon of the day appointed for the return of the summons against the person impeached, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary of the Senate shall administer an oath to the returning officer in the form following, viz: "I, ———, do solemnly swear that the return made by me upon the process issued on the ——— day of ———, by the Senate of the United States, against ———, is

truly made, and that I have performed such service as therein described: So help me God." Which oath shall be entered at large on the records.

X. The person impeached shall then be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment against him. If he appear, or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself, or by agent or attorney, naming the person appearing and the capacity in which he appears. If he do not appear, either personally or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded.

XI.<sup>1</sup> That in the trial of any impeachment the Presiding Officer of the Senate, upon the order of the Senate, shall appoint a committee of twelve Senators to receive evidence and take testimony at such times and places as the committee may determine, and for such purpose the committee so appointed and the chairman thereof, to be elected by the committee, shall (unless otherwise ordered by the Senate) exercise all the powers and functions conferred upon the Senate and the Presiding Officer of the Senate, respectively, under the rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting on impeachment trials.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, the rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting on impeachment trials shall govern the procedure and practice of the committee so appointed. The committee so appointed shall report to the Senate in writing a certified copy of the transcript of the proceedings and testimony had and given before such committee, and such report shall be received by the Senate and the evidence so received and the testimony so

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<sup>1</sup> As amended by resolution of Senator Ashurst; S. Jour. 391, 74-1, May 13, 1935.

taken shall be considered to all intents and purposes, subject to the right of the Senate to determine competency, relevancy, and materiality, as having been received and taken before the Senate, but nothing herein shall prevent the Senate from sending for any witness and hearing his testimony in open Senate, or by order of the Senate having the entire trial in open Senate.

XII. At 12.30 o'clock afternoon of the day appointed for the trial of an impeachment, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary shall give notice to the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of ———, in the Senate Chamber, which chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the House of Representatives.

XIII. The hour of the day at which the Senate shall sit upon the trial of an impeachment shall be (unless otherwise ordered) 12 o'clock m.; and when the hour for such thing shall arrive, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall so announce; and thereupon the Presiding Officer upon such trial shall cause proclamation to be made, and the business of the trial shall proceed. The adjournment of the Senate sitting in said trial shall not operate as an adjournment of the Senate; but on such adjournment the Senate shall resume the consideration of its legislative and executive business.

XIV. The Secretary of the Senate shall record the proceedings in cases of impeachment as in the case of legislative proceedings, and the same shall be reported in the same manner as the legislative proceedings of the Senate.



XV. Counsel for the parties shall be admitted to appear and be heard upon an impeachment.

XVI. All motions made by the parties or their counsel shall be addressed to the Presiding Officer, and if he, or any Senator, shall require it, they shall be committed to writing, and read at the Secretary's table.

XVII. Witnesses shall be examined by one person on behalf of the party producing them, and then cross-examined by one person on the other side.

XVIII. If a Senator is called as a witness, he shall be sworn, and give his testimony standing in his place.

XIX. If a Senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, or to offer a motion or order (except a motion to adjourn), it shall be reduced to writing, and put by the Presiding Officer.

XX. At all times while the Senate is sitting upon the trial of an impeachment the doors of the Senate shall be kept open, unless the Senate shall direct the doors to be closed while deliberating upon its decisions.

XXI. All preliminary or interlocutory questions, and all motions, shall be argued for not exceeding one hour on each side, unless the Senate shall, by order, extend the time.

XXII. The case, on each side, shall be opened by one person. The final argument on the merits may be made by two persons on each side (unless otherwise ordered by the Senate upon application for that purpose), and the argument shall be opened and closed on the part of the House of Representatives.

XXIII. On the final question whether the impeachment is sustained, the yeas and nays shall be taken on each article of

impeachment separately; and if the impeachment shall not, upon any of the articles presented, be sustained by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, a judgment of acquittal shall be entered; but if the person accused in such articles of impeachment shall be convicted upon any of said articles by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, the Senate shall proceed to pronounce judgment, and a certified copy of such judgment shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

XXIV. All the orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the record, and without debate, subject, however, to the operation of Rule VII, except when the doors shall be closed for deliberation, and in that case no member shall speak more than once on one question, and for not more than ten minutes on an interlocutory question, and for not more than fifteen minutes on the final question, unless by consent of the Senate, to be had without debate; but a motion to adjourn may be decided without the yeas and nays, unless they be demanded by one-fifth of the members present. The fifteen minutes herein allowed shall be for the whole deliberation on the final question, and not to the final question on each article of impeachment.

XXV. Witnesses shall be sworn in the following form, viz: "You, ———, do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that the evidence you shall give in the case now pending between the United States and ———, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth: So help you God." Which oath shall be administered by the Secretary, or any other duly authorized person.

*Form of a subpoena to be issued on the application of the managers of the impeachment, or of the party impeached, or of his counsel.*

To ———, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby commanded to appear before the Senate of the United States, on the — day of —, at the Senate Chamber in the city of Washington, then and there to testify your knowledge in the cause which is before the Senate in which the House of Representatives have impeached —.

Fail not.

Witness —, and Presiding Officer of the Senate, at the city of Washington, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord —, and of the Independence of the United States the —.

—————,  
Presiding Officer of the Senate.

*Form of direction for the service of said subpoena*

The Senate of the United States to —, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to serve and return the within subpoena according to law.

Dated at Washington, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord —, and of the Independence of the United States the —.

—————,  
Secretary of the Senate.

*Form of oath to be administered to the members of the Senate  
sitting in the trial of impeachments*

"I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of ————, now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws: So help me God."

*Form of summons to be issued and served upon the person im-  
peached*

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss.

The Senate of the United States to ————, greeting:

Whereas the House of Representatives of the United States of America did, on the ———— day of ————, exhibit to the Senate articles of impeachment against you, the said ————, in the words following:

[Here insert the articles]

And demand that you, the said ————, should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law and justice,

You, the said ————, are therefore hereby summoned to be and appear before the Senate of the United States of America, at their Chamber in the city of Washington, on the ———— day of ————, at 12.30 o'clock afternoon, then and there to answer to the said articles of impeachment, and then and there to abide by, obey, and perform such orders, directions, and judgments as the Senate of the United

States shall make in the premises according to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness ———, and Presiding Officer of the said Senate, at the city of Washington, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord ———, and of the Independence of the United States the ———.

—————,  
Presiding Officer of the Senate.

*Form of precept to be indorsed on said writ of summons*

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss:

The Senate of the United States to ———, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to deliver to and leave with ———, if conveniently to be found, or if not, to leave at his usual place of abode, or at his usual place of business in some conspicuous place, a true and attested copy of the within writ of summons, together with a like copy of this precept; and in whichsoever way you perform the service, let it be done at least ——— days before the appearance day mentioned in the said writ of summons.

Fail not, and make return of this writ of summons and precept, with your proceedings thereon indorsed, on or before the appearance day mentioned in the said writ of summons.

Witness ———, and Presiding Officer of the Senate, at the city of Washington, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord ———, and of the Independence of the United States the ———.

—————,  
Presiding Officer of the Senate.

All process shall be served by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

XXV. If the Senate shall at any time fail to sit for the consideration of articles of impeachment on the day or hour fixed therefor, the Senate may, by an order to be adopted without debate, fix a day and hour for resuming such consideration.

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RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF  
THE SENATE WING, CAPITOL

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# RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

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ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

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## RULE I

### SERGEANT AT ARMS

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, under the direction of the Presiding Officer, shall be the Executive Officer of the body for the enforcement of all rules made by the Committee on Rules for the regulation of the Senate Wing of the Capitol and Senate Annex. The Senate floor shall be at all times under his immediate supervision, and he shall see that the various subordinate officers of his department perform the duties to which they are especially assigned.

## RULE II

### MAJORITY AND MINORITY SECRETARIES

The secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority <sup>1</sup> shall be assigned, during the daily sessions of the Senate, to duty upon the Senate floor. They shall see that the messengers assigned to the doors upon the Senate floor are at their posts, and that the floor and cloakrooms are cleared at least five minutes before the opening of daily sessions of all persons not entitled to remain there. In the

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<sup>1</sup> As amended, Public, No. 17, 71st Cong.



absence of the Sergeant at Arms the duties of his office, so far as they pertain to the enforcement of rules, shall devolve upon the secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority in the order of their rank.

### RULE III

#### MESSENGERS ACTING AS ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS

The messengers acting as Assistant Doorkeepers shall be assigned to their duties by the Sergeant at Arms.

### RULE IV

#### GALLERIES

The Sergeant at Arms shall keep the aisles of the galleries clear, and shall not allow admittance into the galleries of more than their seating capacity.

The galleries of the Senate shall be set apart and occupied as follows:

#### PRESS GALLERIES

The gallery in the rear of the Vice President's chair shall be set apart for reporters of daily newspapers.

Persons desiring admission to the Press Gallery shall make application to the Committee on Rules [as required by Rule IV for the regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol]; and shall also state, in writing, for what paper or papers they are employed; and shall further state that they are not engaged in the prosecution of claims pending before Congress or the departments, and will not become so engaged while allowed admission to the gallery; and that they are not in any sense the agents or representatives of persons or corporations having legislation before Congress, and will

not become such agents or representatives while retaining their right to places in the gallery. Visiting journalists who may be allowed temporary admission to the gallery must conform to the restrictions of this rule.

The applications required by above rule (blank forms for which can be obtained from the Doorkeeper of the Press Gallery) shall be authenticated in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the Standing Committee of Correspondents, who shall see that the occupation of the gallery is confined to bona fide telegraphic correspondents of reputable standing in their business, who represent daily newspapers; but not exceeding one seat shall be assigned to each paper; and it shall be the duty of the said Standing Committee, at their discretion, to report violations of the privileges of the gallery to the Senate Committee on Rules, and pending action thereon the offending correspondent shall be suspended.

Persons employed in the Executive or Legislative Departments of the Government, and persons engaged in other occupations whose chief attention is not given to newspaper correspondence, shall not be entitled to admission to the Press Gallery; and the press list in the Congressional Directory shall be a list only of persons whose chief attention is given to telegraphic correspondence for daily newspapers. Correspondents entitled to the privileges of the Press Gallery may be admitted to the Marble Room under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules.

Members of the families of correspondents are not entitled to admission to the Press Gallery.

The Press Gallery, subject to the supervision and control of the Committee on Rules, shall be under the direction of the Standing Committee of Correspondents.

## RADIO CORRESPONDENTS' GALLERY

A section of the gallery heretofore set aside for the Ladies' Gallery shall be set apart for the use of the radio correspondents.

Persons desiring admission to the Radio Gallery of the Senate shall make application to the Committee on Rules of the Senate, as required by Rule IV, as amended, for the regulation of the Senate wing of the Capitol; and shall also state, in writing, the names of all radio stations, systems, or news-gathering organizations by which they are employed; and what other occupation or employment they may have, if any; and shall further declare that they are not engaged in the prosecution of claims or promotion of legislation pending before Congress, the departments, or the independent agencies, and that they will not become so employed without resigning from the gallery. They shall further declare that they are not employed in any legislative or executive department or independent agency of the Government, or by any foreign government or representative thereof; that they are not engaged in any lobbying activities; that they do not and will not, directly or indirectly, furnish special information to any organization, individual, or group of individuals, for the influencing of prices on any commodity or stock exchange; that they will not do so during the time they retain membership in the gallery. Holders of visitors' cards who may be allowed temporary admission to the gallery must conform to all the restrictions of this paragraph.

It shall be prerequisite to membership that the radio station, system, or news-gathering agencies which the applicants represent shall certify, in writing, to the Radio Corre-

spondents' Association that the applicants conform to the foregoing regulations.

The applications required by the above rule shall be authenticated in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the Radio Correspondents' Association, which shall see that the occupation of the gallery is confined to bona fide news gatherers and/or reporters of reputable standing in their business who represent radio stations, systems, or news-gathering agencies engaged primarily in serving radio stations or systems. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee of the Radio Correspondents' Association to report, at its discretion, violation of privileges of the gallery to the Senate Committee on Rules, and, pending action thereon, the offending individual may be suspended.

The Radio Correspondents' list in the Congressional Directory shall be a list only of persons who comply with the foregoing rules.

Members of the families of correspondents are not entitled to the privileges of the gallery.

The Radio Gallery shall be under the control of the Executive Committee of the Radio Correspondents' Association, subject to the approval and supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules.

#### DIPLOMATIC GALLERY

The southern gallery over the main entrance to the Senate Chamber shall be set apart for the use of the Diplomatic Corps, and no person shall be admitted to it excepting the secretary of State, foreign ministers, their families and suites, and Senators.

The cards of admission to said gallery shall be issued by the Secretary of State, or the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, to such persons as are entitled to its privileges.

#### SENATE GALLERY

The gallery over the east entrance to the Senate Chamber, formerly part of the ladies' gallery, shall be set apart for the exclusive use of the families of Senators and guests visiting their families who shall be designated by some member of the Senator's family, and for the families of ex-Presidents of the United States, as well as families of incumbent Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

No others shall be admitted, either by card or personal direction, except by the President and Vice President to their respective reserved seats.

Employees of the Senate, except those on duty at the gallery door, shall be excluded.

The front seat in the Senate Gallery, next adjoining the ladies' gallery, shall be set apart for the use of the President, and no person shall be admitted to said seat except upon his order.

The seat immediately in the rear of the President's seat shall be set apart for the use of the Vice President, and no person shall be admitted thereto except upon his order.

#### RESERVED GALLERIES

The reserved galleries shall be governed by the following rule:

The galleries over the western entrance to the Senate Chamber and over the northeastern corner of said Chamber shall be set apart for the use of the families of Senators, of

Members of the House of Representatives, of Cabinet ministers, and of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Other persons may be admitted to said galleries upon the card of a Senator. The period to which such card of admission shall be limited rests entirely in the discretion of the Senator issuing it.

#### LADIES' GALLERY

The gallery extending from the Senate Gallery to the Diplomatic Gallery shall be set apart for the use of ladies and ladies accompanied by gentlemen.

#### PUBLIC GALLERIES

The galleries on either side of the western reserved gallery shall be open to the public.

### RULE V

#### MARBLE ROOM

The anteroom known as the Marble Room is now a part of the floor of the Senate.

### RULE VI

#### CLOAKROOMS

No persons shall be admitted to the cloakrooms adjoining the Senate Chamber excepting those entitled to the privileges of the Senate floor under Standing Rule XXXIII.

### RULE VII

#### HEATING AND VENTILATING DEPARTMENT <sup>1</sup>

No person shall be admitted to the heating and ventilating department of the Senate Wing of the Capitol, except upon a

<sup>1</sup> See page 46, Duties of the Committee on Rules.

pass from the Sergeant at Arms, or unless accompanied by an officer of the Senate.

## RULE VIII

### BARBER SHOP AND BATHROOMS

The barber shop, and bathrooms connected therewith, shall be reserved exclusively for the use of Senators. The bathroom in the heating and ventilating department of the Senate Wing shall be for the use of employees of the Senate; and no other persons shall be entitled to its privileges.

## RULE IX

### SENATE RESTAURANT

Effective September 15, 1942, the management of the Senate Restaurants and all matters connected therewith, heretofore under the direction of the Senate Committee on Rules shall be under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol under such rules and regulations as the Architect may prescribe for the operation and the employment of necessary assistance for the conduct of said restaurants by such business methods as may produce the best results consistent with economical and modern management, subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules as to matters of general policy: *Provided*, That the management of the Senate Restaurants by the Architect of the Capitol shall cease and the restaurants revert from the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol to the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Rules upon adoption by that committee of a resolution ordering such transfer of jurisdiction at any time hereafter.

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SEC. 7. This Act shall supersede any other Acts or resolutions heretofore approved for the maintenance and operation of the Senate Restaurants: *Provided, however,* That any Acts or resolutions now in effect shall again become effective, should the restaurants at any future time revert to the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Rules.

56 Stat. 750

## RULE X

### CORRIDORS, ETC.

The corridors and passageways of the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be kept open and free from obstructions; and no stands, booths, or counters for the exhibition or sale of any article shall be placed therein.

## RULE XI

### PEDDLING, BEGGING, ETC.

Peddling, begging, and the solicitation of book or other subscriptions are strictly forbidden in the Senate Wing of the Capitol, and no portion of said wing shall be occupied by signs or other devices for advertising any article whatsoever excepting time tables in the Post Office and such signs as may be necessary to designate the entrances to the Senate restaurant.

## RULE XII

### SMOKING

Smoking is prohibited in the elevators, corridors, and passageways of the Senate Wing of the Capitol.



## RULE XIII

## CARDS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MORNING HOUR

No cards, letters, or other communications, except letters from Senators' families, and official communications, shall be sent to a Senator in the Chamber during the daily sessions of the Senate before 2 o'clock p. m., unless he shall so direct.

## RULE XIV

## CARDS AND COMMUNICATIONS DURING EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

No cards, letters, or other communications shall be sent to Senators in the Chamber when the Senate is in executive sessions, except cards of Members of the House of Representatives, calls from the Supreme Court of the United States, letters from Senators' families, official communications and telegrams, unless Senators shall direct the messenger at the main door of the Senate Chamber otherwise.

## RULE XV

## SWEEPING, CLEANING

All sweeping, cleaning, and dusting of the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be done, as far as practicable, immediately after the adjournment of each day's session of the Senate, and must, in any event, be completed before 8 o'clock a. m.

## RULE XVI

## SENATE ANNEX AND OTHER SENATE BUILDINGS

All provisions of the foregoing rules so far as practicable are made applicable to the building called the Senate Annex, the buildings used for the storage of Senate documents, and the Senate garage.

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STANDING ORDERS NOT EMBRACED  
IN THE RULES, AND RESOLUTIONS AND SUCH  
PARTS OF LAWS AS AFFECT THE  
BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

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STANDING ORDERS NOT EMBRACED IN THE RULES,  
AND RESOLUTIONS AND SUCH PARTS OF LAWS AS  
AFFECT THE BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

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CHAPLAIN OF THE SENATE

*Resolved*, That the Chaplain shall open each calendar day's session of the Senate with prayer.

[S. Jour., 93, 76-1, Feb. 6, 1939.]

LENGTH OF SERVICE AND AGE OF SENATE PAGES

*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to classify the pages of the Senate so that at the close of the present and each succeeding Congress one-half the number shall be removed; and in no case shall a page be appointed younger than 12 years, or remain in office after the age of 16 years, or for a longer time than two Congresses, or four years.

[S. Jour., 514, 33-1, July 17, 1854; S. Jour., 26, 41-3, Dec. 6, 1870.]

SPECIAL DEPUTIES

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is authorized and empowered from time to time to appoint such special deputies as he may think necessary to serve process or perform other duties devolved upon the Sergeant-at-Arms by law or the rules or orders of the Senate, or which may hereafter be devolved upon him, and in such case they shall be officers of the Senate; and any act done or return made by the deputies so appointed shall have like effect and be of the same validity as if performed or made by the Sergeant-at-Arms in person.

[S. Jour., 47, 51-1, Dec. 17, 1889.]

## READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

*Ordered*, That, unless otherwise directed, on the twenty-second day of February in each year, or if that day shall be on Sunday, then on the day following, immediately after the reading of the Journal, Washington's Farewell Address shall be read to the Senate by a Senator to be designated for the purpose by the presiding officer; and that thereafter the Senate will proceed with its ordinary business.

[S. Jour., 103, 56-2, Jan. 24, 1901.]

## UNION SOLDIERS

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate are hereby directed to retain in employ of the Senate those persons who served in the Union Army during the late Civil War, and whose service in the Senate is necessary and satisfactory, and who are not otherwise provided for, and to continue such persons in their positions until cause for their removal shall have been reported to and approved of by the Senate and their removal directed.

[S. Jour., 124, 62-1, July 14, 1911.]

## MARBLE BUSTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

*Resolved*, That marble busts of those who have been Vice-Presidents of the United States shall be placed in the Senate wing of the Capitol from time to time, that the architect of the Capitol is authorized, subject to the advice and approval of the Senate Committee on the Library, to carry into execution the object of this resolution, and the expenses incurred in doing so shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

[S. Jour., 40, 55-2, Jan. 6, 1898.]

## FLOWERS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER

That until further orders the Sergeant-at-Arms is instructed not to permit flowers to be brought into the Senate Chamber.

[S. Jour., 261, 58-3, Feb. 24, 1905.]

## OATH OF OFFICE

Every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit, either in the civil, military, or naval service, excepting the President and the persons embraced by the section following, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any part of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath: I, -----, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

[R. S. 1756-1757.]

## ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS AND THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES BEFORE COMMITTEES

<sup>1</sup> SEC. 101. The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a chairman of any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, or of a Committee of the Whole, or of any committee of either House of Congress, is empowered to administer oaths to witnesses in any case under their examination.

<sup>1</sup> As amended. 52 Stat. 942.

SEC. 102. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matter under inquiry before either House, or any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, or any committee of either House of Congress, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any questions pertinent to the question under inquiry, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment in a common jail for not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

SEC. 103. No witness is privileged to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper, respecting which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or by any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, or by any committee of either House, upon the ground that his testimony to such fact or his production of such paper may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous.

SEC. 104. Whenever a witness summoned as mentioned in section 102 fails to appear to testify or fails to produce any books, papers, records, or documents, as required, or whenever any witness so summoned refuses to answer any question pertinent to the subject under inquiry before either House or any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, or any committee or subcommittee of either House of Congress, and the fact of such failure or failures is reported to either House while

Congress is in session, or when Congress is not in session, a statement of facts constituting such failure is reported to and filed with the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House, it shall be the duty of the said President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, as the case may be, to certify, and he shall so certify, the statement of facts aforesaid under the seal of the Senate or House, as the case may be, to the appropriate United States attorney, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the grand jury for its action.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Presiding Officer, for the time being, of the Senate of the United States, shall have power to administer all oaths and affirmations that are or may be required by the Constitution, or by law, to be taken by any Senator, officer of the Senate, witness, or other person, in respect of any matter within the jurisdiction of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk thereof, shall, respectively, have power to administer any oath or affirmation required by law, or by the rules or orders of the Senate, to be taken by any officer of the Senate, and to any witness produced before it.

[19 Stat., 34.

\* \* \* \* \*

Any Member of either House of Congress may administer oaths to witnesses in any matter depending in either House of Congress of which he is a member, or any committee thereof.

[23 Stat., 60.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 859. No testimony given by a witness before either House or before any committee of either House, or before any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, shall be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding against him in any court, except in a prosecution for perjury committed in giving such testimony. But an official paper or record produced by him is not within the said privilege.

Any member of either House of Congress may administer oaths to witnesses in any matter depending in either House of Congress of which he is a Member, or any committee thereof.

[52 Stat. 942.]

#### EXPENSES OF INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended: *Provided further*, That the rate of compensation for any position under the appropriations now available for, or herein or hereafter made for, expenses of inquiries and investigations of the Senate or expenses of special and select committees of the House of Representatives shall not exceed the rates fixed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for positions with comparable duties.

[50 Stat., 9.]

#### PAYMENT OF WITNESSES

*Resolved*, That the rule for paying witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate or any of its committees shall be as follows: For each day a witness shall attend, three dollars,



and three dollars for each day spent in traveling to or from the place of examination by the usual route. A witness shall also be entitled to be reimbursed his necessary expenses for traveling to and from the place of examination, in no case to exceed the sum of seven cents a mile for the distance by him actually traveled for the purpose of appearing as a witness.

[S. Jour., 66, 56-1, Jan. 4, 1900.]

*PERSONS NOT FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF SENATE*

*Hereafter, standing or select committees employing the services of persons who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof shall submit monthly reports to the Senate (or to the Secretary during a recess or adjournment) showing (1) the name and address of any such person; (2) the name and address of the department or organization by whom his salary is paid; and (3) the annual rate of compensation in each case.*

[S. Jour. 407, 78-2, Aug. 23, 1944.]

*BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY*

That hereafter the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy shall consist of five members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, two members of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, seven members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, and five members of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the respective chairmen thereof; the members so appointed shall visit the United States Military Academy at least once annually at such time or times as the chairmen

of said committee shall appoint, and the members from each of said committees may visit said academy together or separately as the respective chairmen of said committees may elect; and the superintendent of the academy and the members of the Board of Visitors shall be notified of such date by the chairmen of the said committees: *Provided*, That members chosen by the respective chairmen of the said committees who have been reelected to the Senate or House of Representatives may continue to serve as members of the Board of Visitors and visit the United States Military Academy, notwithstanding the expiration of Congress. The expenses of the members of the board shall be their actual expenses while engaged upon their duties as members of said board and their actual expenses of travel. [45 Stat., 597.]

#### BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY

From and after the passage of this act there shall be appointed every year, in the following manner, a Board of Visitors, to visit the Academy, the date of the annual visit of the Board aforesaid to be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy: Seven persons shall be appointed by the President and four Senators and five Members of the House of Representatives shall be designated as visitors by the Vice President or President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, in the month of January of each year. The chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate and chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives shall be ex officio members of said Board.

Each member of said Board shall receive while engaged upon duties as a member of the Board not to exceed \$5 a day and actual expenses of travel by the shortest mail routes.

[39 Stat., 608.]

#### BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE COAST GUARD ACADEMY

SEC. 7. In addition to the Advisory Board, there shall be appointed in January of each year a Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy, which shall consist of two Senators and three Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the chairmen of the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, having cognizance of legislation pertaining to the Coast Guard Academy, the chairmen of said committees being ex officio members of the Board, and of one Senator and two Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively: *Provided*, That whenever a member or an ex officio member is unable to attend the annual meeting as provided in paragraph (b) of this section another member may be appointed in his stead in the manner as herein provided but without restriction as to month of appointment.

[53 Stat., 1044.]

#### BOARD OF VISITORS FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

*That there shall be appointed in the month immediately following the enactment of this act and in January of each year thereafter, a Board of Visitors to visit the United States Merchant Marine Academy, which shall consist of two Senators and three Members of the House of Representatives, appointed*

*by the chairmen of the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, having cognizance of legislation pertaining to the United States Merchant Marine Academy, the chairmen of said committees being ex officio members of the Board, and of one Senator and two Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively: Provided, That whenever a member or an ex officio member is unable to attend the annual meeting as provided in paragraph (b) of this section another Member may be appointed in his stead in the manner as herein provided but without restriction as to month of appointment.*

*(b) Such Board shall visit the United States Merchant Marine Academy annually on a date to be fixed by the chairman of the United States Maritime Commission. Each member of the Board shall be reimbursed under Government travel regulations for the actual expense incurred by him while engaged upon duties as a member of such Board.*

[Pub. Law 301, 78th Cong.

DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF  
AND DUMB

SEC. 4863. In addition to the directors whose appointment has heretofore been provided for by law, there shall be three other directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, appointed in the following manner: One Senator by the President of the Senate and two Representatives by the Speaker of the House. These directors shall hold their offices for the term of a single Congress, and be eligible to a reappointment.

[R. S., 4863.

DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND  
LYING-IN ASYLUM

In addition to the directors whose appointments are now provided for by law, there shall be three other directors appointed in the following manner: One Senator by the President of the Senate and two Representatives by the Speaker of the House; these directors shall hold their office for the term of a single Congress, and be eligible to a reappointment.

[17 Stat. 360.]

## BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SEC. 5581. The regents to be selected shall be appointed as follows: The members of the Senate by the President thereof; the members of the House by the Speaker thereof; and the six other persons by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives. The members of the House so appointed shall serve for the term of two years; and on every alternate fourth Wednesday of December a like number shall be appointed in the same manner, to serve until the fourth Wednesday in December in the second year succeeding their appointment. The Senators so appointed shall serve during the term for which they shall hold, without reelection, their office as Senators. Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled as vacancies in committees are filled. The regular term of service for the other six members shall be six years; and new elections thereof shall be made by joint resolutions of Congress. Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise may be filled in like manner by joint resolution of Congress.

[R. S., 5581.]

EXPIRATION OF SERVICE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AS  
TRUSTEES, ETC.

That in all cases where members of Congress or Senators are appointed to represent Congress on any board of trustees or board of directors of any corporation or institution to which Congress makes any appropriation, the terms of said members or Senators as such trustee or director shall continue until the expiration of two months after the first meeting of the Congress chosen next after their appointment.

[27 Stat., 165.]

## FRANKING PRIVILEGE

## SEEDS

That seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or by any member of Congress or Delegate, receiving seeds for distribution from said Department, together with agricultural reports emanating from that Department, and so transmitted, shall, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, pass through the mails free of charge. And the provisions of this section shall apply to ex-members of Congress and ex-Delegates for the period of nine months after the expiration of their terms as members and Delegates.

[18 Stat., 343]

\* \* \* \* \*

The Public Printer shall furnish to the Department of Agriculture such franks as the Secretary of Agriculture may require for sending out seeds on congressional orders, the franks to have printed thereon the facsimile signatures of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, also the names of their respective States or Territories,

and the words "United States Department of Agriculture, Congressional Seed Distribution," or such other printed matter as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct; the franks to be of such size and style as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; the expense of printing the said franks to be charged to the allotment for printing and binding for the two Houses of Congress.

[32 Stat., 741.]

\* \* \* \* \*

## DOCUMENTS

SEC. 85. The Vice President of the United States, and Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail all public documents printed by order of Congress; and the name of the Vice President, Senator, Representative, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House shall be written thereon, with the proper designation of the office he holds; and the provisions of this section shall apply to each of the persons named herein until the 30th day of June following the expiration of their respective terms of office.

[48 Stat., 1018.]

## MAIL MATTER

SEC. 7. That hereafter the Vice President, Members and Members-elect of and Delegates and Delegates elect to Congress, shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails, and under their frank, any mail matter to any Government official or to any person, correspondence, not exceeding four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business. (And for 6 months after expiration of term of service.)

[Sec. 608, Postal Laws and Regulations.]

[33 Stat., 441.]

## COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

## TO BE ASCERTAINED BY LAW

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

[Const., art. 1, sec. 6, clause 1.]

## \$10,000 PER YEAR

The compensation of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress shall be ten thousand dollars<sup>1</sup> per annum; and in addition thereto, mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile, to be estimated by the nearest route usually traveled in going to and returning from each regular session: *Provided*, That hereafter mileage accounts of Senators shall be certified by the President of the Senate, and those of Representatives and Delegates by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[14 Stat., 323.]

## COMPENSATION AND MILEAGE SHALL BE CERTIFIED

That the said compensation which shall be due to the members of the Senate shall be certified by the President thereof; and that which shall be due to the Representatives and Delegates shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the Public Treasury.

[3 Stat., 404.]

## MILEAGE FOR TWO SESSIONS ONLY

Mileage for two sessions only, to be paid in the following manner, to wit: On the first day of each regular session, the President of the Senate,<sup>2</sup> each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage for one session; and at the

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 43 Stat. 1301.

<sup>2</sup> As amended, 49 Stat. 459.



beginning of the second regular session of the Congress, the President of the Senate,<sup>1</sup> each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage for such second session.

[11 Stat., 48.

WHEN MILEAGE SHALL BE PAID

On the first day of the first session of each Congress, or as soon thereafter as he may be in attendance and apply, the President of the Senate,<sup>1</sup> each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage as now allowed by law; and on the first day of the second, or any subsequent session, he shall receive his mileage as now allowed.

[11 Stat., 367.

CERTIFICATION SHALL BE CONCLUSIVE

All certificates which have been or may be granted by the Presiding Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, of the amount of compensation due to the members of the several Houses and to such Delegates are, and ought to be, deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be conclusive upon all the Departments and officers of the Government of the United States.

[9 Stat., 523.

STATIONERY

A yearly allowance of two hundred<sup>2</sup> dollars for stationery is now made to Senators.

[15 Stat., 284.

WHEN PAID

Each Senator, Member of the House of Representatives, and Delegate in Congress, after having taken and subscribed the required oath, shall be entitled to receive his compensation at the end of each month, at the rate now established by law.

[15 Stat., 24.

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 49 Stat., 459.

<sup>2</sup> As amended, Pub. Law 145, 77th Cong.

## POSTAGE

SEC. 44. No compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators, Representatives, or Delegates on account of postage. [R. S., sec. 44.]

Hereafter the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to procure and furnish each fiscal year to each Senator and the President of the Senate, upon request by such person, United States air mail postage stamps in an amount not exceeding \$96.66 <sup>1</sup> for the mailing of postal matter arising in connection with his or her official business. [55 Stat., 450]

## BEGINNING OF SALARIES

Senators elected, whose term of office begins on the 3d day of January, and whose credentials in due form of law shall have been presented in the Senate, may receive their compensation monthly from the beginning of their term. [48 Stat., 1022.]

## SALARIES OF SENATORS APPOINTED OR ELECTED

Salaries of Senators appointed to fill vacancies in the Senate shall commence on the day of their appointment and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, That when Senators have been elected during a sine die adjournment of the Senate to succeed appointees, the salaries of Senators so elected shall commence on the day following their election.

Salaries of Senators elected during a session to succeed appointees shall commence on the day they qualify: *Provided*, That when Senators have been elected during a session to succeed appointees, but have not qualified, the salaries of

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<sup>1</sup> As amended by Pub. Law 354, 78th Cong.

Senators so elected shall commence on the day following the sine die adjournment of the Senate.

When no appointments have been made the salaries of Senators elected to fill such vacancies shall commence on the day following their election.

[49 Stat., 22.]

#### DISBURSEMENTS MAY BE MADE BY THE TREASURER

That whenever any appropriation made for the payment of the salaries of Senators, Members, and Delegates in Congress, or the officers and employees of both or either of the Houses thereof, or for the expenses of the same, or any committees thereof, can not be lawfully disbursed by or through the officers specially charged with such disbursements, such disbursements may be made for the purposes named in said appropriations by the Treasurer of the United States, who shall take proper vouchers therefor and charge such disbursements against such appropriations; and the accounts therefor shall be audited and passed or rejected, as the law may require, in the same manner that similar accounts are or may be required by law to be audited and passed or rejected.

[22 Stat., 108.]

#### COMPENSATION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The President of the Senate pro tempore, when there shall be no Vice-President or the Vice-President shall become President of the United States, shall receive the compensation provided by law for the Vice-President.

[11 Stat., 48.]

#### CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

That hereafter when a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives or Delegate or Resident Commissioner dies during his term of office the clerical assistants appointed

by him, and then borne upon the pay rolls of the Senate or House of Representatives, shall be continued on such pay rolls in their respective positions and be paid for a period not longer than one month: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to clerical assistants of standing committees of the Senate or House of Representatives, when their service otherwise would continue beyond such period. [44 Stat., 1148.]

*Senators and chairmen of standing committees may change the number of employees in their respective offices or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month: Provided, That such changes and rearrangements shall not increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices or committees by law or Senate resolution: Provided further, That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph at a rate in excess of \$4,500 per annum, and no action shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a rate higher than \$4,500 per annum: Provided further, That Senators and committee chairmen, before the day on which they are to become effective, shall certify in writing such changes or rearrangements to the disbursing office of the Senate which thereafter shall pay such employees in accordance with such certifications.*

[Pub. Law 354, 78th Cong.]

#### PAYMENT OF DECEMBER SALARY

That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are authorized and directed to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol Police and Office of Legislative Counsel, and employees paid on vouchers under authority of resolutions, their respective salaries for the month of December on the 20th day of that month, each year,

except when the 20th of the month falls on Sunday, in which case the said salaries shall be paid on the 19th of December.

[50 Stat., 199.]

#### CLERKS TO SENATORS ELECT

A Senator entitled to receive his own salary may appoint the usual clerical assistants allowed Senators.

[48 Stat., 1022.]

#### EMPLOYEES OF CONGRESS NOT TO HIRE ANOTHER TO PERFORM THEIR DUTIES

Hereafter no employee of Congress, either in the Senate or House, shall sublet to, or hire, another to do or perform any of the duties or work attached to the position to which he was appointed.

[28 Stat., 771.]

#### PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILES

*Provided*, That no motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles shall be purchased from this or any other appropriation for this purpose. (Miscellaneous items, contingent fund of the Senate.)

[49 Stat., 1597.]

#### DUTIES IMPOSED UPON THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

##### DISBURSEMENT TO MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

SEC. 56. The moneys which may be appropriated for the compensation of members and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the Senate, shall be paid at the Treasury, on requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Senate and shall be kept, disbursed, and accounted for by him according to law, and the Secretary shall be deemed a disbursing officer.

[R. S., 56.]

<sup>1</sup> Hereafter, in the event of the death, resignation, or disability of the Secretary of the Senate, the Financial Clerk

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<sup>1</sup> As amended, 48 Stat., 162.

of the Senate shall be deemed his successor as a disbursing officer, under his bond as Financial Clerk, and he shall serve as such disbursing officer until the end of the quarterly period during which a new Secretary shall have been elected and qualified, or such disability shall have been ended.

FAILURE TO PAY SUMS DUE SENATE OR HOUSE

*Provided*, That whenever a Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, or a United States Senator, shall fail to pay any sum or sums due from such person to the House of Representatives or Senate, respectively, the appropriate committee or officer of the House of Representatives or Senate, as the case may be, having jurisdiction of the activity under which such debt arose, shall certify such delinquent sum or sums to the Sergeant at Arms of the House in the case of an indebtedness to the House of Representatives and to the Secretary of the Senate in the case of an indebtedness to the Senate, and such latter officials are authorized and directed, respectively, to deduct from any salary, mileage, or expense money due to any such delinquent such certified amounts or so much thereof as the balance or balances due such delinquent may cover. Sums so deducted by the Secretary of the Senate shall be disposed of by him in accordance with existing law and sums so deducted by the Sergeant at Arms of the House shall be paid to the Clerk of the House and disposed of by him in accordance with existing law.

[48 Stat., 1024.]

BOND

SEC. 57. The Secretary of the Senate shall, within thirty days after entering upon the duties of his office, and before

making any requisition upon the Treasury to draw any portion of the moneys appropriated for the compensation of members and officers or the contingent expenses of the Senate, give a bond to the United States, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful application and disbursement of such funds as may be drawn by him from the Treasury as disbursing officer of the Senate.

[R. S., 57.]

STATEMENT TO SHOW PERSONNEL OF SENATE

SEC. 60. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall prepare and submit to the two Houses, respectively, at the commencement of each session of Congress, the following statements in writing:

First. A statement showing the names of all the clerks and other persons who have been, during the preceding year or any part thereof, employed in their respective offices, and those of the messengers of the respective Houses, together with the time that each clerk or other person and each messenger was actually employed, and the sums paid to each. This statement must also show whether such clerks or other persons, or such messengers have been usefully employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and whether the removal of any particular persons, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better dispatch of business.

EXPENDITURE OF CONTINGENT FUND

Second. A detailed statement, by items, of the manner in which the contingent fund for each House has been expended

during the preceding year. This statement must give the names of every person to whom any portion of the fund has been paid; and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price; and if for any services rendered, the nature of such service, and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary, and the amount of all former appropriations in each case on hand, either in the Treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent.

[R. S., 60.]

## SUMS DRAWN

SEC. 61. Each of the statements required by the preceding section shall exhibit, also, the several sums drawn by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively, from the Treasury, and the balances, if any remaining in their hands.

[R. S., 61.]

## RECEIPTS FOR MONEYS

SEC. 62. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each require of the disbursing officers acting under their direction or authority the return of precise and analytical statements and receipts for all moneys which may have been from time to time, during the next preceding year, expended by them; and the results of such returns and the sums total shall be communicated annually to Congress by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively.

[R. S., 62.]

## EXPENDITURES REPORTED TO CONGRESS

SEC. 63. All expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be made up to the end of each fiscal year, and shall be reported to Congress at the commencement of each regular session.

[R. S., 63.]



## FISCAL YEAR

Hereafter the fiscal year for the adjustment of the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate for compensation and mileage of Senators shall extend from July 1 to June 30; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

[48 Stat., 1022]

## ADVERTISEMENT FOR STATIONERY

SEC. 65. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall annually advertise, once a week, for at least four weeks, in one or more of the principal papers published in the District of Columbia, for sealed proposals for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, during the next session of Congress with the necessary stationery.

[R. S., 65.]

## ADVERTISEMENT PUBLISHED

SEC. 66. The advertisement published under the preceding section must describe the kind of stationery required, and must require the proposals to be accompanied with sufficient security for their performance.

[R. S., 66.]

## PROPOSALS TO BE SEALED

SEC. 67. All such proposals shall be kept sealed until the day specified in such advertisement for opening the same, when the same shall be opened in the presence of at least two persons, and the contract shall be given to the lowest bidder, provided he shall give satisfactory security to perform the same, under forfeiture not exceeding double the contract price in case of failure; and in case the lowest bidder shall fail to enter into such contract and give such security within a time to be fixed in such advertisement, then the contract shall be given to the next lowest bidder, who shall enter into such contract.

[R. S., 67.]

## PURCHASE FOR SEPARATE PARTS OF SUPPLIES

SEC. 68. The three preceding sections shall not prevent either the Secretary or the Clerk from contracting for separate parts of the supplies of stationery required to be furnished.

[R. S., 68.]

## PURCHASE ONLY ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN UNITED STATES

SEC. 69. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, in disbursing the public moneys for the use of the two Houses, respectively, purchase only articles the growth and manufacture of the United States, provided the articles required can be procured of such growth and manufacture upon as good terms as to quality and price as are demanded for like articles of foreign growth and manufacture.

[R. S., 69.]

## SPECIFICATION OF CLASSES OF ARTICLES PURCHASABLE

Hereafter the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives and the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, respectively, shall make and issue regulations specifying the classes of articles which may be purchased by or through the stationery rooms of the House and Senate.

[44 Stat., 552.]

## STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL

SEC. 70. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall report to Congress on the first day of each regular session, and at the expiration of their terms of service, a full and complete statement of all their receipts and expenditures as such officers, showing in detail the items of expense, classifying them under the proper appropriations, and also showing the aggregate

thereof, and exhibiting in a clear and concise manner the exact condition of all public moneys by them received, paid out, and remaining in their possession as such officers.

[R. S., 70.]

#### TRANSCRIBING THE JOURNAL

SEC. 71. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, are entitled, for transcribing and certifying extracts from the Journal of the Senate, or the Executive Journal of the Senate when the injunction of secrecy has been removed, or from the journal of the House of Representatives, except when such transcripts are required by an officer of the United States in a matter relating to the duties of his office, to receive from the persons for whom such transcripts are prepared the sum of ten cents for each sheet containing one hundred words.

[R. S., 71.]

#### REJECTED NOMINATIONS

The Secretary of the Senate shall at the close of each session thereof deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and to each of the Auditors, and to each of the Comptrollers in the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, and to the Register of the Treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all persons who have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations have been made and not confirmed and filled at such session.

[R. S., 1775.]

## ADVANCE MONEYS TO SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

The Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to advance to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate such sum as may be necessary, not exceeding one thousand dollars, to meet any extraordinary expenses arising during the recess of the Senate.

[22 Stat., 333.]

## COMMITTEE EXPENSES

That when any duty is imposed upon a committee of the Senate involving expenses which are ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee charged with such duty, the receipt of the chairman of such committee for any sum paid to him or his order out of said contingent fund by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken and passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury as a full and sufficient voucher; but it shall be the duty of such chairman, as soon as practicable, to furnish vouchers in detail for the disbursement of such moneys to the Secretary of the Senate, who shall file them with the accounting officers aforesaid; and this provision shall apply to all cases in which orders of the Senate have already been made.

[20 Stat., 419.]

*Provided*, That hereafter Senate resolutions providing for inquiries and investigations shall contain a limit of cost of such investigation, which limit shall not be exceeded except by vote of the Senate authorizing additional amounts.

[44 Stat., 162.]

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

*Resolved further*, That the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate be, and they are hereby, directed to

procure and file, for the use of their respective Houses, copies of all reports made by each committee of all succeeding Congresses; and that the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, at the close of each session of Congress, to cause said reports to be indexed and bound, one copy to be deposited in the library of each House and one copy in the room of the committee from which the reports emanated.

[24 Stat., 346.

#### SEAL OF THE SENATE

*Resolved*, That the Secretary shall have the custody of the seal, and shall use the same for the authentication of process transcripts, copies, and certificates whenever directed by the Senate; and may use the same to authenticate copies of such papers and documents in his office as he may lawfully give copies of.

[S. Jour., 194, 49-1.

#### CLAIMS ARISING FROM INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS

SEC. 11. That all papers, reports, evidence, records, and proceedings now on file or of record in any of the Departments, or the office of the Secretary of the Senate, or the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or certified copies of the same, relating to any claims authorized to be prosecuted under this act, shall be furnished to the court upon its order, or at the request of the Attorney-General.

[26 Stat., 854.

#### DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

##### DEFACEMENT OF THE CAPITOL

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and of the House of Representatives are authorized to make such regulations as they may deem necessary for preserving the peace and secur-

ing the Capitol from defacement, and for the protection of the public property therein, and they shall have power to arrest and detain any person violating such regulations until such person can be brought before the proper authorities for trial.

[R. S., 1820.]

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#### POLICE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

The Capitol police, under the direction of the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and of the Architect of the Capitol, shall police the Capitol Building and the Capitol Grounds. (May 28, 1896, c. 252, § 1, 29 Stat. 143.)

[Sec. 213, Title 40, U. S. C.]

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#### PROTECT GROUNDS

It shall be the duty of the Capitol police to prevent any portion of the Capitol Grounds and terraces from being used as playgrounds or otherwise, so far as may be necessary to protect the public property, turf and grass from destruction or injury. (Apr. 29, 1876, c. 86, 19 Stat. 41.)

[Sec. 214, Title 40, U. S. C.]

#### PARADES OR ASSEMBLAGES; DISPLAY OF FLAGS

It is forbidden to parade, stand, or move in processions or assemblages, or display any flag, banner, or device designed or adapted to bring into public notice any party, organization, or movement. (July 1, 1882, c. 258, § 6, 22 Stat. 127.)

[Sec. 199, Title 40, U. S. C.]

## INTERMENT IN CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY

Hereafter, whenever any deceased Senator or member of the House of Representatives shall be actually interred in the Congressional Cemetery, so called, it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate in the case of a Senator, and of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives in the case of a member of the House, to have a monument erected, of granite, with suitable inscriptions, and the cost of the same shall be a charge upon and paid out either from the contingent funds of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, to which ever the deceased may have belonged, and any existing omissions of monuments or inscriptions, as aforesaid, are hereby directed and authorized to be supplied in like manner; and all laws upon the subject of monuments in the Congressional Cemetery are hereby repealed.

[19 Stat., 54.]

## SALE OF WASTE PAPER

It shall be the duty of the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to cause to be sold all waste paper and useless documents and condemned furniture that have accumulated during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-two, or that may hereafter accumulate in their respective departments or offices, under the direction of the Committee on Accounts of their respective Houses, and cover the proceeds thereof into the Treasury; and they shall, at the beginning of each regular session of Congress, report to their respective Houses the amount of said sales.

[22 Stat., 337.]

DUTIES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY<sup>1</sup>

## EXPENDITURE OF MONEYS FOR LIBRARY

There shall be a Joint Committee on the Library, to consist of five<sup>2</sup> members on the part of the Senate and five<sup>2</sup> on the part of the House of Representatives, to superintend and direct the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the Library, and to perform such other duties as are or may be directed by law.

[Former Joint Rule, 20.]

## DUTIES DURING RECESS

That the portion of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library on the part of the Senate remaining in office as Senators shall, during the recess of Congress, exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred by law upon the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.

[22 Stat., 562.]

## UNEXPENDED BALANCES

The unexpended balance of any sums appropriated by Congress for the increase of the general library, together with such sums as may hereafter be appropriated to the same purpose, shall be paid out under the direction of a Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, to consist of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives.

[R. S., 83.]

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<sup>1</sup> Created by a joint rule December 11, 1843, and continued therefrom until Senate resolution of August 14, 1876, declared that there was no joint rule in force.

<sup>2</sup> As amended, 32 Stat., 735.



## REGULATIONS

The Joint Committee on the Library is authorized to establish regulations, not inconsistent with law, in relation to the Library of Congress or either department thereof; and from time to time to alter, amend, or repeal the same; but such regulations as to the law library shall be subject to those imposed by the Justices of the Supreme Court under sec. 95, R. S.

[R. S., 85.]

## EXCHANGE OF DOCUMENTS

The Joint Committee on the Library may, at any time, exchange or otherwise dispose of duplicate, injured, or wasted books of the Library, or documents or other matter in the Library not deemed proper to it, as they deem best.

[R. S., 86.]

The Joint Committee on the Library may, from time to time, appoint such agents as they deem requisite, to carry into effect the donation and exchange of documents and other publications placed at their disposal for the purpose.

[R. S., 87.]

## EMPLOYEES OF BOTANICAL GARDEN

There shall be a superintendent, assistant, and two additional laborers in the Botanical Garden and greenhouses, who shall be under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

[R. S., 1827.]

## ACCEPTANCE OF WORK OF ART

The Joint Committee on the Library, whenever, in their judgment, it is expedient, are authorized to accept any work of the fine arts on behalf of Congress which may be offered, and to assign the same such place in the Capitol as they

may deem suitable, and shall have the supervision of all works of art that may be placed in the Capitol. [R. S., 1831.]

#### PRIVATE STUDIOS

No work of art not the property of the United States shall be exhibited in the Capitol, nor shall any room in the Capitol be used for private studios or works of art, without permission from the Joint Committee on the Library, given in writing; and it shall be the duty of the Architect of the Capitol<sup>1</sup> to carry these provisions into effect. [18 Stat., 376.]

#### PRIVILEGE OF USING BOOKS

The Joint Committee on the Library is authorized to grant the privilege of using and drawing books from the Library in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as members of Congress, to any of the following persons:

First. Heads of Departments.

Second. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices, the reporter, and clerk of the Supreme Court.

Third. Members of the diplomatic corps.

Fourth. The judges and the clerk of the Court of Claims.

Fifth. The Solicitor-General and Assistant Attorney-General.

Sixth. The Secretary of the Senate.

Seventh. The Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Eighth. The Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress.

Ninth. The Solicitor of the Treasury.

Tenth. The financial agent of the Joint Committee on the Library.

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<sup>1</sup> As amended, 32 Stat., 20; 41 Stat., 1253.

Eleventh. The Smithsonian Institution, through its Secretary.

Twelfth. Any person, when in the District of Columbia, who has been President.

[R. S., 94.

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And also the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution resident in Washington.

[18 Stat., 512.

# DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

## FURNITURE AND CARPETS

All improvements, alterations, additions, and repairs of the Capitol building shall hereafter be made by the direction and under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,<sup>1</sup> and the same shall be paid for by the Secretary of the Interior out of the appropriations for such extension and from no other appropriation; and no furniture or carpets for either House shall hereafter be purchased without the written order of the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the Senate, or without the written order of the chairman of the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives for the House.

[R. S., 1816.

## CONTINGENT FUND

Hereafter no payment shall be made from the contingent fund of the Senate unless sanctioned by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, or from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 32 Stat., 20; 41 Stat., 1253.

unless sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives. And hereafter payments made upon vouchers approved by the aforesaid respective committees shall be deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be conclusive upon all the departments and officers of the Government: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made from said contingent funds as additional salary or compensation to any officer or employee of the Senate or House of Representatives.

[25 Stat., 546.]

Payments from the contingent fund of the Senate for materials and supplies (including fuel) hereafter purchased through the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department shall be made by check upon vouchers approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

[49 Stat., 463.]

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Hereafter appropriations made for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives or the Senate shall not be used for the payment of personal services except upon the express and specific authorization of the House or Senate in whose behalf such services are rendered. Nor shall such appropriations be used for any expenses not intimately and directly connected with the routine legislative business of either House of Congress, and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall apply the provisions of this paragraph in the settlement of the accounts of expenditures from said appropriations incurred for services or materials subsequent to the approval of this Act.

[32 Stat., 26.]

## FUNERAL EXPENSES

No part of any appropriation made for the contingent expenses of the Senate shall be used to defray the expenses of any person except the members of any congressional committee, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate or a representative of his office, and except the widow or minor children or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and burial of any person who at the time of his or her death was a Senator of the United States.

[54 Stat. 1031.]

## DOUBLE SALARIES RESTRICTED

SEC. 6. That unless otherwise specially authorized by law, no money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be available for payment to any person receiving more than one salary when the combined amount of said salaries exceeds the sum of \$2,000 per annum, but this shall not apply to retired officers or enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or to officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia and Naval Militia in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no such retired officer, officer, or enlisted man shall be denied or deprived of any of his pay, salary, or compensation as such, or of any other salary or compensation for services heretofore rendered, by reason of any decision or construction of said section six.

[39 Stat., 532.]

## DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

## ENGINEERS

And all engineers and others who are engaged in heating and ventilating the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be

subject to the orders and in all respects under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol,<sup>1</sup> subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules.

[25 Stat., 258.]

#### SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Hereafter the Senate Office Building, and the employment of all services (other than for officers and privates of the Capitol Police) necessary for its protection, care, and occupancy, together with all other items that may be appropriated for by the Congress for such purposes, shall be under the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules as to matters of general policy; and the Architect of the Capitol shall submit annually to the Congress estimates in detail for all services (other than for officers and privates of the Capitol Police) and for all other expenses in connection with said office building and necessary for its protection, care, and occupancy: *Provided further*, That hereafter the assignment of rooms and other space in the Senate Office Building shall be under the direction and control of the Senate Committee on Rules and shall not be a part of the duties of the Architect of the Capitol: *Provided further*, That hereafter it shall not be a duty of the Architect of the Capitol to certify any pay roll or other voucher covering any expenditure from any appropriation for the Senate Office Building, or for any other building or activity, unless the obligation involved was incurred by him or under his direction.

[56 Stat., 343.]

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<sup>1</sup> As amended, 32 Stat., 20; 41 Stat., 1253.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRINTING AND BINDING ACT OF JANUARY  
12, 1895, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO

[28 STAT., 601]

That there shall be a Joint Committee on Printing, consisting of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, who shall have the powers hereinafter stated:

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The members of the Joint Committee on Printing who are reelected to the succeeding Congress shall continue as members of said committee until their successors are chosen. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, on the last day of a Congress, appoint members of their respective Houses who have been elected to the succeeding Congress to fill any vacancies which may then be about to occur on said committee, and such appointees and the members of said committee who shall have been reelected shall continue until their successors are chosen. The Joint Committee on Printing shall, when Congress is not in session, exercise all the powers and duties devolving upon said committee as provided by law, the same as when Congress is in session. (Mar. 2, 1895, c. 189, § 1, 28 Stat. 962; Mar. 3, 1917, c. 163, § 6, 39 Stat. 1121.)

{Sec. 2, Chap. 1, Title 44, U. S. C.

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The Joint Committee on Printing shall have power to adopt and employ such measures as, in its discretion, may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect, delay, duplication, or waste in the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. (Jan. 12, 1895,

c. 23, § 2, 28 Stat. 601; Mar. 1, 1907, c. 2284, § 1, 34 Stat. 1012; Mar. 1, 1919, c. 86, § 11, 40 Stat. 1270.)

[Sec. 4, Chap. 1, Title 44, U. S. C.]

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That the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and directed to establish rules and regulations, from time to time, which shall be observed by the Public Printer, whereby public documents and reports printed for Congress, or either House thereof, may be printed in two or more editions, instead of one, to meet the public requirements: *Provided*, That in no case shall the aggregate of said editions exceed the number of copies now authorized or which may hereafter be authorized: *And provided further*, That the number of copies of any public document or report now authorized to be printed or which may hereafter be authorized to be printed for any of the Executive Departments, or bureaus or branches thereof, or independent offices of the Government may be supplied in two or more editions, instead of one, upon a requisition on the Public Printer by the official head of such Department or independent office, but in no case shall the aggregate of said editions exceed the number of copies now authorized, or which may hereafter be authorized: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall operate to obstruct the printing of the full number of any document or report, or the allotment of the full quota to Senators and Representatives, as now authorized, or which may hereafter be authorized, when a legitimate demand for the full complement is known to exist.

[34 Stat., 826.]

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PAR. 2. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives may order the reprinting in a number not exceeding one thousand copies of any pending bill or resolution, or any public law not exceeding fifty pages, or any report from any committee or Congressional commission on pending legislation not accompanied by testimony or exhibits or any other appendices and not exceeding fifty pages, when the supply shall have been exhausted. The Public Printer shall require each requisition for reprinting to cite the specific authority of law for its execution.

PAR. 3. No committee of Congress shall be empowered to procure the printing of more than one thousand copies of any hearing or other document, which shall be germane thereto, for its use except by simple, concurrent, or joint resolution, as hereinafter provided.

PAR. 4. Orders for printing extra copies, otherwise than herein provided for, shall be by simple, concurrent, or joint resolution. Either House may print extra copies to the amount of five hundred dollars by simple resolution, if the cost exceeds that sum, the printing shall be ordered by concurrent resolution, except when the resolution is self-appropriating, when it shall be by joint resolution. Such resolutions, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer; and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported: *Provided*, That the printing of additional copies may be

performed upon orders of the Joint Committee on Printing within a limit of two hundred dollars in cost in any one instance: *And provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be held to contravene the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered Eleven, approved March twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and four.

PAR. 5. The term "extra copies" as used herein shall be construed to mean copies in addition to the usual number as defined in the Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and amendments thereto.

PAR. 6. Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by existing law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing to the usual number. Nothing in this paragraph relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding fifty pages.

PAR. 7. The cost of the printing of any document or report hereafter printed by order of Congress which can not under the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered Thirteen, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, approved March thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, be properly charged to any other appropriation or allotment of appropriation already made, it shall, upon order of the

Joint Committee on Printing, be charged to the allotment of appropriation for printing and binding for Congress.

PAR. 8. Stationery, blank books, tables, forms, and other necessary papers, preparatory to Congressional legislation, required for the official use of the Senate and the House of Representatives, or the committees and officers thereof, shall be furnished by the Public Printer upon requisition of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively. This shall not operate to prevent the purchase by the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of such stationery and blank books as may be necessary for sale to Senators and Members in the stationery rooms of the two Houses as now provided by law.

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*Resolved*, That the Public Printer be requested to discontinue the embossing of letterheads, noteheads, and envelopes for Congress, its officers, committees, and Members: *Provided*, That such embossing may be done if the cost thereof, in excess of the amount that printing the same would cost the Government, is charged to the person so ordering. (*Resolution adopted by the Joint Committee on Printing, Aug. 14, 1913.*)

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PAR. 9. Each Senator and Representative shall be entitled to the binding in half morocco, or material not more expensive, of but one copy of each public document to which he may be entitled, an account of which, with each Senator and Representative, shall be kept by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, respectively.

[34 Stat., 1012.]

\* \* \* \* \*

## PURCHASE OF BLANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES

The Public Printer is hereby authorized to procure, under direction of the Joint Committee on Printing as provided for in the Act approved January 12, 1895, and furnish on requisition paper and envelopes (not including envelopes printed in the course of manufacture) in common use by two or more departments, establishments, or services of the Government in the District of Columbia, and reimbursement therefor shall be made to the Public Printer from appropriations or funds available for such purpose; paper and envelopes so furnished by the Public Printer shall not be procured in any other manner thereafter. [43 Stat., 592.]

That the Public Printer be authorized to bind at the Government Printing Office any books, maps, charts, or documents published by authority of Congress, upon application of any member of the Senate or House of Representatives, upon payment of the actual cost of such binding. [20 Stat., 5.]

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The Secretary of the Senate is authorized to make requisition upon the Public Printer for the binding for the Senate library of such books as he may deem necessary at a cost not to exceed \$200 per year. [28 Stat., 958.]

## ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PAPER

SEC. 3. The Joint Committee on Printing shall fix upon standards of paper for the different descriptions of public printing and binding, and the Public Printer shall, under their direction, advertise in one newspaper or trade journal, published in each of six cities, for sealed proposals to furnish the Government with paper, as specified in the schedule to be furnished applicants by the Public Printer, setting forth

in detail the quality and quantities required for the public printing. And the Public Printer shall furnish samples of the standard of papers fixed upon to applicants therefor who shall desire to bid.

[43 Stat., 1105.]

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#### ACCEPTANCE OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES

The Public Printer shall compare every lot of paper and envelopes delivered by a contractor with the standard of quality fixed upon by the Joint Committee on Printing, and shall not accept any paper or envelopes which does not conform to it in every particular: *Provided, however,* That any lot of delivered paper or envelopes which does not conform to such standard of quality may be accepted by the Joint Committee on Printing at such discount as, in its opinion, may be sufficient to protect the interests of the Government.

[49 Stat., 1553.]

#### PURCHASES WITHOUT ADVERTISING

SEC. 12. The Joint Committee on Printing may permit the Public Printer to authorize any executive department or independent office or establishment of the Government to purchase direct for its use such printing, binding, and blank-book work, otherwise authorized by law, as the Government Printing Office is not able or suitably equipped to execute or as may be more economically or in the better interest of the Government executed elsewhere; and such Joint Committee also may authorize the Public Printer to procure services, materials, and supplies for use of the Government Printing Office without regard to the provisions of

section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) whenever the aggregate amount involved is less than \$50.

[49 Stat., 475.]

#### MATERIAL PURCHASED

SEC. 16. The Public Printer shall prepare a schedule of materials required to be purchased, showing the description, quantity, and quality of each article, and shall invite proposals for furnishing the same, either by advertisement or circular, as the Joint Committee on Printing may direct, and shall make contracts for the same with the lowest responsible bidder, making a return of the same to the Joint Committee, showing the number of bidders, the amounts of each bid, and the awards of the contracts.

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SEC. 19. The Public Printer shall make annual report to Congress, and in it specify the number of copies of each Department report and document printed upon requisition by the head of the Department for which the printing was done, and he shall also specify in said report the exact number of copies of books, giving titles of the books, bound upon requisition for Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and other officers of the Government and the cost thereof.

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SEC. 26. The Public Printer shall, at the beginning of each session of Congress, submit to the Joint Committee on Printing estimates of the quantity of paper of all descriptions which will be required for the public printing and binding during the ensuing year.

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SEC. 37. It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver, upon the order of any Senator, Representative,

or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof; and documents and reports of committees, with the evidence and papers submitted therewith, or any part thereof ordered printed by Congress, may be reprinted by the Public Printer on order of any Member of Congress or Delegate, on prepayment of cost thereof. The Public Printer may furnish without cost to Senators, Members, and Delegates envelopes ready for mailing the Congressional Record or any part thereof, or speeches, or reports therein contained. Envelopes so furnished shall contain in the upper lefthand corner thereof the following words, to wit: "Senate United States (or House of Representatives, U. S.). Part of Congressional Record. Free," and in upper right-hand corner the letters "U. S. S." or "M. C." But he shall not print any other words thereon, except at the personal expense of the Senator, Member, or Delegate ordering the same, except to affix the official title of a document.

He may also furnish without cost to Senators, Members, and Delegates blank franks,<sup>1</sup> printed on sheets and perforated, or singly, at the option of said Senators, Members, and Delegates, for public documents. Franks so furnished shall contain in the upper left-hand corner thereof the following words, to wit: "Public document. Free. United States Senate (or House of Representatives U. S.\*)" and in upper right-hand corner the letters "U. S. S." or "M. C." But he shall not print any other words thereon, except where it may be desirable to affix the official title of a document. All other words printed thereon shall be at the personal

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<sup>1</sup> As amended, 33 Stat., 9.

expense of the Senator, Member, or Delegate ordering the same

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The Public Printer, under section thirty-seven of the "Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents," approved January 12, 1895, may, at the request of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, print on envelopes authorized to be furnished, in addition to the words therein named, the name of the Senator, Representative, or Delegate, and State, the date, and the topic or subject-matter, not exceeding twelve words.

[28 Stat., 96.]

\* \* \* \* \*

In case any Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall fail to pay the cost of printing extracts from the Congressional Record or other documents ordered by him to be printed in accordance with section thirty-seven of the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (Twenty-eighth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and six), the Public Printer shall certify the amount due to the Sergeant at Arms of the House or the financial clerk of the Senate, as the case may be, and the Sergeant at Arms or financial clerk shall deduct from any salary due the said delinquent the said amount, or as much thereof as the salary due may cover, and pay the amount so obtained to the Public Printer to be applied by him to the satisfaction of the indebtedness.

[36 Stat., 1446.]

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At the request of any Congressman, the Public Printer is authorized to print upon franks or envelopes used for mail-



ing public documents or send the facsimile stamp of said Congressman and a special request for return if not called for, and the name of the State and county and city, said Congressman to deposit with his order the extra expense involved in printing these additional words.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 40. The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expense of such printing, the current Congressional Directory and the current numbers and bound sets of the Congressional Record. The money derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury and accounted for in his annual report to Congress, and no sales shall be made on credit.

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#### INCREASES IN CERTAIN CHARGES AND FEES

After the date of the enactment of this Act, the price at which additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents shall be based on the cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 per centum: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 per centum may be allowed to authorized book dealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The surplus receipts from such sales shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by book dealers, and he may designate any

Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government. The selling price of publications as provided for herein shall be in lieu of that prescribed in the public resolution approved May 11, 1922 (U. S. C., title 44, secs. 72 and 220), and section 42 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 114).

[47 Stat., 409.]

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SEC. 53. The Public Printer shall examine closely the orders of the Senate and House for printing, and in case of duplication he shall print under the first order received.

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Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to this appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made.

[40 Stat., 175.]

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SEC. 54. Whenever any document or report shall be ordered printed by Congress, such order to print shall signify the "usual number" of copies for binding and distribution among those entitled to receive them.

That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to print, in addition to the usual

number, and furnish the Department of State with twenty copies of each Senate and House of Representatives document and report.

[29 Stat., 463.]

No greater number shall be printed unless ordered by either House, or as hereinafter provided. When a special number of a document or report is ordered printed, the usual number shall also be printed, unless already ordered. The usual number of documents and reports shall be of one thousand six hundred and eighty-two copies, which shall be distributed as follows:

OF THE HOUSE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, UNBOUND.—To the Senate document room, one hundred and fifty copies; to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the House document room, five hundred copies; <sup>1</sup> to the Clerk's office of the House, twenty copies.

OF THE SENATE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, UNBOUND.—To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty copies; office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the House document room, five hundred copies; <sup>1</sup> to the Clerk's office of the House, ten copies.

That of the number printed, the Public Printer shall bind one thousand and eighty-two copies, which shall be distributed as follows:

OF THE HOUSE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, BOUND.—To the Senate Library, fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies, and fifty additional copies for foreign exchanges; to the House Library, fifteen copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, five hundred copies, for distribution to the state and territorial libraries and designated depositories.

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<sup>1</sup> As amended, 43 Stat., 1106.

OF THE SENATE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, BOUND.—To the Senate library, fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies, and fifty copies additional for foreign exchanges; to House library, fifteen copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, five hundred copies, for distribution to state and territorial libraries and designated depositories. These documents shall be bound in full sheep, and in binding documents the Public Printer shall give precedence to those that are to be distributed to libraries and to designated depositories: *Provided*, That any state or territorial library or designated depository entitled to documents that may prefer to have its documents in unbound form, may do so by notifying the Superintendent of Documents to that effect prior to the convening of each Congress.

The remainder of said documents and reports shall be reserved by the Public Printer in unstitched form, and shall be held subject to be bound in the number provided by law, upon orders from the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, Delegates, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, in such binding as they shall select, except full morocco or calf; and when not called for and delivered within two years after printing shall be delivered in unbound form to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution. All of the "usual number" shall be printed at one time.

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That section fifty-four of said Act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof as follows:

That hereafter the usual number of reports on private bills, concurrent or simple resolutions, shall not be printed. In lieu thereof there shall be printed of each

Senate report on a private bill, simple or concurrent resolution, three hundred and forty-five copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the Superintendent of documents, ten copies; and of each House report on a private bill, simple or concurrent resolution, two hundred and sixty copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, one hundred and thirty-five copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, ten copies: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent the binding of all Senate and House reports in the reserve volumes bound for and delivered to the Senate and House libraries: *Provided*, That not less than twelve copies of each report on bills for the payment or adjudication of claims against the Government shall be kept on file in the Senate document room.

SEC. 2. That section fifty-five of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 55. There shall be printed of each Senate and House public bill and joint resolution seven hundred and forty copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty-five copies; office of Secretary of Senate, fifteen copies; House document room, five hundred copies.

Of the first edition of House private bills and simple resolutions there shall be printed as introduced, for the House document room one hundred copies of private bills and two hundred and fifty copies of simple resolutions, for the Senate document room twenty copies of private bills and fifty of simple resolutions; as reported in

the House, for the House document room one hundred and fifty copies of private bills and two hundred and fifty copies of simple resolutions, for the Senate document room fifty copies of private bills and simple resolutions; as reported in the Senate, for the House document room fifty copies of private bills, for the Senate document room one hundred and fifty copies of private bills; as passed, for the House document room fifty copies of private bills and two hundred and fifty copies of simple resolutions, for the Senate document room one hundred and fifty copies of private bills and fifty copies of simple resolutions.

Of the first edition of Senate private bills and simple resolutions there shall be printed as introduced, for the Senate document room one hundred copies of private bills and two hundred and fifty copies of simple resolutions, for the House document room twenty copies of private bills and fifty copies of simple resolutions; as reported in the Senate, for the Senate document room one hundred and fifty copies of private bills and two hundred and fifty copies of simple resolutions, for the House document room fifty copies of private bills and simple resolutions; as reported in the House, for the Senate document room fifty copies of private bills, for the House document room one hundred and fifty copies of private bills; as passed, for the Senate document room fifty copies of private bills and two hundred and fifty copies of simple resolutions, for the House document room one hundred and fifty copies of private bills and fifty copies of simple resolutions.

Of the first edition of House concurrent resolutions there shall be printed as introduced, for the House document room two hundred and fifty copies, for the Senate document room fifty copies; as reported in the House, for the House document room two hundred and fifty copies, for the Senate document room fifty copies; as reported in the Senate, for the House document room fifty copies, for the Senate document room two hundred and fifty copies; as passed, for the House document room fifty copies, for the Senate document room two hundred and fifty copies.

Of the first edition of Senate concurrent resolutions there shall be printed as introduced, for the Senate document room two hundred and fifty copies, for the House document room fifty copies; as reported in the Senate, for the Senate document room two hundred and fifty copies, for the House document room fifty copies; as reported in the House, for the Senate document room fifty copies, for the House document room two hundred and fifty copies; as passed, for the Senate document room fifty copies, for the House document room two hundred and fifty copies. (*Resolution adopted by Joint Committee on Printing December 2, 1924.*)

The term "private bill" shall be construed to mean all bills for the relief of private parties, bills granting pensions, bills removing political disabilities, and bills for the survey of rivers and harbors. All bills and resolutions shall be printed in bill form, and, unless specially ordered by either House, shall only be printed when referred to a committee, when favorably reported back, and after their passage by either House. Of concurrent and simple resolutions, when reported, and after their passage by either House, only two hundred

and sixty copies shall be printed, except by special order, and the same shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, one hundred and thirty-five copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, ten copies. [33 Stat., 610.]

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SEC. 56. There shall be printed in slip form one thousand eight hundred and ten copies of public and four hundred and sixty of private laws, postal conventions, and treaties, which shall be distributed as follows: To the House document room, one thousand copies of public and one hundred copies of private laws; to the Senate document room, five hundred and fifty copies of public and one hundred copies of private laws; to the Department of State, five hundred copies of all laws; and to the Treasury Department, sixty of all laws. Postal conventions and treaties shall be distributed as private laws.

SEC. 57. There shall be printed of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives seven hundred and twenty<sup>1</sup> copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, ninety copies for distribution to Senators, and twenty-five additional copies; to the Senate Library, ten copies; to the House document room, three hundred and sixty copies for distribution to members, and twenty-five additional copies; to the Department of State, four copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, one hundred and forty-four copies to be distributed to three libraries in each of the States and Territories to be designated by the Superintendent of Documents; to the Library of Congress,

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 2 Supp., 1817.

\* \* \* sixty-two copies for its own use and international exchange, except as such number shall be enlarged to not exceeding one hundred copies by the request of the Librarian of Congress;<sup>1</sup> to the Court of Claims, two copies, and to the Library of the House of Representatives, ten copies.

The remaining number of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-five copies, shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, as the necessities of their respective offices may require, as rapidly as signatures are completed for such distribution.

SEC. 58. Whenever printing not bearing a Congressional number shall be done for any department or officer of the Government, except confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character, or shall be done for use of Congressional committees, not of a confidential character, two copies shall be sent, unless withheld by order of the committee, by the Public Printer to the Senate and House Libraries, respectively, and one copy each to the document rooms of the Senate and House, for reference; and these copies shall not be removed; and of all publications of the Executive Departments not intended for their especial use but made for distribution, five hundred copies shall be at once delivered to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to designated depositories and State and Territorial libraries.

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SEC. 60. There shall be one document room of the Senate and one of the House of Representatives, to be designated, respectively, the "Senate and House document room."

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 2 Supp., 1817.



Each shall be in charge of a superintendent, who shall be appointed by the Secretary<sup>1</sup> of the Senate and the Doorkeeper of the House, respectively, who shall also appoint the necessary number of assistants: *Provided*, That this section shall not take effect until the first day of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

SEC. 62. The Superintendent of Documents shall, at the close of each regular session of Congress, prepare and publish a comprehensive index of public documents, beginning with the Fifty-third Congress, upon such plan as shall be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing; and the Public Printer shall, immediately upon its publication, deliver to him a copy of each and every document printed by the Government Printing Office; and the head of each of the Executive Departments, bureaus, and offices of the Government shall deliver to him a copy of each and every document issued or published by such Department, bureau, or office not confidential in its character. He shall also prepare and print in one volume a consolidated index of Congressional documents, and shall index such single volumes of documents as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct. Of the comprehensive index and of the consolidated index two thousand copies each shall be printed and bound in addition to the usual number, two hundred copies for the use of the Senate, eight hundred copies for the use of the House, and one thousand copies for distribution by the Superintendent of Documents.

SEC. 63. The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House of Represent-

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<sup>1</sup> As amended, 31 Stat. 962.

atives shall cause an invoice to be made of all public documents stored in and about the Capitol, other than those belonging to the quota of members of the present Congress, to the Library of Congress, and the Senate and House Libraries and document rooms, and all such documents shall by the superintendents, respectively, of the Senate and House folding rooms be put to the credit of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the present Congress, in quantities equal to the number of volumes and as nearly as possible in value to each member of Congress, and said documents shall be distributed upon the orders of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, each of whom shall be supplied by the superintendents of the folding rooms with a list of the number and character of the publications thus put to his credit: *Provided*, That before said apportionment is made copies of any of these documents desired for the use of committees of the Senate or House shall be delivered to the chairmen of such committees: *And provided further*, That four copies of each and all leather-bound documents shall be reserved and carefully stored, to be used hereafter in supplying deficiencies in the Senate and House Libraries caused by wear or loss, and a similar invoice shall be prepared and distribution made as above provided at the convening in regular session of each successive Congress.

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SEC. 68. Whenever in the division among Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of documents printed for the use of Congress there shall be an apportionment to each or either House in round numbers, the Public Printer shall not deliver the full number so accredited at the respective folding rooms, but only the largest multiple of the number

constituting the full membership of each or either House, including the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms<sup>1</sup> of the Senate and Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House, which shall be contained in the round numbers thus accredited to each or either House, so that the number delivered shall divide evenly and without remainder among the members of the House to which they are delivered; and the remainder of the<sup>1</sup> documents thus resulting shall be turned over to the Superintendent of Documents, to be distributed by him, first, to public and school libraries for the purpose of completing broken sets; second, to public and school libraries that have not been supplied with any portions of such sets; and, lastly, by sale to other persons; said libraries to be named to him by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress; and in this distribution the Superintendent of Documents shall see that as far as practicable an equal allowance is made to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate.

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SEC. 70. The Superintendent of Documents shall thoroughly investigate the condition of all libraries that are now designated depositories, and whenever he shall ascertain that the number of books in any such library, other than college libraries, is below one thousand, other than Government publications, or it has ceased to be maintained as a public library, he shall strike the same from the list, and the Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall designate another depository that shall meet the conditions herein required.

SEC. 71. There shall be one folding room of the Senate and one folding room of the House of Representatives.

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<sup>1</sup> As amended, 33 Stat., 159.

They shall be in charge of superintendents, appointed respectively by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and Door-keeper of the House, who shall also appoint the necessary assistants. All reports or documents to be distributed for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall be folded and distributed from the folding rooms, unless otherwise ordered, and each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall be notified in writing once every sixty days of the number and character of publications on hand and assigned to him for use and distribution.

SEC. 72. The Congressional allotment of public documents (except the Congressional Record) printed after the expiration of the term of office of the Vice President of the United States, or any Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, shall be delivered to his or her successor in office.

The Vice President of the United States and any Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner in Congress, having public documents to his credit at the expiration of his term of office shall take the same prior to the 30th day of June next following the date of such expiration, and if he shall not do so within such period he shall forfeit them to his or her successor in office.

48 Stat., 1017.

SEC. 73. Extra copies of documents and reports shall be printed promptly when the same shall be ready for publication, and shall be bound in paper or cloth as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, and shall be of the number following in addition to the usual number:

That, beginning with the Seventy-fifth Congress and thereafter, the Secretary of State shall cause to be compiled, edited, and indexed the United States Statutes at Large, which shall contain all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during each session of Congress, and also all conventions, treaties, and international agreements to which the United States is a party and which have come into force since the date of the adjournment of the session of Congress next preceding, including all proclamations issued since that date. The United States Statutes at Large shall be legal evidence of the laws, treaties, and conventions therein contained in all the courts of the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions, and of the several States therein.

The Public Printer shall print, and after the final adjournment of each session of Congress, bind and deliver to the Superintendent of Documents as many copies of the Statutes at Large as may be required for distribution as follows:

To the President of the United States, four copies, one of which shall be for the library of the Executive Mansion;

To the Vice President of the United States, two copies;

To each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, one copy;

To the office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, two copies;

To the offices of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate and House of Representatives, each, one copy;

To the Senate Library, not to exceed twenty-five copies;

To the House Library, not to exceed fifty copies;

To the Library of Congress for international exchange and for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies;

To the library of the Supreme Court of the United States, for distribution to the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, the officers of the Court, and for use in the library, not to exceed twenty copies;

To the Architect of the Capitol, one copy;

To the Public Printer, two copies;

To the National Archives, not to exceed five copies;

To the Department of State, including those for the use of embassies, legations, and consulates, not to exceed six hundred copies;

To the Treasury Department, including those for the use of officers of customs, not to exceed three hundred copies;

To the War Department, not to exceed two hundred copies;

To the Navy Department, not to exceed one hundred copies;

To the Department of the Interior, including those for the use of the United States Supervisors of Surveys and registers and receivers of public-land offices, not to exceed three hundred copies;

To the Post Office Department, not to exceed fifty copies;

To the Department of Justice, including those for the judges and the officers of the United States and Territorial courts, not to exceed eight hundred copies;

To the Department of Agriculture, not to exceed one hundred copies;

To the Department of Commerce, not to exceed one hundred copies;

To the Department of Labor, including those for the officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five copies;

To the government of the Philippine Islands, at Manila, ten copies;

To the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, each, two copies;

To the office of the Governor of the Panama Canal, three copies;

To the library of the court of last resort of each State, Territory, and insular possession, and of the District of Columbia, each, one copy;

To each designated depository library in each State, Territory, and insular possession, one copy;

To each independent office and establishment of the Government now in Washington, District of Columbia, or which hereafter may be created, not to exceed six copies; and

To the library of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, the Naval Observatory, and the Smithsonian Institution, each, one copy.

In addition to the foregoing the Public Printer shall print one thousand two hundred copies of the Statutes at Large, of which three hundred copies shall be for the use of the Senate and nine hundred copies for the use of the House of Representatives. The "usual number" shall not be printed.

That so much of chapter 23, section 73 (28 Stat. 614), of the Printing Act, approved January 12, 1895, as relates to the publication and distribution of pamphlet copies of the statutes of each session of Congress (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 195), be, and is hereby, repealed.

[49 Stat., 1551.]

The message of the President without the accompanying documents and reports shall be printed, immediately upon its receipt by Congress, in pamphlet form. Fifteen thousand

shall be printed, of which five thousand shall be for the Senate and ten thousand for the House.

Of the President's Message and accompanying documents and of the annual reports of the Departments to Congress there shall be printed one thousand copies for the Senate and two thousand for the House: *Provided*, That of the reports of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the report of the Chief Signal Officer of the War Department, and of the Chief of Ordnance, the usual number only shall be printed.

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The appropriations made for printing and binding shall not be used for any annual report or the accompanying documents unless the manuscript and proof therefor is furnished to the Public Printer in the following manner: Manuscript of the documents accompanying such annual reports on or before the 1st day of November of each year; manuscript of the annual reports on or before the 15th day of November of each year; complete revised proofs of the accompanying documents on the 1st day of December of each year and of the annual reports on the 10th day of December of each year; and all of said annual reports and accompanying documents shall be printed, made public, and available for distribution not later than within the first five days after the assembling of each regular session of Congress. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Patents, the Comptroller of the Currency, or the Secretary of the Treasury.

[49 Stat., 1550.]

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After the final adjournment of each session of Congress, there shall be compiled, prepared, printed with illustrations, and bound in cloth in one volume, in such style, form, and manner as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, without extra compensation to any employee therefor, the legislative proceedings of Congress and the exercises at the general memorial services held in the House of Representatives during each session relative to the death of any Member of Congress, together with all memorial addresses and eulogies published in the Congressional Record during the same session of Congress in connection therewith, and such other matter as the committee may consider relevant thereto; and there shall be printed as many copies as may be required to supply the total quantity hereinafter provided, of which number fifty copies, bound in full morocco, with gilt edges, suitably lettered as may be requested, shall be delivered to the family of the deceased, and the remaining copies shall be distributed as follows:

Of all eulogies on deceased Members of Congress there shall be delivered, through the Postmaster of each House, to the Vice President and each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, one copy.

Of the eulogies on deceased Senators there shall be furnished two hundred and fifty copies for each Senator of the State represented by the deceased and twenty copies for each Representative therefrom.

Of the eulogies on deceased Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners there shall be furnished two hundred and fifty copies for the successor in office of the deceased Member; twenty copies for each of the other Representa-

tives, Delegates, or Resident Commissioners of the State, Territory, or insular possession represented by the deceased, and twenty copies for each Senator therefrom. The "usual number" of memorial addresses shall not be printed.

[49 Stat., 1545.]

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Of the Senate Manual and of the Digest and Manual of the House of Representatives, each House shall print as many copies as it shall desire, even though the cost exceed five hundred dollars.

There shall be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing a Congressional Directory, of which there shall be three editions during each long session and two editions during each short session of Congress. The first edition shall be distributed to Senators, Representatives, Delegates, the principal officers of Congress, and heads of Departments on the first day of the session, and shall be ready for distribution to others within one week thereafter. The number and distribution of such Directory shall be under the control of the Joint Committee on Printing. Official correspondence concerning the Directory may be had in penalty envelopes, under the direction of the Joint Committee.

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Hereafter all copies of the Congressional Directory delivered to Senators and Representatives for distribution shall be bound in cloth.

[32 Stat., 583]

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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

SEC. 13. The Joint Committee shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semi-monthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Joint Committee on Printing shall designate to the Public Printer competent persons to prepare the semi-monthly and the session index to the Congressional Record and shall fix and regulate the compensation to be paid by the Public Printer for the said work and direct the form and manner of its publication and distribution.

That the public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, shall be printed in the Congressional Record, which shall be issued in daily form during each session and shall be revised, printed, and bound promptly, as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, in permanent form, for distribution during and after the close of each session of Congress. The daily and the permanent Record shall bear the same date, which shall be that of the actual day's proceedings reported therein. The "usual number" of the Congressional Record shall not be printed.

No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing.

The Public Printer shall furnish the Congressional Record as follows and shall furnish gratuitously no others in addition thereto:

Of the bound edition to the folding room of the Senate five copies for the Vice President and each Senator; to the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, each, two copies, and to the Joint Committee on Printing not to exceed one hundred copies; to the folding room of the House of Representatives three copies for each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, and to the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, each, two copies.

Of the daily edition to the Vice President and each Senator, one hundred copies; to the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, each, twenty-five copies; to the Secretary, for official use, not to exceed thirty-five copies, and to the Sergeant at Arms for use on the floor of the Senate, not to exceed fifty copies.

To each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, sixty-eight copies; to the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, each, twenty-five copies; to the Clerk, for official use, not to exceed fifty copies, and to the Doorkeeper for use on the floor of the House of Representatives, not to exceed seventy-five copies.

To the Vice President and each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, there shall also be furnished (and shall not be transferable) three copies of the daily Record, of which one shall be delivered at his residence, one at his office, and one at the Capitol.

In addition to the foregoing the Congressional Record shall also be furnished as follows:

There shall be printed and held in reserve by the Public Printer, in unstitched form, as many copies of the daily Record as may be required to supply a semimonthly edition, which shall be bound in paper cover together with each semimonthly index when the same is issued and shall then be delivered promptly as hereinafter provided.

To each committee and commission of Congress, one daily and one semimonthly copy.

To each joint committee and joint commission in Congress, as may be designated by the Joint Committee on Printing, two copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and one bound copy.

To the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, for office use, each, six semimonthly copies.

To the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House, for office use, each, six semimonthly copies.

To the Joint Committee on Printing, ten semimonthly copies.

To the Vice President and each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, one semimonthly copy.

To the President of the United States, for the use of the Executive Office, ten copies of the daily, two semimonthly copies, and one bound copy.

To the Chief Justice of the United States and each of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, one copy of the daily.

To the offices of the marshal and clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, each, two copies of the daily and one semimonthly copy.

To the offices of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each, six copies of the daily and one semimonthly copy.

To the Sergeant at Arms, the Chaplain, the Postmaster, the superintendent and the foreman of the folding room of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively; to the Secretaries to the Majority and the Minority of the Senate, and to the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, each, one copy of the daily.

To the office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, six copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and two bound copies.

To the offices of the Official Reporters of Debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, each fifteen copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and three bound copies.

To the office of the stenographers to committees of the House of Representatives, four copies of the daily and one semimonthly copy.

To the office of the Congressional Record Index, ten copies of the daily and two semimonthly copies.

To the offices of the superintendents of the Senate and House document rooms, each, three copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and one bound copy.

To the offices of the superintendents of the Senate and House press galleries, each, two copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and one bound copy.

To the offices of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and the Architect of the Capitol, each, three copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and one bound copy.

To the Library of Congress for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, and for international exchange, as provided in title IV of this Act, not to exceed one hundred and forty-five copies of the daily, five semimonthly copies, and one hundred and fifty bound copies.

To the library of the Senate, three copies of the daily, two semimonthly copies, and not to exceed fifteen bound copies.

To the library of the House of Representatives, five copies of the daily, two semimonthly copies, and not to exceed twenty-eight bound copies, of which eight copies may be bound in such style and manner as may be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

To the library of the Supreme Court of the United States, two copies of the daily, two semimonthly copies, and not to exceed five bound copies.

To the Public Printer for official use, not to exceed seventy-five copies of the daily, ten semimonthly copies, and two bound copies.

To the Director of the Botanic Garden, two copies of the daily and one semimonthly copy.

To the National Archives, five copies of the daily, two semimonthly copies, and two bound copies.

To the library of each executive department, independent office, and establishment of the Government now in Washington, District of Columbia, or which hereafter may be created, except those designated as depository libraries, and to the libraries of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, the Naval Observatory, and the Smithsonian Institution, each, two copies of the daily, one semimonthly copy, and one bound copy.

To the Government of the Philippine Islands at Manila, ten copies in both daily and bound form.

To the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, each, five copies in both daily and bound form.

To the office of the Governor of the Panama Canal, five copies in both daily and bound form.

To each ex-President and ex-Vice President of the United States, one copy of the daily.

To the governor of each State, one copy in both daily and bound form.

To the United States Soldiers' Home and to each of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and to each of the State soldiers' homes now established or which hereafter may be created for either Federal or Confederate soldiers, one copy of the daily.

To the Superintendent of Documents, as many daily and bound copies as may be required for distribution to depository libraries.

To the Department of State, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies of the daily, for distribution to each of our embassies and legations abroad, and to the principal consular offices in the discretion of the Secretary of State.

To each foreign legation in Washington whose government extends a like courtesy to our embassies and legations abroad, one copy of the daily, to be furnished upon requisition of and sent through the Secretary of State.

To each newspaper correspondent whose name appears in the Congressional Directory, and who makes application therefor, for his personal use and that of the paper or papers



he represents, one copy of the daily and one copy of the bound, the same to be sent to the office address of each member of the press or elsewhere as he may direct: *Provided, however,* That not to exceed four copies in all shall be furnished to members of the same press bureau.

All copies of the daily edition shall, unless otherwise directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, be supplied and delivered promptly on the day after the actual day's proceedings as originally published. Each order for the daily Record shall begin with the current issue thereof, if previous issues of the same session are not available. The apportionment herein specified for daily copies shall not be transferable for the bound form and any allotment of daily copies not used by any Member during a session shall lapse when the session ends.

The Public Printer is authorized to furnish to subscribers the daily Record at \$1.50 per month, payable in advance.

[49 Stat., p. 1546.]

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to furnish a complete set of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies to each Senator and Member of the present Congress not already entitled by law to receive the same; and he is further authorized to use for this purpose such incomplete sets, not including any to the credit of Senators as remain on hand uncalled for by beneficiaries designated to receive them under the authority contained in the acts approved August 7, 1882, and March 10, 1888; and the Secretary of War will call upon the Public Printer to print and bind such volumes or parts of volumes as will enable him to fill out the incomplete sets hereinbefore referred to.

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## OFFICIAL REGISTER

That the United States Civil Service Commission shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed, and published each year an Official Register of the United States, which shall contain a full and complete list of all persons occupying administrative and supervisory positions in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, including the District of Columbia, in connection with which salaries are paid from the Treasury of the United States. The register shall show the name; official title; salary, compensation, and emoluments; legal residence and place of employment for each person listed therein: *Provided, however,* That the Official Register shall not contain the name of any postmaster or assistant postmaster, or any officer of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, unless such officer is assigned as an administrative officer.

To enable the United States Civil Service Commission to compile and publish the Official Register of the United States as early as practicable after the first of June of each year, the Executive Office, the legislative and judicial branches of the Government, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the head of each executive department, independent office, establishment, and commission of the Government shall, as of the 1st day of May of each year, beginning with May 1, 1936, supply to the United States Civil Service Commission the data required by this Act, upon forms approved and furnished by the Commission, in due time to permit the publication of the Official Register as herein provided; and no extra compensation shall be allowed to any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States Civil Service Commission for compiling the Official Register.

Of the Official Register there shall be printed, bound, and delivered to the Superintendent of Documents and charged to the Congressional allotment for printing and binding a sufficient number of copies for distribution as follows: To the President of the United States, four copies, one copy of which shall be for the library of the Executive Office; to the Vice President of the United States, two copies; to each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, three copies; to the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and to the Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, and the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, each one copy; to the library of the Senate and the House, each, not to exceed fifteen copies; to the library of the Supreme Court, two copies; to the Library of Congress, for international exchange and for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies; to the municipal library of the District of Columbia, two copies; and to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, ten copies. The "usual number" shall not be printed.

The head of each executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government, not mentioned above, desiring copies of the Official Register shall issue, on or before May 1 of each year, a requisition upon the Public Printer for the number of copies of the Official Register necessary to meet its official requirements, the cost of such supply to be charged to the appropriations available for printing and binding for such executive department, independent office, or establishment.

That section 510 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and section 2 of the Act discontinuing the printing of certain Government publications, and for other purposes

(43 Stat. 1105), approved March 3, 1925, and all Acts or parts of Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

[49 Stat., 956.

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No report, document, or publication of any kind distributed by or from an Executive Department or bureau of the Government shall contain any notice that the same is sent with "the compliments" of an officer of the Government, or with any special notice that it is so sent, except that notice that it has been sent, with a request for an acknowledgement of its receipt, may be given.

[28 Stat., 620.

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SEC. 76. The charts published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be sold at cost of paper and printing as nearly as practicable; and there shall be no free distribution of such charts except to the Departments and officers of the United States requiring them for public use; and a number of copies of each sheet, not to exceed three hundred, to be presented to such foreign Governments, libraries, and scientific associations and institutions of learning as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; but on the order of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates not to exceed ten copies to each may be distributed through the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

\* \* \* \*

SEC. 79. The scientific reports known as the Monographs and Bulletins of the Geological Survey shall not be published until specific and detailed estimates are made therefor and specific appropriations made in pursuance of such estimates; and no engravings for the annual reports for such monographs and bulletins, or of illustrations, sections, and maps, shall be done until specific estimates are submitted therefor

and specific appropriations made based on such estimates. And there shall be distributed of monographs, bulletins, and reports of the United States Geological Survey now in possession of said Survey, being publications prior to the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, one copy of every such publication to every public library which shall be designated to the Superintendent of Documents, as follows: Two public libraries to be designed by each of the Senators from the States, respectively; two public libraries by the Representative in Congress from each Congressional district, and two public libraries by the Delegate from each Territory; such public libraries to be additional to those to which the said publications are distributed under existing law.

SEC. 80. No document or report to be illustrated or accompanied by maps shall be printed by the Public Printer until the illustrations or maps designed therefor shall be ready for publication; and no order for public printing shall be acted upon by the Public Printer after the expiration of one year, unless the entire copy and illustrations for the work shall have been furnished within that period: *Provided*, This section shall not apply to orders heretofore made for the printing of a series of volumes on one subject.

\* \* \* \* \*

Hereafter no part of the appropriations made for printing and binding shall be used for any illustration, engraving, or photograph in any document or report ordered printed by Congress unless the order to print expressly authorizes the same, nor in any document or report of any executive department or other Government establishment until the head of the executive department or Government establishment shall certify

in a letter transmitting such report that the illustration is necessary and relates entirely to the transaction of public business.

[33 Stat., 1213.]

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SEC. 81. Every public document of sufficient size on any one subject shall be bound separately, and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, which shall be the chief title, and the classification of the volume shall be placed on the back at the bottom, as simply indicating its classification and not as a part of the title.

The executive and miscellaneous documents and the reports of each House of Congress shall be designated as "House Documents," "Senate Documents," "House Reports," "Senate Reports," thus making two classes for each House, and each volume shall receive the title suggested by its subject-matter clearly placed upon its back.

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SEC. 2. That section eighty-one of the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 81. PAR. 1. That publications ordered printed by Congress, or either House thereof, shall be in four series, namely: One series of reports made by the committees of the Senate, to be known as Senate reports; one series of reports made by the committees of the House of Representatives, to be known as House reports; one series of documents other than reports of committees, the orders for printing which originate in the Senate, to be known as Senate documents, and one series of docu-

ments other than committee reports, the orders for printing which originate in the House of Representatives, to be known as House documents. The publications in each series shall be consecutively numbered, the numbers in each series continuing in unbroken sequence throughout the entire term of a Congress, but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to the documents printed for the use of the Senate in executive session: *Provided*, That of the "usual number," the copies which are intended for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories of all annual or serial publications originating in or prepared by an Executive Department, bureau, office, commission, or board shall not be numbered in the document or report series of either House of Congress, but shall be designated by title and bound as hereinafter provided, and the departmental edition, if any, shall be printed concurrently with the "usual number": *And provided further*, That hearings of committees may be printed as Congressional documents only when specifically ordered by Congress or either House thereof.

SEC. 2. That in the binding of Congressional documents and reports for distribution by the Superintendent of Documents to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories, every publication of sufficient size on any one subject shall hereafter be bound separately and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, and the others shall be distributed in unbound form as soon as printed. The Public Printer shall supply the Superintendent of Documents sufficient copies of those publications distributed in unbound form, to be

bound and distributed to the State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories for their permanent files. The library edition, as well as all other bound sets of Congressional numbered documents and reports, shall be arranged in volumes and bound in the manner directed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

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SEC. 5. That in the printing of any document or report, or any publication authorized by law to be printed, or hereafter authorized to be printed, for distribution by Congress, the whole number of copies of which shall not have been ordered within two years from the date of the original order, the authority to print shall lapse, except as orders for subsequent editions may be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing, and then in no instance shall the whole number exceed the number originally authorized by law.

[34 Stat., 1014]

SEC. 6. That section fifty-nine of the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, and sections eighty-one and ninety-nine of said Act, and the amendment thereto in the Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, Statutes at Large, volume twenty-eight, page nine hundred and sixty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, and all other laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

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SEC. 82. The Public Printer shall bind four sets of Senate and House of Representative bills, joint and concurrent reso-



lutions of each Congress, two for the Senate and two for the House, to be furnished him from the files of the Senate and House document room, the volumes when bound to be kept there for reference.

SEC. 83. The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House shall procure and file for the use of their respective Houses copies of all reports made by committees, and they are hereby directed at the close of each session of Congress to cause such reports to be indexed and bound, one copy to be deposited in the library of each House and one copy in the room of the committee from which the reports emanate.

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*Provided further*, That on and after July 1, 1919, all printing, binding, and blank-book work for Congress, the Executive Office, the judiciary, and every executive department, independent office, and establishment of the Government, shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except such classes of work as shall be deemed by the Joint Committee on Printing to be urgent or necessary to have done elsewhere than in the District of Columbia for the exclusive use of any field service outside of said District.

[40 Stat., 1270.]

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#### PUBLICATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

That there shall be printed and furnished to the Library of Congress for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, and for international exchange as provided in section 139 of this title, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies of the publications described in this section, to wit: House docu-

ments and reports, bound; Senate documents and reports, bound; Senate and House journals, bound; public bills and resolutions; the United States Code and supplements, bound; the Official Register of the United States, bound; and all other publications and maps which are printed, or otherwise reproduced, under authority of law, upon the requisition of any Congressional committee, executive department, bureau, independent office, establishment, commission, or officer of the Government: *Provided*, That confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character shall be excepted.

In addition to the foregoing, there shall be delivered as printed to the Library of Congress ten copies of each House document and report, unbound; ten copies of each Senate document and report, unbound; and ten copies of each private bill and resolution and fifty copies of the laws in slip form.

That Public Resolution Numbered 25 (35 Stat. 1169), approved March 4, 1909 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 186), relating to the distribution of Government publications in exchange for parliamentary records, be, and is hereby, repealed.

[49 Stat., 1550.]

That, for the purpose of more fully carrying into effect the provisions of the convention concluded at Brussels on March 15, 1886, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on January 15, 1889, there shall hereafter be supplied to the Library of Congress not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five copies each of all Government publications, including the daily and bound copies of the Congressional Record, for distribution, through the Smithsonian Institution, to such foreign governments as may agree to send to

the United States similar publications of their governments for delivery to the Library of Congress.

[49 Stat., 1550.]

#### STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

That hereafter the statement of all appropriations made during each session of Congress, including new offices created and the salaries of each and salaries of the offices which are increased and the amounts of such increase authorized by the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall be prepared under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, and said statement shall hereafter show also the offices the salaries of which are reduced or omitted, and the amount of such reduction, and shall also contain a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills passed during the session for which it is prepared; and said statement shall hereafter indicate the amount of contracts authorized by appropriation acts in addition to appropriations made therein, and shall also contain specific reference to all indefinite appropriations made each session. The appropriations made for the preparation of this statement shall be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of said committees to do the work.

[25 Stat., 587; 30 Stat., 136.]

#### MEETING OF ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, ISSUANCE AND TRANSMISSION OF CERTIFICATES OF THEIR SELECTION, AND RESULT OF THEIR DETERMINATION <sup>1</sup>

That the electors of President and Vice-President of each State shall meet and give their votes on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following their appointment at such place in each State as the legislature of such State shall direct.

<sup>1</sup> As amended by 48 Stat. 879.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the executives of each State, as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the appointment of the electors in such State by the final ascertainment, under and in pursuance of the laws of such State providing for such ascertainment, to communicate by registered mail under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of such ascertainment of the electors appointed, setting forth the names of such electors and the canvass or other ascertainment under the laws of such State of the number of votes given or cast for each person for whose appointment any and all votes have been given or cast; and it shall also thereupon be the duty of the executive of each State to deliver to the electors of such State, on or before the day on which they are required by section 1 of this act to meet, six duplicates original of the same certificate under the seal of the State; and if there shall have been any final determination in a State in the manner provided for by law of a controversy or contest concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such State, it shall be the duty of the executive of such State, as soon as practicable after such determination, to communicate under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of such determination in form and manner as the same shall have been made; and the certificate or certificates so received by the Secretary of State shall be preserved by him for one year and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection; and the Secretary of State of the United States at the first meeting of Congress thereafter shall transmit to the

two Houses of Congress copies in full of each and every such certificate so received at the State Department.

SEC. 3. That the electors shall make and sign six certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice-President, and shall annex to each of the certificates one of the lists of the electors which shall have been furnished to them by direction of the executive of the State.

SEC. 4. That the electors shall dispose of the certificates so made by them and the lists attached thereto in the following manner:

First. They shall forthwith forward by registered mail one of the same to the President of the Senate at the seat of government.

Second. Two of the same shall be delivered to the secretary of state of the State, one of which shall be held subject to the order of the President of the Senate, the other to be preserved by him for one year and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection.

Third. On the day thereafter they shall forward by registered mail two of such certificates and lists to the Secretary of State at the seat of government, one of which shall be held subject to the order of the President of the Senate. The other shall be preserved by the Secretary of State for one year and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection.

Fourth. They shall forthwith cause the other of the certificates and lists to be delivered to the judge of the district in which the electors shall have assembled.

SEC. 5. That when no certificate of vote and list mentioned in this act from any State shall have been received by the President of the Senate or by the Secretary of State by the fourth Wednesday in December after the meeting of the electors shall have been held, the President of the Senate or, if he be absent from the seat of government, the Secretary of State shall request, by the most expeditious method available, the secretary of state of the State to send up the certificate and list lodged with him by the electors of such State; and it shall be his duty upon receipt of such request immediately to transmit same by registered mail to the President of the Senate at the seat of government.

SEC. 6. That when no certificates of votes from any State shall have been received at the seat of government on the fourth Wednesday in December, after the meeting of the electors shall have been held, the President of the Senate or, if he be absent from the seat of government, the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody one certificate of votes from that State has been lodged, and such judge shall forthwith transmit that list by the hand of such messenger to the seat of government.

[48 Stat., 879.]

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL  
VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT <sup>1</sup>

SEC. 4. That Congress shall be in session on the sixth day of January succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the President of the

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<sup>1</sup> As amended by 48 Stat., 879.

Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its deci-

sion; and no electoral vote or votes from any State which shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment has been lawfully certified to according to section three of this act from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, but the two Houses concurrently may reject the vote or votes when they agree that such vote or votes have not been so regularly given by electors whose appointment has been so certified. If more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in section two of this act to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of a vacancy in the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the State; but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such State authorities determining what electors have been appointed, as mentioned in section two of this act, is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of those electors, and those only, of such State shall be counted whose title as electors the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such State so authorized by its laws; and in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which the two Houses shall con-



currently decide were cast by lawful electors appointed to accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. But if the two Houses shall disagree in respect of the counting of such votes, then, and in that case, the votes of the electors whose appointment shall have been certified by the executive of the State, under the seal thereof, shall be counted. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

SEC. 5. That while the two Houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, the President of the Senate shall have power to preserve order; and no debate shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either House on a motion to withdraw.

SEC. 6. That when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not more than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each House to put the main question without further debate.

SEC. 7. That at such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his

left; the Senators, in the body of the Hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the Hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next calendar day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon. But if the counting of the electoral votes and the declaration of the result shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day next after such first meeting of the two Houses, no further or other recess shall be taken by either House.

[48 Stat., 879.]

ACT PROVIDING FOR SUCCESSORS TO PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

That in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of War, or if there be none, or in case of his

removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Attorney-General, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Postmaster-General, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior, shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President shall be elected: *Provided*, That whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

SEC. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively.

SEC. 3. That sections one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, and one hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE ELECTION OF UNITED STATES  
SENATORS

That at the regular election held in any State next preceding the expiration of the term for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress, at which election a Representative to Congress is regularly by law to be chosen, a United States Senator from said State shall be elected by the people thereof for the term commencing on the third day of January <sup>1</sup> next thereafter. [38 Stat., 384.

TENURE OF CERTAIN CIVIL OFFICES <sup>2</sup>

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 1760. No money shall be paid from the Treasury to any person acting or assuming to act as an officer, civil, military, or naval, as salary, in any office, when the office is not authorized by some previously existing law, unless such office is subsequently sanctioned by law.

SEC. 1761. No money shall be paid from the Treasury, as salary, to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session, and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate.

SEC. 1762. No money shall be paid or received from the Treasury or paid or received from or retained out of any public moneys or funds of the United States, whether in the Treasury or not, to or by or for the benefit of any person appointed to or authorized to act in or holding or exercising

<sup>1</sup> As amended by Sec. 3 of the act of June 5, 1934 (48 Stat., 879.)

<sup>2</sup> As amended, 24 Stat. 500.

the duties or functions of any office contrary to sections seventeen hundred and sixty-seven to seventeen hundred and seventy, inclusive, nor shall any claim, account, voucher, order, certificate, warrant, or other instrument providing for or relating to such payment, receipt, or retention, be presented, passed, allowed, approved, certified, or paid by any officer, or by any person exercising the functions or performing the duties of any office or place of trust under the United States, for or in respect to such office, or the exercising or performing the functions or duties thereof. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than ten years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 1771. Every person who, contrary to the provisions of the four preceding sections, accepts any appointment to or employment in any office, or holds or exercises or attempts to hold or exercise any such office or employment, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 1772. Every removal, appointment, or employment made, had, exercised contrary to sections seventeen hundred and sixty-seven to seventeen hundred and seventy, inclusive, and the making, signing, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed a high misdemeanor, and every person guilty thereof shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 1773. The President is authorized to make out and deliver, after the adjournment of the Senate, commissions for all officers whose appointments have been advised and consented to by the Senate.

SEC. 1774. Whenever the President, without the advice and consent of the Senate, designates, authorizes, or employs any person to perform the duties of any office, he shall forthwith notify the Secretary of the Treasury thereof; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon communicate such notice to all the proper accounting and disbursing officers of his Department.

SEC. 1775. The Secretary of the Senate shall, at the close of each session thereof, deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and to each of the Auditors, and to each of the Comptrollers in the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, and to the Register of the Treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all persons who have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations have been made and not confirmed and filled at such session. [R. S. 1760 to 1775.]

AN ACT TO REGULATE AND IMPROVE THE CIVIL SERVICE OF  
THE UNITED STATES

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 10. That no recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act which may be given by any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered

by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act.

SEC. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any Department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any Department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

SEC. 15. That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court.

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CLEAVES' MANUAL  
OF  
THE LAW AND PRACTICE  
IN REGARD TO  
CONFERENCES  
AND CONFERENCE REPORTS

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## MANUAL OF THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN REGARD TO CONFERENCES AND CONFERENCE REPORTS <sup>a</sup>

[NOTE.—The figures in parentheses at the end of rules refer to sections of Hinds' Parliamentary Precedents (H. R. Doc. 355, 59-2), where decisions and proceedings may be found. The notes and references inserted are additional to those in the work, and not found therein.]

### CONFERENCES

1. Parliamentary law relating to conferences as stated in Jefferson's Manual, Section XLVI:

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers (3 Hats., 31; 1 Grey, 425.)

Conferences may either be simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference, but are not then to be answered. (4 Grey, 144.) The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satis-

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<sup>a</sup> Collated and prepared by Thomas P. Cleaves, Clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, and reported to the Senate by Mr. Allison, First Session, Fifty-seventh Congress, under the following resolution of June 6, 1900:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations cause to be prepared for the use of the Senate a manual of the law and practice in regard to conferences and conference reports."

factory and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. (3 Grey, 183.) They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. (3 Grey, 255.) At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. (9 Grey, 220; 3 Hats., 280.) This report can not be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. (Journal Senate, May 24, 1796.)

A conference may be asked before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. (3 Hats., 269, 341.) In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." (3 Hats., 226.) So the Commons, say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." (10 Grey, 137.) And on another occasion the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons,

that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering (3 Hats., 369), and we do in fact see instances of conference, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing (3 Hats., 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349); of insisting (ib., 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355); of adhering (269, 270, 283, 300), and even of a second or final adherence. (3 Hats., 270.) And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them they were left on the table in the conference chamber. (Ib., 271, 317, 323, 354; 10 Grey, 146.)

After a free conference the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference. (3 Hats., 270; 9 Grey, 229.)

After a conference denied a free conference may be asked. (1 Grey, 45.)

When a conference is asked the subject of it must be expressed or the conference not agreed to. (Ord. H. Com., 89; 1 Grey, 425; 7 Grey, 31.) They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. (6 Grey, 181; 1 Chand., 204.) Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. (8 Grey, 302.) Or on information received and relating to the safety of the nation. (10 Grey, 171.) Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. (10 Grey, 148.) So when an unparliamentary message has been

sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. (3 Grey, 155.) Formerly an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. But this is not the modern practice. (1366.)

[Senate Manual, 1901, p. 137; House Manual, 56th Cong., 2d sess., p. 207.

## CHARACTER OF CONFERENCES

2. Conferences may either be simple or free. (Jefferson's Manual, Section XLVI.)

[NOTE.—This rule and the definition and description of the two kinds of conferences are found in the foregoing section. Vice-President Hamlin, in ruling upon a question of order in the Senate in the Thirty-eighth Congress, stated the rule and the distinction between free and simple conferences as follows:

“Conferences are of two characters, free and simple. A free conference is that which leaves the committee of conference entirely free to pass upon any subject where the two branches have disagreed in their vote, not, however, including any action upon any subject where there has been a concurrent vote of both branches. A simple conference—perhaps it should more properly be termed a strict or a specific conference, though the parliamentary term is simple—is that which confines the committee of conference to the specific instructions of the body appointing it.” (Thirty-eighth Congress, first session, Congressional Globe, Part I, p. 900.)

Speaker Reed, in his Manual of General Parliamentary Law, chapter XV, section 242, states that “A free conference is one where the conferees meet and present not only the reasons of each House, but such arguments and reasons and persuasions as seem suitable to each member of the committee. Instead of being confined to reasons adopted by either House, each member may present his own. A conference may therefore be a free conference though each House may have instructed its members and limited them to the terms of the agreement. This method of conference is the only one known to our parliamentary law; at least, it is the only one now in practice. When two legislative bodies in this country have a conference, it is a free conference \* \* \* .”]

## REQUESTS FOR CONFERENCE

3. The request for a conference must always be made by the House in possession of the papers. (1366.)

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

4. The motion to ask for a conference comes properly after the motion to disagree, insist, or adhere. (1367.)

5. A conference may be asked before there has been a disagreement. (1366.)

[48th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 628, 642-643; Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

6. After one House has adhered the other may recede or ask a conference, which may be granted by the other House. (1358-1361.)

[23d Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 112; Sen. Jour., vol. 2, pp. 70, 71; Sen. Jour., vol. 5, pp. 657, 661; Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

7. The House may agree to a conference without reconsidering its vote to adhere. (1362.)

8. Instances have occurred where one House has adhered at once and has even refused a conference. (1363.)

[NOTE.—In Section XLV, Jefferson's Manual, it is stated that "Either House is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance, but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence."]

9. Where one House has voted at once to adhere, the other may insist and ask a conference; but the motion to recede has precedence. (1364.)

10. One House may disagree to the amendment of the other, leaving it for the latter House to ask for the conference as soon as the vote of disagreement is passed. (1368.)

11. The amending House may insist at once upon its amendments, and ask for a conference. (1370-1371.)

[48th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 628, 642, 643; Cong. Rec., pp. 3974-4098.]

12. The request of the other House for a conference may be referred to a committee. [19th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 302; 49th Cong. 1st sess., Ho. Jour., pp. 2292, 2293; Cong. Rec., p. 7332.]

13. Where a conference committee is unable to agree, or where a report is disagreed to, another conference is usually asked for and agreed to. (1384-1388.)

14. Before the stage of disagreement has been reached, the request of the other House for a conference gives the bill no privilege over the other business of the House. (1374, 1375.)

15. The conference on a disagreement as to Senate amendments to a House bill having failed, the Senate reconsidered its action in amending and passing the bill, passed it with a new amendment, and asked a new conference. [55th Cong., 3rd sess., Cong. Rec., pp. 317, 439, 628, 631, 2303, 2360, 2362, 2770.]

16. The motion to insist and ask a conference has precedence of the motion to instruct conferees. (1376-1379.)

## CONFEREES

### APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

17. Statement of principles governing the selection of conferees on the part of the House (1383), namely:

[NOTE.—These principles and provisions are also applicable to the Senate and in harmony with its practice.]

The House members of conference committees, called the managers on the part of the House, are appointed by the Speaker.

[NOTE.—The Senate members of conference committees, called the managers on the part of the Senate, are appointed by the Presiding Officer, by unanimous consent, under the custom of the Senate. Rule XXIV, clause 1, provides that all committees of the Senate shall be appointed by ballot unless otherwise ordered.]

They are usually three in number, but on important measures the number is sometimes increased. In the selection of the managers the two large political parties are



usually represented, and, also, care is taken that there shall be a representation of the two opinions which almost always exist on subjects of importance. Of course the majority party and the prevailing opinion have the majority of the managers. \* \* \*

It is also almost the invariable practice to select managers from the members of the committee which considered the bill. \* \* \* But sometimes in order to give representation to a strong or prevailing sentiment in the House the Speaker goes outside the ranks of the committee. \* \* \*

The managers of the two Houses while in conference vote separately, the majority determining the attitude to be taken toward the propositions of the other House. When the report is made the signatures of a majority of each board of managers are sufficient. The minority managers frequently refrain from signing the report, and it is not unprecedented for a minority manager to indorse his protest on the report.

18. When conferees have disagreed or a conference report has been rejected, the usual practice is to reappoint the managers, although it seems to have been otherwise in former years. (1383.)

19. Conferees having been appointed, it is too late to reconsider the vote whereby the House has disagreed to a Senate amendment. (1205.)

#### DISCHARGE OF CONFEREES

20. While a conference asked by the House was in progress on the House's disagreement to Senate amendments, by a special order the House discharged its conferees, re-

ceded from its disagreement, and agreed to the amendments. (1373.)

[NOTE.—Similar action was taken by the Senate under like circumstances in the Forty-second Congress (Forty-second Congress, second session, Senate Journal, p. 1028).]

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CONFEREES

21. It is in order to instruct conferees, and the resolution of instruction should be offered after the House has voted to insist and ask a conference and before the conferees have been appointed. (1376–1379.) [38th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 268; 39th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 782, 784; 40th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 119.

22. It is not the practice to instruct conferees before they have met and disagreed. (1380.)

23. It is not in order to give such instructions to conferees as would require changes in the text to which both Houses have agreed. (1380.)

24. The House having asked for a free conference, it is not in order to instruct the conferees. (1381.)

25. The motion to instruct conferees is amendable. (1390.) [40th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 119.

26. A conference report may be received although it may be in violation of instructions given to the conferees. (1382.)

#### CONFERENCE COMMITTEES AND REPORTS

##### AUTHORITY OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

27. A conference committee is practically two distinct committees, each of which acts by a majority. (1401.)

28. Conference reports must be signed by a majority of the managers on the part of each House. They are made in duplicate for the managers to present to their respective

Houses, the signatures of the managers of each House appearing first on the report that is to be presented to the House they represent.

[NOTE.—See form of conference report appended.]

29. Conferees may not include in their report matters not committed to them by either House. (1414–1417.) [50th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 1064, 1065; 54th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 90, 91, 96.]

In the House, in case such matter is included, the conference report may be ruled out on a point of order. (See Rule 50, below.)

In the Senate, in case such matter is included, the custom is to submit the question of order to the Senate.

[NOTE.—In the Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, Vice-President Hobart, in overruling a point of order made on this ground against a conference report during its reading in the Senate, stated that the report having been adopted by one House and being now submitted for discussion and decision in the form of concurrence or disagreement, it is not in the province of the Chair during the progress of its presentation to decide that matter has been inserted which is new or not relevant, but that such questions should go before the Senate when it comes to vote on the adoption or rejection of the report. (55th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 171, 172; Cong. Rec., pp. 2780–2787.) See also Cong. Rec., p. 2827, 56th Cong., 2d sess., when the Presiding Officer (Mr. Lodge in the chair) referred with approval to the foregoing decision of Vice-President Hobart, and stated that when a point of order is made on a conference report on the ground that new matter has been inserted, the Chair should submit the question to the Senate instead of deciding it himself, as has been the custom in the House. No formal ruling was made in this case, however, as the conference report, after debate, was, by unanimous consent, rejected. (56th Cong., 2d sess., Cong. Rec., pp. 2826–2883.)]

30. Conferees may not strike out in conference anything in a bill agreed to and passed by both Houses. (1321.)

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLV.]

31. Conferees may include in their report matters which are germane modifications of subjects in disagreement

between the Houses and committed to the conference. (1418-1419.)

32. A disagreement to an amendment in the nature of a substitute having been referred to conferees, it was held to be in order for them to report a new bill on the same subject. (1420.)

33. A conference committee may report agreement as to some of the matters of difference, but inability to agree as to others. (1392.)

[29th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 523-524.]

34. In drafting a conference report care should be taken in stating the action of the conferees on amendments to observe the parliamentary rule that neither House can recede from or insist on its own amendment with an amendment; and in case pages and lines of the bill or amendments are referred to in the report, the engrossed bill and amendments only should be used.

#### PRESENTATION AND PRIVILEGE OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

35. A conference report is made first to the House agreeing to the conference.

[NOTE.—This rule seems to follow from the principle laid down by Jefferson (Manual, Sec. XLVI), that "in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other," thus putting the agreeing House in possession of the papers, and has been the usual practice in Congress.]

36. Conference reports are in order in the Senate under Rule XXVII, as follows:

The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read or a question of order or motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and when received, the ques-

tion of proceeding to the consideration of the report, if raised, shall be immediately put, and shall be determined without debate.

[NOTE.—It has been held in the Senate that the presentation of a conference report includes its reading, unless by unanimous consent the reading is dispensed with (54th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 334; Cong. Rec., p. 5511).]

37. Conference reports are in order in the House under Rule XXIX, as follows:

The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order except when the journal is being read, while the roll is being called, or the House is dividing on any proposition. And there shall accompany any such report a detailed statement sufficiently explicit to inform the House what effect such amendments or propositions shall have upon the measures to which they relate.

[NOTE.—This detailed statement is not required by the rules of the Senate, but the result of the conference is usually stated orally by the chairman of the Senate conferees.]

38. A conference report may not be received by the House if no statement accompanies it. (1404-1405.)

39. Whether or not the detailed statement accompanying a conference report is sufficient to comply with the rule (XXIX) is a question for the House, and not for the Speaker, to determine. (1402-1403.)

40. A conference report may be presented after a motion to adjourn has been made or when a Member is occupying the floor for debate, but the report need not be disposed of before the motion to adjourn is put. (1393-1395.)

41. A conference report is in order pending a demand for the previous question.

[55th Cong., 3d sess., Cong. Rec., p. 867.]

[NOTE.—In the Senate the previous question is not in use.]

42. A conference report has been given precedence over a question of privilege. (1397.)

43. A conference report may be presented during the time set apart for a special order for the consideration of another measure. (1400.)

44. A conference report may be presented after a vote by tellers and pending the question on ordering the yeas and nays. (1399.)

45. A conference report has precedence of the question on the reference of a bill, even though the yeas and nays have been ordered. (1398.)

46. The consideration of a conference report may be interrupted by the arrival of the hour previously fixed for a recess. (1396.)

47. The question on the adoption of a final conference report has precedence of a motion to recede and concur in amendments of the other House. [55th Cong., 3d sess., Cong. Rec., p. 2927.]

#### REJECTION OF CONFERENCE REPORTS, EFFECT OF, ETC.

48. A bill and amendments having been once sent to conference, do not, upon the rejection of the conference report, return to their former state so that the amendments may be sent to the Committee of the Whole. (1389.)

49. The rejection of a conference report leaves the matter in the position it occupied before the conference was asked. (1390.)

50. When a conference report is ruled out on a point of order in the House it is equivalent to a negative vote on the report, and the Senate is informed by message that the House has "disagreed" to the report. (1417.)

## AMENDMENT OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

51. It is not in order to amend a conference report, and it must be accepted or rejected as an entirety. (1366.)

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI; 4th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 270.]

[NOTE.—Various instances are found where conference reports agreed to by both Houses were amended and corrected by concurrent resolution or order. (43d Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 372, 373, Ho. Jour., p. 610; Cong. Rec., p. 1990; 44th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 581, 708, Ho. Jour., pp. 1087, 1252; 48th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 859.)]

## REFERENCE AND RECOMMITMENT OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

52. A conference report may not be referred to a standing committee. (1413.)

53. A conference report may not be referred to the Committee of the Whole, although in the earlier history of the House this was sometimes done. (1410, 1411.)

54. It is not in order in the House to recommit a conference report to the committee of conference. (1412.)

[NOTE.—This rule is founded upon the decision of Speaker Carlisle (49th Cong., 2d sess., Cong. Rec., p. 880), which has been affirmed by subsequent Speakers, but prior to that time many instances had occurred of recommitting conference reports to the committee of conference.]

55. It is in order in the Senate to recommit a conference report to the committee of conference, but not with instructions, according to the later decisions. [42d Cong., 3d sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 313, 554-557; 43d Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 865; 44th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 211; 49th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 151; 55th Cong., 3d sess., Cong. Rec., pp. 2823, 2842-3.]

[NOTE.—Inasmuch as concurrent action is necessary for the recommitment of a conference report, the foregoing rule of the House has necessitated a change in the practice, and no effort has been made by the Senate in late years to recommit a conference report. The purpose of a recommitment can be attained, however, by a rejection of the report, when another conference would be ordered, and in accordance with usage the same conferees would be appointed.]

## TABLING OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

56. The House has formally discarded the old practice of allowing conference reports to be laid on the table. (1407-1409.)

[NOTE.—The effect of the motion to lay on the table in the House defeats the proposition. It is never taken up again. Hence a conference report can not be laid on the table; otherwise a conference report might be put beyond the reach of either House. (Reed's Parliamentary Rules, Chap. VIII, sec. 115.)]

57. The Senate practice allows conference reports to be laid on the table. (43d Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 433; Cong. Rec., pp. 2205-2206.

[NOTE.—The effect of the motion to lay on the table in the Senate, unlike that in the House, is simply to suspend the consideration of a question during the pleasure of the Senate, which can be again taken up on motion.]

58. A motion to reconsider the vote on agreeing to a conference report may be laid on the table in the Senate without carrying the report. (44th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 234; Cong. Rec., p. 1253, 1254; Senate Manual (1901), Rule XIII, clause 1, p. 13.

## WITHDRAWAL OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

59. A conference report may be withdrawn in the Senate on leave, and in the House by unanimous consent.

[NOTE.—In the 32d Congress, a conference report having been agreed to in the Senate, the vote was reconsidered, the bill returned from the House on request of the Senate, and the committee of conference had leave to withdraw its report. (32d Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 420.)]



## FORM OF CONFERENCE REPORT

— Congress, — Session. H. R. [or S., as may be] No. —

### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] to the Bill [or Resolution, as may be] (H. R. [or S., as may be] —), [title here] having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate [or House, as may be] recede from its amendments numbered \* \* \*.

That the House [or Senate, as may be] recede from its disagreements to the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered \* \* \* and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered —:

That the House [or Senate, as may be] recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered —, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: \* \* \* ; and the Senate [or House, as may be] agree to the same.

Amendment numbered —:

That the Senate [or House, as may be] recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House [or Senate, as may be] to the amendment of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered —, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered —:

That the Senate [or House, as may be] recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House [or Senate, as

may be] to the amendment of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered ———, and agree to the same, with an amendment, as follows: \* \* \* ; and the House [or Senate, as may be] agree to the same.

Amendments numbered ———:

On the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered ———, the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

(Signatures here)

\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_,

*Managers on the  
part of the ———.*

(Signatures here)

\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_,

*Managers on the  
part of the ———.*

FORM OF STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY A CONFERENCE REPORT  
REQUIRED BY HOUSE RULE XXIX

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] to the bill [or resolution] [number and title here] submit the following detailed statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the conference report, namely—

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

(Signatures here)

\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_,

*Managers on the part of the House*

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JEFFERSON'S MANUAL  
OF  
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE  
WITH REFERENCES TO  
ANALOGOUS SENATE RULES

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## PREFACE TO JEFFERSON'S MANUAL

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The Constitution of the United States, establishing a legislature for the Union under certain forms, authorizes each branch of it "to determine the rules of its own proceedings." The Senate has accordingly formed some rules for its own government; but these going only to few cases, it has referred to the decision of its President, without debate and without appeal, all questions of order arising either under its own rules or where it has provided none. This places under the discretion of the President a very extensive field of decision, and one which, irregularly exercised, would have a powerful effect on the proceedings and determinations of the House. The President must feel, weightily and seriously, this confidence in his discretion, and the necessity of recurring, for its government, to some known system of rules, that he may neither leave himself free to indulge caprice or passion nor open to the imputation of them. But to what system of rules is he to recur, as supplementary to those of the Senate? To this there can be but one answer. To the system of regulations adopted for the government of some one of the parliamentary bodies within these States, or of that which has served as a prototype to most of them. This last is the model which we have all studied, while we are little acquainted with the modifications of it in our several States. It is deposited, too, in publications possessed by many and open to all. Its rules are probably as wisely constructed for governing the debates of a deliberative body, and obtaining its true sense, as any which can become known to us; and the acquiescence of the Senate, hitherto, under the references to them, has given them the sanction of its approbation.

Considering, therefore, the law of proceedings in the Senate as composed of the precepts of the Constitution, the regulations of the Senate, and, where these are silent, of the rules of Parliament, I have here endeavored to collect and digest so much of these as is called for in ordinary practice, collating the Parliamentary with the Senatorial rules, both where they agree and where they vary. I have done this as well to have them at hand for my own government as to deposit with the Senate the standard by which I judge and am willing to be judged. I could not doubt the necessity of quoting the sources of my information,

among which Mr. Hatsel's most valuable book is preeminent; but as he has only treated some general heads, I have been obliged to recur to other authorities in support of a number of common rules of practice to which his plan did not descend. Sometimes each authority cited supports the whole passage. Sometimes it rests on all taken together. Sometimes the authority goes only to a part of the text, the residue being inferred from known rules and principles. For some of the most familiar forms no written authority is or can be quoted; no writer having supposed it necessary to repeat what all were presumed to know. The statement of these must rest on their notoriety.

I am aware that authorities can often be produced in opposition to the rules which I lay down as Parliamentary. An attention to dates will generally remove their weight. The proceedings of Parliament in ancient times, and for a long while, were crude, multiform, and embarrassing. They have been, however, constantly advancing toward uniformity and accuracy, and have now attained a degree of aptitude to their object beyond which little is to be desired or expected.

Yet I am far from the presumption of believing that I may not have mistaken the Parliamentary practice in some cases, and especially in those minor forms, which, being practiced daily, are supposed known to everybody, and therefore have not been committed to writing. Our resources in this quarter of the globe for obtaining information on that part of the subject are not perfect. But I have begun a sketch, which those who come after me will successively correct and fill up till a code of rules shall be formed for the use of the Senate, the effects of which may be accuracy in business, economy of time, order, uniformity, and impartiality.

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# JEFFERSON'S MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

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## IMPORTANCE OF RULES

### SEC. I. IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES

Mr. Onslow, the ablest among the Speakers of the House or Commons, used to say it was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority against the attempts of power. So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded in good sense; that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House, by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. 2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more

material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business not subject to the caprice of the Speaker or capriciousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency, and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. *2 Hats., 149.*

## SEC. II. LEGISLATURE

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. *Constitution of the United States, Art. I, sec. 1.*

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. *Constitution of the United States, Art. I, sec. 6.*

For the powers of Congress, see the following articles and sections of the Constitution of the United States: I, 4, 7, 8, 9; II, 1, 2; III, 3; IV, 1, 3, 5, and all the amendments.

## SEC. III. PRIVILEGE

The privileges of members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never-yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged: 1. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere, for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege. 2. Neither a member himself, his <sup>1</sup> wife, nor his servants (*familiars sui*), for any matter of their own, may be <sup>2</sup> arrested on mesne process in any civil

<sup>1</sup> Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 16.

<sup>2</sup> *Elsynge*, 217; *1 Hats.*, 21; *1 Grey's Deb.*, 133.

suit. 3. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege. 4. Nor impleaded, cited, or subpoenaed in any court. 5. Nor summoned as a witness or juror. 6. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained. 7. Nor their persons assaulted or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. III, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them, the doctrine being that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; and that 'the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws.'" 1 *Blackst.*, 163, 164.

It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged Senators and Representatives themselves from the single act of arrest in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House. *Constitution United States, Art. I, sec. 6*. Under the general authority to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them (*Constitution United States, Art. I, sec. 8*), they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such

law being as yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following ground: 1. The act of arrest is void ab initio. (2 *Stra.*, 989.) 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion (1 *Bl.*, 166; 2 *Stra.*, 990), or by habeas corpus, under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the chancery (2 *Stra.*, 989) in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. (*Orders of the House of Commons*, 1550, February 20.) 3. The arrest, being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable, also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.

The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case. While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, eundo, morando, et redeundo, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580.) 1 *Hats.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 *Stra.*, 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges, of course, against all process the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person, as a subpoena ad respondendum, or testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duties to perform in another place. When a Representative is withdrawn from his

seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits of no comparison.

So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight and Randall three weeks, and both were reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House to be a breach of the privileges of the House, but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made no further proceeding was had. The editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of February 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order it was insisted, in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men possesses the right of self-defense; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we have it not, we sit at the mercy

of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and, by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must therefore have a power to punish these disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered that the Parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws adopted in each State, by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them, directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from question elsewhere for what is said in their House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, e. g., for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumult in their presence, etc.; but, till the law be made, it does not exist, and does not exist from their own neglect; that, in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable dis-

turbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies ad libitum to aid him (*3 Grey, 59, 147, 255*), is equal to small disturbances; that in requiring a previous law the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as of the member; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also, as the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control, if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and, after the fact committed, make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offense is to be kept undefined and to be declared only *ex re nata* and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even a similar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizen, as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election, and before a return be made a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member except that he can not vote until he is sworn. *Memor., 107, 108; D'Ewes, 642, col. 2, 643, col. 1; Pet. Miscel. Parl., 119; Lex Parl., c. 23; 2 Hats., 22, 62.*



Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record. *Lex Parl.*, 23; 4 *Inst.*, 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the sergeant. 1 *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but can not in effect waive the privilege of the House. 3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place. *Constitution United States*, I, 6; *S. P. protest of the Commons to James I*, 1621; 2 *Rapin*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a parliamentary course. 1 *Rush*., 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

If an offense be committed by a member in the House, of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it till the House has punished the offender or referred him to a due course. *Lex Parl.*, 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to the proceeding of inferior courts, but not of the House itself. 2 *Nelson*, 450; 2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the Tower, expelling the House, etc. *Scob.*, 72; *Lex Parl.*, c. 22.

It is a breach of order for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. 1 *Hats.*, 175-6; 5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in Parliament a member is privileged as to the mode of

proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of the Government, and even of every private man, under pretenses of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the House, and so, as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. *Dec'l of the Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor. 4 Rushw., 586.* So, when a member stood indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction; for it may be any man's case, who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony, or the like crime. *23 El., 1580; D'Ewes, 283, col. 1; Lex Parl., 133.*

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper. *2 Hats., 259.* Of which see many examples. *Ib., 256, 257, 258.* But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. *1 Blackst., 167.*

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the legislature, that neither should encroach on the other, or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence, that freedom of debate which is essential to a free council. They are, therefore, not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. *2 Hats., 252; 4 Inst., 15; Seld. Jud., 53.* Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the

two Houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege (*2 Nalson*, 748); and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. *2 Hats.*, 251, 6.

#### SEC. IV. ELECTIONS

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. *Constitution*, I, 4.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. *Constitution*, I, 5.

#### SEC. V. QUALIFICATIONS

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. *Constitution*, I, 3.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be

an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. *Constitution, I, 3.*

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. *Constitution, I, 2.*

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. *Constitution, I, 2.*

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; [which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.]\* The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative. *Constitution, I, 2.*

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as shown in table on pages 240-241.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. *Constitution, I, 2.*

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been

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\*The portion of this clause of the Constitution within brackets has been amended by sec. 2 of Article 14, 2d section.

*Provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress*

| State               | 1787 <sup>1</sup> | 1790 <sup>2</sup> | 1800 <sup>3</sup> | 1810 <sup>4</sup> | 1820 <sup>5</sup> | 1830 <sup>6</sup> | 1840 <sup>7</sup> | 1850 <sup>8</sup> | 1860 <sup>9</sup> | 1870 <sup>10</sup> | 1880 <sup>11</sup> | 1890 <sup>12</sup> | 1900 <sup>13</sup> | 1910 <sup>14</sup> | 1920 <sup>15</sup> | 1940 <sup>16</sup> |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Alabama.....        | ---               | ---               | ---               | 1                 | 3                 | 5                 | 7                 | 7                 | 6                 | 8                  | 8                  | 9                  | 9                  | 10                 | 9                  | 9                  |
| Arizona.....        | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---                | ---                | ---                | ---                | ---                | ---                | ---                |
| Arkansas.....       | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 1                 | 1                 | 2                 | 3                 | 4                  | 5                  | 6                  | 7                  | 7                  | 7                  | 7                  |
| California.....     | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 2                 | 2                 | 3                 | 4                  | 6                  | 7                  | 8                  | 11                 | 20                 | 23                 |
| Colorado.....       | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 1                  | 1                  | 2                  | 3                  | 4                  | 4                  | 4                  |
| Connecticut.....    | 5                 | 7                 | 7                 | 7                 | 6                 | 6                 | 4                 | 4                 | 4                 | 4                  | 4                  | 4                  | 5                  | 5                  | 6                  | 6                  |
| Delaware.....       | 1                 | 1                 | 1                 | 2                 | 1                 | 1                 | 1                 | 1                 | 1                 | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  |
| Florida.....        | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---                | ---                | ---                | ---                | ---                | ---                | ---                |
| Georgia.....        | 3                 | 2                 | 4                 | 6                 | 7                 | 9                 | 8                 | 8                 | 7                 | 9                  | 10                 | 11                 | 11                 | 12                 | 10                 | 10                 |
| Idaho.....          | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---                | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  | 2                  | 2                  | 2                  |
| Illinois.....       | ---               | ---               | ---               | 1                 | 1                 | 3                 | 7                 | 9                 | 14                | 19                 | 20                 | 22                 | 25                 | 27                 | 27                 | 26                 |
| Indiana.....        | ---               | ---               | ---               | 1                 | 3                 | 7                 | 10                | 11                | 11                | 13                 | 13                 | 13                 | 13                 | 12                 | 11                 | 11                 |
| Iowa.....           | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 2                 | 2                 | 6                 | 9                  | 11                 | 11                 | 11                 | 11                 | 9                  | 8                  |
| Kansas.....         | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 1                 | 3                  | 7                  | 8                  | 8                  | 8                  | 7                  | 6                  |
| Kentucky.....       | ---               | 2                 | 6                 | 10                | 12                | 13                | 10                | 10                | 9                 | 10                 | 11                 | 11                 | 11                 | 11                 | 9                  | 9                  |
| Louisiana.....      | ---               | ---               | ---               | 1                 | 3                 | 3                 | 4                 | 4                 | 5                 | 6                  | 6                  | 6                  | 7                  | 8                  | 8                  | 8                  |
| Maine.....          | ---               | ---               | ---               | 7                 | 7                 | 8                 | 7                 | 6                 | 5                 | 5                  | 4                  | 4                  | 4                  | 4                  | 3                  | 3                  |
| Maryland.....       | 6                 | 8                 | 9                 | 9                 | 9                 | 8                 | 6                 | 6                 | 5                 | 6                  | 6                  | 6                  | 6                  | 6                  | 6                  | 6                  |
| Massachusetts.....  | 8                 | 14                | 17                | 13                | 13                | 12                | 10                | 11                | 10                | 11                 | 12                 | 13                 | 14                 | 16                 | 15                 | 14                 |
| Michigan.....       | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 1                 | 3                 | 4                 | 6                 | 9                  | 11                 | 12                 | 12                 | 13                 | 17                 | 17                 |
| Minnesota.....      | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 2                 | 2                 | 3                  | 5                  | 7                  | 9                  | 10                 | 9                  | 9                  |
| Mississippi.....    | ---               | ---               | ---               | 1                 | 1                 | 2                 | 4                 | 5                 | 5                 | 6                  | 7                  | 7                  | 8                  | 8                  | 7                  | 7                  |
| Missouri.....       | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 1                 | 2                 | 5                 | 7                 | 9                 | 13                 | 14                 | 15                 | 16                 | 16                 | 13                 | 13                 |
| Montana.....        | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---                | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  | 2                  | 2                  | 2                  |
| Nebraska.....       | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 1                 | 1                  | 3                  | 6                  | 6                  | 6                  | 5                  | 4                  |
| Nevada.....         | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 1                 | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  |
| New Hampshire.....  | 3                 | 4                 | 5                 | 6                 | 6                 | 5                 | 4                 | 3                 | 3                 | 3                  | 2                  | 2                  | 2                  | 2                  | 2                  | 2                  |
| New Jersey.....     | 4                 | 5                 | 6                 | 6                 | 6                 | 6                 | 5                 | 5                 | 5                 | 7                  | 7                  | 8                  | 10                 | 12                 | 14                 | 14                 |
| New Mexico.....     | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---                | ---                | ---                | ---                | ---                | 1                  | 2                  |
| New York.....       | 6                 | 10                | 17                | 27                | 34                | 40                | 34                | 33                | 31                | 33                 | 34                 | 34                 | 37                 | 43                 | 45                 | 45                 |
| North Carolina..... | 5                 | 10                | 12                | 13                | 13                | 13                | 9                 | 8                 | 7                 | 8                  | 9                  | 9                  | 10                 | 10                 | 11                 | 12                 |
| North Dakota.....   | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---                | 1                  | 1                  | 2                  | 3                  | 2                  | 2                  |
| Ohio.....           | ---               | ---               | 1                 | 6                 | 14                | 19                | 21                | 21                | 19                | 20                 | 21                 | 21                 | 21                 | 22                 | 24                 | 23                 |
| Oklahoma.....       | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---                | ---                | ---                | 5                  | 8                  | 9                  | 8                  |
| Oregon.....         | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 1                 | 1                 | 1                  | 1                  | 2                  | 2                  | 3                  | 3                  | 4                  |
| Pennsylvania.....   | 8                 | 13                | 18                | 23                | 26                | 28                | 24                | 25                | 24                | 27                 | 28                 | 30                 | 32                 | 36                 | 34                 | 33                 |
| Rhode Island.....   | 1                 | 2                 | 2                 | 2                 | 2                 | 2                 | 2                 | 2                 | 2                 | 2                  | 2                  | 2                  | 2                  | 3                  | 2                  | 2                  |
| South Carolina..... | 5                 | 6                 | 8                 | 9                 | 9                 | 9                 | 7                 | 6                 | 4                 | 5                  | 7                  | 7                  | 7                  | 7                  | 6                  | 6                  |
| South Dakota.....   | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---                | 2                  | 2                  | 2                  | 3                  | 2                  | 2                  |
| Tennessee.....      | ---               | 1                 | 3                 | 6                 | 9                 | 13                | 11                | 10                | 8                 | 10                 | 10                 | 10                 | 10                 | 10                 | 9                  | 10                 |
| Texas.....          | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 2                 | 2                 | 4                 | 6                  | 11                 | 13                 | 16                 | 18                 | 21                 | 21                 |
| Utah.....           | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---                | ---                | 1                  | 1                  | 2                  | 2                  | 2                  |
| Vermont.....        | ---               | 2                 | 4                 | 6                 | 5                 | 5                 | 4                 | 3                 | 3                 | 3                  | 2                  | 2                  | 2                  | 2                  | 1                  | 1                  |
| Virginia.....       | 10                | 19                | 22                | 23                | 22                | 21                | 15                | 13                | 11                | 9                  | 10                 | 10                 | 10                 | 10                 | 9                  | 9                  |
| Washington.....     | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---                | 1                  | 2                  | 3                  | 5                  | 6                  | 6                  |
| West Virginia.....  | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 3                 | 4                  | 4                  | 4                  | 5                  | 6                  | 6                  | 6                  |
| Wisconsin.....      | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | 2                 | 3                 | 6                 | 8                  | 9                  | 10                 | 11                 | 11                 | 10                 | 10                 |
| Wyoming.....        | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---               | ---                | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  | 1                  |
| Total.....          | 65                | 106               | 142               | 186               | 213               | 242               | 232               | 237               | 243               | 293                | 332                | 357                | 391                | 435                | 435                | 435                |

NOTE.—See footnotes on opposite page.

<sup>1</sup> As per Constitution.

<sup>2</sup> As per act of April 14, 1792, one Representative for 33,000—First Census.

<sup>3</sup> As per act of January 14, 1802, one Representative for 33,000—Second Census.

<sup>4</sup> As per act of December 21, 1811, one Representative for 35,000—Third Census.

<sup>5</sup> As per act of March 7, 1822, one Representative for 40,000—Fourth Census.

<sup>6</sup> As per act of May 22, 1832, one Representative for 47,700—Fifth Census.

<sup>7</sup> As per act of June 25, 1842, one Representative for 70,680—Sixth Census.

<sup>8</sup> As per acts of May 23, 1850, and July 30, 1852, one Representative for 93,423—Seventh Census.

<sup>9</sup> As per act of March 4, 1862, one Representative for 127,381—Eighth Census.

<sup>10</sup> As per acts of February 2 and May 30, 1872, one Representative for 131,525—Ninth Census.

<sup>11</sup> As per act of February 25, 1882, one Representative for 151,911—Tenth Census.

<sup>12</sup> As per act of February 7, 1891, one Representative for 173,901—Eleventh Census.

<sup>13</sup> As per act of January 16, 1901, one Representative for 194,182—Twelfth Census.

<sup>14</sup> As per act of August 8, 1911, one Representative for 211,877—Thirteenth Census. No apportionment was made in 1920.

<sup>15</sup> As per act of June 18, 1929, one representative for 279,712—Fifteenth Census.

<sup>16</sup> As per act of November 15, 1941, the apportionment was made according to the method of equal proportions (see Note).—Sixteenth Census.

The following representation was added after the several census apportionments indicated and is included in the above table: First—Tennessee, 1. Second—Ohio, 1. Third—Alabama, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 7; Mississippi, 1. Fifth—Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 1. Sixth—California, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Seventh—Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1. Eighth—Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1. Ninth—Alabama, 1; Colorado, 1; Florida, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 3; Tennessee, 1. Tenth—Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1. Eleventh—Utah, 1. Twelfth—Oklahoma, 5. Thirteenth—Arizona, 1; New Mexico, 1.

The apportionment based on the Sixteenth Census (1940) distributes the 435 seats in the House among the States according to the method of equal proportions. By this method the percent difference between the average number of Representatives per million people in any 2 States is made as small as possible. Also, the percent difference between the average districts, i. e., the average number of persons per Representative, in any 2 States is made as small as possible. By equalizing the representation of all pairs of States, the method gives as nearly equal representation as possible to all States in proportion to their population.

created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. *Constitution, I, 6.*

#### SEC. VI. QUORUM

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. *Constitution, I, 5.*

In general the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted, and being found deficient, business is suspended. *2 Hats., 125, 126.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule III.

#### SEC. VII. CALL OF THE HOUSE

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons, 92.*

They rise that their persons may be recognized, the voice, in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the Senate of the United States the trouble of rising can not be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. *2 Hats., 72.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule V, clause 2.

## SEC. VIII. ABSENCE

No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for nonattendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule V.

## SEC. IX. SPEAKER

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. *Constitution, I, 3.*

The Senate shall choose their officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. *Ib.*

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. *Constitution, I, 2.*

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the Clerk. *2 Hats., 158.* As are also questions of adjournment. *6 Grey, 406.* Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the King for a week without a Speaker, till they



were prorogued. They have done it *de die in diem* for fourteen days. 1 *Chand.*, 331, 335.

In the Senate a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice-President's appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule I.

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are 1 *H.*, 4. Sir John Cheyney and Sir William Sturton, and in 15 *H.*, 6. Sir John Tyrrel, in 1656, January 27; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour  
chosen, 1673, February 18.

Seymour being ill, Sir Robert } Not merely pro tempore.  
Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15. } 1 *Chand.*, 169, 276, 277.

Sawyer being ill, Seymour  
chosen.

Thorpe, in execution, a new Speaker chosen, 31 *H. VI.*, 3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 *Hats.*, 161; 4 *Inst.*, 8; *L. Parl.*, 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker pro tempore appointed. 2 *Grey*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 134.

#### SEC. X. ADDRESS

The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. *Constitution*, II, 3.

A joint address of both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of

Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker, *9 Grey*, 473; *1 Chandler*, 298, 301; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. *2 Hats.*, 278.

#### SEC. XI. COMMITTEES

Standing committees, as of Privileges and Elections, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House. *4 Inst.*, 11, 12; *Scob.*, 9; *1 Grey*, 122.

NOTE.—See Senate Rules XXIV and XXV.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D'Ewes*, 630, col. 1; *4 Parl. Hist.*, 440; *2 Hats.*, 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House. *Rushw.*, part. 3, vol. 2, 74; *3 Grey*, 401; *Scob.*, 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House. *9 Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they can not proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him. *9 Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. *2 Nals.*, 319.

It appears that on joint committees of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: *7 Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338; *1 Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: *6 Grey*, 129; *7 Grey*, 213, 229, 321.

## SEC. XII. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The speech, messages, and other matters of great concernment are usually referred to a Committee of the Whole House (6 *Grey*, 311), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.*, 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a Committee of the Whole. 3 *Hats.*, 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees everyone speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob.*, 49. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the Speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question. *Scob.*, 36; 3 *Grey*, 301. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member, and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the Clerk's table. *Scob.*, 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the House; and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair and receives it, because the committee can not. 2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVIII.

In a Committee of the Whole, the tellers on a division differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose,

and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order, to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. *3 Grey, 128.*

A Committee of the Whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House without returning into committee. *3 Grey, 130.*

No previous question can be put in a committee; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the Committee of the Whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put on their having leave, and on the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob., 38.* But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is

"To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc., or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.*, 38.

In other things the rules of proceeding are to be the same as in the House. *Scob.*, 39.

### SEC. XIII. EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation. *Resolution House of Commons*, 1 *Car.*, 1, 1625; *Rush*, *L. Parl.*, 115; 1 *Grey*, 16-22, 92; 8 *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry (2 *Hats.*, 102), nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. 3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "You hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel, and parties to withdraw; for no question can be moved or put or debated while they are there. 2 *Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.*, 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals. 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 3 *Hats.*, 52.

A member, in his place, gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar. *Jour. H. of C.*, Jan. 22, 1744-45.

Either House may request, but not command, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message of the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend if he choose it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the peers are sitting as a court of criminal judicature they may order attendance, unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There, it is to be a request. *3 Hats., 17; 9 Grey, 306, 406; 10 Grey, 133.*

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills, and on such points of law only as the House shall direct. *10 Grey, 61.*

#### SEC. XIV. ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up; but it is left to his own discretion, unless the House on a question decide to take up a particular subject. *Hakew., 136.*

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter to the prejudice of others having priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

In the Senate the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted on, are arranged every morning and brought on in the following order:

1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committees, and so be put under way. But

if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.

2. After 12 o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.

3. Reports in possession of the House which offer grounds for a bill are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.

4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.

5. These matters being dispatched, for preparing and expediting business the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bills.

The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows: <sup>1</sup>

1. Motions previously submitted.

2. Reports of committees previously made.

3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time; and if not referred to a committee, are considered in Committee of the Whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.

4. After 12 o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate and bills of the House of Representatives on third reading are put on their passage.

5. If the above are finished before 1 o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which

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<sup>1</sup> This arrangement is changed by Senate Rules VII, VIII, and IX.

they were reported to the Senate by the respective committees.

6. At 1 o'clock, if no business be pending or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.

In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up. We do one thing at a time; follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with; clear the House of business gradatim as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation toward the close of the session.

Arrangement, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time when no question is before the House. Such are original motions and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So messages from the other House respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.

#### SEC. XV. ORDER

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. *Constitution, I, 5.*

In Parliament, "instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. 2 *Hats.*, 141. "But what is done only by one Parliament, can not be called custom of Parliament," by Prynne. 1 *Grey*, 52.



## SEC. XVI. ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS

The Clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts, or papers be taken from the table or out of his custody. 2 *Hats.*, 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne, having in Committee of the Whole amended a mistake in a bill without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded. *I Chand.*, 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members "before Almighty God, and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other to my knowledge have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," etc. 5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let anyone have it to look into. *Town., col.* 209.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXX.

## SEC. XVII. ORDER IN DEBATE

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place. *Scob.*, 6; *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.* 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, *col.* 1; 2 *Hats.*, 77; 4 *Grey*, 66; 8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. 2 *Hats.*, 75, 77; 1 *Grey*, 143.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIX.

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard unless the House overrule him. 4 *Grey*, 390; 5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name, whereupon he proceeds unless he voluntarily sits down and gives

way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision, in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?"\* 2 *Hats.*, 76; *Scob.*, 7; *D'Ewes*, 434, col. 1, 2.

In the Senate of the United States the President's decision is without appeal.

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.*, 12, 115; *Hakew.*, 148; *Scob.*, 58; 2 *Hats.*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comw. L.*, 2, c. 3; *Arcan. Parl.*, 17.

But he may be permitted to speak again to clear a matter of fact (3 *Grey*, 357, 416), or merely to explain himself (2 *Hats.*, 73) in some material part of his speech (*Ib.*, 75), or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it (*Memorials in Hakew.*, 29), or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and not falling into the matter itself (*Mem. Hakew.*, 30, 31).

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town.*, col. 205; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously, or tediously. *Scob.*, 31, 33; 2 *Hats.*, 166, 168; *Hale, Parl.*, 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House; no prior determination of which is

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\*See Senate Rule XIX, clause 1, for present practice in the Senate.

to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. *2 Hats.*, 169, 170; *Rushw.*, p. 3, v. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still *in fieri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. *9 Grey*, 508.

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, etc. (*Mem. in Hakew.*, 3; *Smyth's Comw. L.*, 2, c. 3); nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person (*Scob.*, 31; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *2 Hats.*, 166) by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw. L.*, 2, c. 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms, but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.*, 1604, Apr. 19.

No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting (*6 Grey*, 332; *Scob.*, 8; *D'Ewes*, 332, col. 1, 640, col. 2), speaking or whispering to another (*Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, col. 1), nor stand up to interrupt him (*Town.*, col. 205; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 31); nor to pass between the Speaker and the speaking member, not to go across the House (*Scob.*, 6), or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there (*2 Hats.*, 171).

Nevertheless, if a member finds that it is not the inclination of the House to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise they endeavor to drown his voice, it is his most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing. *2 Hats.*, 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in

irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offense committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. *2 Hats.*, 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see *1 Pet., Misc.*, 82; *3 Grey*, 128; *4 Grey*, 328; *5 Grey*, 382; *6 Grey*, 254; *10 Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel (*3 Grey*, 128, 293; *5 Grey*, 280), or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House (*3 Grey*, 419); and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do (*9 Grey*, 234, 312).

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. *5 Grey*, 356; *6 Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the Clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the Clerk to take them down in his minutes; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the Clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then a part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken. *2 Hats.*, 199; *4 Grey*, 170; *6 Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervened, after offensive words spoken, they can not be taken notice of for

censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. *2 Hats.*, 196; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 71; *3 Grey*, 48; *9 Grey*, 514.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIX, clauses 2 and 3.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee must be written down as in the House, but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion. *6 Grey*, 46.

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King, is against order. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3; *2 Hats.*, 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there, because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two Houses. *8 Grey*, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other House and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. *3 Hats.*, 51.

No member may be present when a bill or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to

speak to the merits of it till he withdraws. *2 Hats., 219.* The rule is, that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order or matter arising in the debate, then the charge must be stated (that is, the question must be moved), himself heard, and then to withdraw. *2 Hats., 121, 122.*

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact, which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to. *2 Hats., 119, 121; 6 Grey, 368.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XII.

No member is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to another with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in or removing, until he be set down in his place. *Scob., 6.*

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents. *2 Hats., 118.*

In Parliament all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House. *3 Grey, 319.*

#### SEC. XVIII. ORDERS OF THE HOUSE

Of right, the door of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose. *Mod. ten. Parl., 23.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXXV.

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose, or to have the House told when there is not a quorum present. *2 Hats.*, 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew.*, 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on a particular day, there a question is to be put, when it is called for, whether the House will now proceed to that matter. Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule X.

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day. *3 Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption by further unimportant bills, sometimes comes to a resolution that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other House. *3 Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a habeas corpus. *Raym.*, 120; *Jacob's L. D. by Ruffhead*; *Parliament*, 1 *Lev.*, 165, *Pitchard's Case*.

Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases (legislative, executive, or judiciary) submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary toward their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals having no

relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the House.

#### SEC. XIX. PETITION

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. *1 Grey, 58.*

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners (*Scob., 87; L. Parl., c. 22; 9 Grey, 362*), unless they are attending (*1 Grey, 401*), or unable to sign, and averred by a member (*3 Grey, 418*). But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (March 14, 1800) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners is necessary, if it be questioned. *6 Grey, 36.* It must be presented by a member—not by the petitioners—and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand. *10 Grey, 57.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule VII, clauses 3, 4.

Regularly, a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received. But a cry from the House of “received,” or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question. It is then to be read at the table and disposed of.

#### SEC. XX. MOTIONS

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question or debated until it is seconded. *Scob., 21.*

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House, and can not be withdrawn but by leave of the House. It



is to be put into writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information. *2 Hats., 82.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXI.

It might be asked whether a motion for adjournment or for the order of the day can be made by one member while another is speaking. It can not. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard, and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without rising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

#### SEC. XXI. RESOLUTIONS

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But fact, principles, and their own opinions and purposes are expressed in the form of resolutions.

A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair; but on appeal to the Senate, i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule XX, clause 2, the decision was overruled. *Jour. Senate, June 1, 1796.* I presume the doubt was whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

#### SEC. XXII. BILLS

Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether

it be first, second, or third, which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIV, clause 2.

#### SEC. XXIII. BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill, entitled, etc. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew.*, 132; *Scob.*, 40. It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation, or the Speaker may refuse it. *Scob.*, 41; 1 *Grey*, 82, 84.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIV, clause 1.

#### SEC. XXIV. BILLS, FIRST READING

When a bill is first presented, the Clerk reads it at the table and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, stated to the House the title of the bill, that this is the first time of reading it, and the question will be whether it shall be read a second time, then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again and puts the question whether it shall be read a second time. *Hakew.*, 137, 141. A bill can not be amended on the first reading (6 *Grey*, 286) nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done, and rejected. *D'Ewes*, 335, col. 1; 3 *Hats.*, 198.

#### SEC. XXV. BILLS, SECOND READING

The second reading must regularly be on another day. *Hakew.*, 143. It is done by the Clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the second

time of reading it; and that the question will be whether it shall be committed, or engrossed and read a third time. But if the bill came from the other House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be whether it shall be read a third time; and before he has so reported the state of the bill no one is to speak to it. *Hakew.*, 143, 146.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIV, clause 3.

In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; that it is now to be considered as in a Committee of the Whole; and the question will be whether it shall be read a third time, or that it may be referred to a special committee.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIV, clauses 3-5.

#### SEC. XXVI. BILLS, COMMITMENT

If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to Committee of the Whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the Clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XV, clause 1, and XXVI, clause 1.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill; for he that would totally destroy will not amend it (*Hakew.*, 146; *Town.*, col. 208; *D'Ewes*, 634, col. 2; *Scob.*, 47); or, as is said (5 *Grey*, 145), the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it (6 *Grey*, 373). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself

named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus, March 7, 1606, Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself. *Scob.*, 46.

The Clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee (*Town.*, col. 138), but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases the House has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the committee chamber, and act on and bring back the bill, sitting the House. *Scob.*, 48. A committee meet when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them (*6 Grey*, 370), but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent—nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's Method of Passing Bills*, 11.

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but can not vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and sit below them. *Elsynge*, 12; *Scob.*, 49.

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they can not change the title or subject. *8 Grey*, 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draft of an address, etc., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read, first by the clerk and then by the chairman, by paragraphs (*Scob.*, 49), pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole (*3 Hats.*, 276), but if they relate to the same subject a question is put on the whole.

If it be a bill, draft of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs, putting questions for amending, either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately. This is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole, for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole; because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it can not be made good by amendments, they can not reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs; and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament that, when a latter part has been amended, you can not recur back and make any alteration in a former part. *2 Hats., 90.* In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important, but in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, recurrences are indulged; and they seem, on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning there is a single exception found in parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill such alterations may therein be made as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble. *Scob., 50; 7 Grey, 431.*

On this head the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble having

been already amended by the House so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution; we have amended that as far as amendments have been offered, and, indeed, till little of the original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backward and forward for the purpose of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXIII.

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 *Hats.*, 289, 292; *Scob.*, 53; 2 *Hats.*, 290; 8 *Scob.*, 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it can not be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves. 1607, June 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words which are to be inserted or omitted (*Scob.*, 50), and where, by references to page, line, and word of the bill (*Scob.*, 50).

## SEC. XXVII. REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House that the committee to whom was referred such a bill have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments (as the case may be), which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "Now, now," from the House generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the Clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the Clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob.*, 52; *Hakew.*, 148.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVI, clause 2.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power. *Scob.*, 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 *Grey*, 361.

## SEC. XXVIII. BILL, RECOMMITMENT

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course, to be recommitted; but in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. *Hakew.*, 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the House, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. 3 *Hats.*, 131—note.

In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill (*3 Hats.*, 131); or so much of a paper to one and so much to another committee.

#### SEC. XXIX. BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP

When the report of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim* (*5 Grey*, 366; *6 Grey*, 368; *8 Grey*, 47, 104, 360; *1 Torbuck's Deb.*, 125; *3 Hats.*, 348), no question needs be put on the whole report (*5 Grey*, 381).

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the Clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question, and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. *Elsynge's Mem.*, 53. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill, as he does also if it has been reported without amendments; putting no questions but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether the bill shall be read a third time.

#### SEC. XXX. QUASI-COMMITTEE

If on motion and question the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States and in Parliament are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XV, clauses 1 and 2.

The proceeding of the Senate as in a Committee of the Whole, or in quasi-committee, is precisely as in a real Com-



mittee of the Whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole, they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the House resumed without any motion, question, or resolution to that effect, and the President reports that "the House, acting as in a Committee of the Whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, etc., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and, when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time.

After progress in amending the bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the Committee of the Whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case, the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands *in statu quo*.

How far does this XVth rule subject the House, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of the Committees of the Whole? The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House are the following:

1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases.
2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House.
3. A committee, even of the whole, can not refer any matter to another committee.
4. In a committee no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid an improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the

House can discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee can not punish a breach of order in the House or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 113. It can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish. The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves, and it seems to be the only ones to which the XVth rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and, therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus (3) it is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits of the previous question. If it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; not being able, as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House, for the moment it would resume the same subject there the XVth rule declare it again a quasi-committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay, as the House does. 7. It receives messages from the President and the other House. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not as a committee.

#### SEC. XXXI. BILL, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE

In Parliament, after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether it shall be read a third time, if it came from the other House; or, if originating with themselves, whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time. The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The Clerk stands while he reads.

\*But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading that it has become the practice not to engross a bill till it has passed—an irregular and dangerous practice, because in this way the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House, and that which goes to the other House as the act of the Senate, has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult, and illegible amendments into the text, the Secretary may, with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never again be corrected.

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its two last stages, therefore, are reserved for this—that is to say, on the question whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and, lastly, whether it shall pass. The first of these is usually the most interesting contest, because then the whole subject is new and engaging, and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves everyone to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass.

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\*Under the present rules of the Senate (Rule XV, clause 2) no measure can be amended after it has been ordered to be read a third time, unless by unanimous consent, but as matter of fact the engrossment is not made until the measure has finally passed.

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be indorsed on the back, and not within the bill. *Hakew.*, 250.

## SEC. XXXII. READING PAPERS

Where papers are laid before the House or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them; but it is a great though common error to suppose that he has a right, *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects; but if objected to a question must be put. 2 *Hats.*, 117, 118.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XI.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, and have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House. *Ib.*

For the same reason, a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. 2 *Grey*, 227.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration: On

motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative. *Feb. 28, 1793.*

Formerly, when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read, but of late only the titles, unless a member insists they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it. *2 Hats., 117.*

#### SEC. XXXIII. PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the Clerk to read, or the Speaker reads the title.—*Lex Parl., 274; Elysinge Mem., 85; Ord. House of Commons, 64.*

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob., 22, 28; 2 Hats., 81.* But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions, and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others, for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put and while the House is engaged in voting.

NOTE.—See Senate Rules IX and XXII.

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment—that is to say, the question which is the subject of an order is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the order of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House; for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question, “Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?” they must be read and

proceeded on in the course in which they stand, *2 Hats.*, 83; for priority of order gives priority of right, which can not be taken away but by another special order.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule X.

After these there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question. 2. To postpone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn a question to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing for that time the motion and its discussion. *3 Hats.*, 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. *3 Hats.*, 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such day within the session as will answer the views of the House. *2 Hats.*, 81. And those who have spoken before may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed. *2 Hats.*, 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusively used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.



principle of the "first moved first put" takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

- |                                   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Previous question and postpone | } | In the first, second, and third classes, and the first member of the fourth class, the rule "first moved first put" takes place. |
| commit                            |   |  |
| amend                             |   |  |
| 2. Postpone and previous question | } |  |
| commit                            |   |  |
| amend                             | } |  |
| 3. Commit and previous question   |   | }  |
| postpone                          | } |  |
| amend                             |   | }  |
| 4. Amend and previous question    | } |  |
| postpone                          |   | }  |
| commit                            | } |  |

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar; for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit; and if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Second class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment, or amendment; but if decided negatively (that it shall not be postponed) the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.



The third class is subject to the same observations as the second.

The fourth class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment, if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing, though last moved, shall be first put; because, in truth, it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. Scobell is express: "On motion to amend a bill, any one may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put." *Scob.*, 46.

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both are moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved, not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*:

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. This is not allowed; because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way—by deciding against the postponement, commitment, or amendment. *2 Hats.*, 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then

moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question.

1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment, or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all; because the eighth rule of Senate says that when a main question is before the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend, or pre-question the original question, which is the parliamentary doctrine also. Therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, can not be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another; which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment, or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend. The first, second, and third reasons, before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: The previous question can not be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the IXth rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?"—*i. e.*, at this instant; and as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement, as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of a indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion—that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is

admitted; but it would not be admitted in another degree, to wit, to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere, and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again as it was wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only an amendment to an amendment.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVI, clause 1.

[In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the XIIIth rule of the Senate,\* contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time. 5 *Grey*, 179; 2 *Hats.*, 8, 83; 3 *Hats.*, 132, 133.] And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the terminus in quem in any other case; then the question must begin a maximo. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the terminus a quo in any other case where the question must begin a minimo; the object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get to a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question in

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\*This rule was dropped in the last revision.

this case is not that to which, and more, all will agree, but whether there shall be addition to the question." *1 Grey, 365.*

Another exception to the rule of priority is when a motion has been made to strike out, or agree to, a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question before a vote is taken on striking out or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not; to wit, a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question. *2 Hats., 88.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XX.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members, or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of. *2 Hats., 88.*

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one. *2 Hats., 88.*

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in the possession of the House, and can not be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and, consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

#### SEC. XXXIV. THE PREVIOUS QUESTION

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put. If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter. *Memor. in Hakew., 28; 4 Grey, 27.*

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the Chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" And if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604. *2 Hats.*, 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it. *2 Grey*, 113, 114; *3 Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be put?" a determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only; formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over (*4 Grey*, 43), but now for that day and no longer (*2 Grey*, 113, 114).

Before the question whether the main question shall now be put, any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question is when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed; and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? *2 Hats.*, 88, says if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the Chair (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate), it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main ques-

tion. He thinks it may, after the previous question moved and seconded, but not after it has been proposed from the Chair. In this case, he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has been just suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put, with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this maneuver to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support this opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstance, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But, as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it can not be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend; and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated by moving the amendment question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the discussion against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*, to wit: Which is

most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended, or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience, inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question; and inasmuch, also, as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for are fair and proper subjects of public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

#### SEC. XXXV. AMENDMENTS <sup>1</sup>

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment. *Scob.*, 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House, but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress as if it were against order. For were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserve, the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. 2 *Hats.*, 79; 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be ingrafted, by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," etc. 1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved, as an amendment to this amendment, to

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<sup>1</sup> [Note.—See Senate Rules XVI and XVII.]

leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 9. The parliamentary question is, always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it can not be amended afterwards in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for striking it out. If on the question it be retained, it can not be amended afterwards, because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A is one proposition. To strike out and insert B is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offer.



ing a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it can not do it.\*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XVIII.

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B; in which case those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition; for then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion instead of A and its coherence.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution; the words "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against, a longer can not be put to

\*In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtingly the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way, and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that, having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out can not be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still, I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition, but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out, a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the question successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer; for till the short time is struck out, you can not insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you can not do it, then it can not be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing first the question to strike out and then that to insert. Now, this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it—the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might be better put into one, the manner is to reject the one and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House with blanks. These may be filled up by the other by way of amendments, returned to the first as such, and passed. *3 Hats., 83.*

The number prefixed to the section of a bill, being merely a marginal indication and no part of the text of the bill,

the Clerk regulates that; the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SEC. XXXVI. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 29. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not—where it is complicated—into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House, on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as, on the question, December 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit, one on each knight. 2 *Hats.*, 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in a question, they may be divided and put one by one. 9 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 79.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XVIII.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the XVIIIth rule of the Senate, which says, "If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section and the provisos, they can not be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself, for the provisos might

thus be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible must comprehend points so distinct and entire that one of them being taken away, the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception, without an enacting clause, does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31.—The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso that the bill should not extend (1) To any foreign minister; nor (2) to any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor (3) to any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the fourth taking in the words "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words "any alien merchant," could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words "any alien merchant" may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided, by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But

the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Execut. Jour.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

#### SEC. XXXVII. COEXISTING QUESTIONS

It may be asked whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time; so that, one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way. So, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.*, the previous question, postponement, or commitment) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House, the rule being that when a motion has been made and seconded no other can be received except it be a privileged one.

#### SEC. XXXVIII. EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes, of course, to its next reading. *Hakew.*, 141; *Scob.*, 42. And a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question. 4 *Grey*, 149. And see *Elsynge's Memor.*, 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. 4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit, to adhere.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another House are—1st, to agree; 2d, disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

|                  |   |  |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1st. To agree.   | } | Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendment may be proposed; <i>e. g.</i> , if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put. |
| 2d. To disagree. |   |  |

|                 |   |                                       |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 3d. To recede.  | } | You may then either insist or adhere. |
| 4th. To insist. |   | You may then either recede or adhere. |
| 5th. To adhere. |   | You may then either recede or insist. |

Consequently the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote, the other

way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the Secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

#### SEC. XXXIX. THE QUESTION

The question is to be put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative part be put. *Scob.*, 23; 2 *Hats.*, 73.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIX.

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, &c., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *Scob.*, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 2, 79, 87; 5 *Grey*, 129; 9 *Grey*, 301.

#### SEC. XL. BILLS, THIRD READING

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full. *Hakew.*, 153.

The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.

A bill reported and passed to the third reading can not on that day be read the third time and passed; because this would be to pass on two readings in the same day.

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third

time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass. Formerly the Speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted," etc., he states that "the preamble recites so and so—the first section enacts that, etc.; the second section enacts," etc.

But in the Senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the Clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof, but to receive some particular clause or proviso it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 156. Thus (27 *El.*, 1584) a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second, but is declared not usual (*D'Erves*, 337, col. 2; 414, col. 2).

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *Elsynge's Memo.*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For examples of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 156. Everyone is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule that amendments proposed at the second reading shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amend-



ments from the other House. *Town., col. 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.*

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance that amendments are admitted at this reading which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes a proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased. *9 Grey, 513.*

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to at this time than on any of the former readings. *Hakew., 153.*

The debate on the question whether it should be read a third time has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the first opinion and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage, by saying, "Gentlemen, all you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of the ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion, say no." *Hakew., 154.*

After the bill is passed, there can be no further alteration of it in any point. *Hakew., 159.*

#### SEC. XLI. DIVISION OF THE HOUSE

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied and it stands as the judgment of the House. But if he be

not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion made (for it is too late after that), any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House. *Scob.*, 24; 2 *Hats.*, 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth and which remain, because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule, therefore, is that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications (2 *Hats.*, 134; 1 *Rush.*, p. 3, fol. 92; *Scob.*, 43, 52; *Co.*, 12, 116; *D'Ewes*, 505, col. 1; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 25, 29), as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

|   |   |       |
|---|---|-------|
| Petition, that it be received*-----                 | } | Ayes. |
| Read-----   |   |       |
| Petition, lie on the table-----                     | } | Noes. |
| Rejected after refusal to lie on table-----         |   |       |
| Referred to a committee, or further proceeding----- |   | Ayes. |
| Bill, that it be brought in-----                    | } | Ayes. |
| Read first or second time-----                      |   |       |
| Engrossed or read third time-----                   |   |       |
| Proceeding on every other stage-----                |   |       |
| Committed-----                                      |   |       |
| To Committee of the Whole-----                      |   | Noes. |
| To a select committee-----                          |   | Ayes. |
| Report of bill to lie on table-----                 |   | Noes. |

\*Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

|  |                  |            |
|--|------------------|------------|
| Be <i>now</i> read.....  | Ayes.            |            |
| Be taken into consideration three months<br>hence.....                         | } 30, P. J. 251. |            |
| Amendments to be read a second time.....                                       |                  | Noes.      |
| Clause offered on report of bill be read second<br>time.....                   | Ayes.            |            |
| For receiving a clause.....  | } 334.           |            |
| With amendments be engrossed.....  |                  | 395.       |
| That a bill be <i>now</i> read a third time.....                               | Noes.            | 398.       |
| Receive a rider.....   | } 260.           |            |
| Pass.....  |                  |            |
| Be printed.....  |                  | Ayes. 259. |
| Committees. That A take the chair.....   | } Noes. 291.     |            |
| To agree to the whole or any part of report.                                   |                  |            |
| That the House do <i>now</i> resolve into com-<br>mittee.....                  |                  |            |
| Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after<br>order to go into committee..... | } Noes.          |            |
| That he issue warrant for a new writ.....                                      |                  |            |
| Member. That none be absent without leave                                      | } 344.           |            |
| Witness. That he be further examined....                                       |                  | Ayes.      |
| Previous question.....   | Noes.            |            |
| Blanks. That they be filled with the largest<br>sum.....                       | Ayes.            |            |
| Amendments. That words stand part of....                                       | } Noes.          |            |
| Lords. That their amendment be read a<br>second time.....                      |                  |            |
| Messenger be received.....   | } Ayes.          |            |
| Orders of day to be now read, if before<br>2 o'clock.....                      |                  |            |
| If after 2 o'clock.....  | Noes.            |            |
| Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if<br>before 4 o'clock.....            | } Ayes.          |            |
| If after 4 o'clock.....  |                  | Noes.      |

|   |   |       |
|---|---|-------|
| Over a sitting day (unless a previous reso- | } | Ayes. |
| lution)-----                                |   |       |
| Over the 30th of January-----               |   | Noes. |
| For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not | } | Ayes. |
| being a sitting day-----                    |   |       |

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker. *Mem. in Hakew., 26.*

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made. *2 Hats., 145, note.*

But in both Houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise, and are counted standing in their places by the President or Speaker. Then they sit, and the noes rise and are counted in like manner.

In Senate, if they be equally divided, the Vice-President announces his opinion, which decides.

The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal." And again: That in all cases of reconsidering a bill disapproved by the President and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journals of each House respectively."

When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass—that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of opinion

that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of the contrary opinion in the negative." The Clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In the Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice-President and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XII, clause 1.

In the House of Commons, every member must give his vote the one way or the other (*Scob.*, 24), as it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put (2 *Hats.*, 140).

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XII, clause 2.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering, or any other member may speak, and even propose amendments, by which the debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place; for if any mistake be suspected, it must be told again. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 26; 2 *Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the Speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House if irregular. He sometimes permits old

experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. *2 Hats.*, 143.

The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided. *Hakew.*, 93. But if the House be equally divided, *semper presumatur pro negante*; that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns.*, col. 134.

But in the Senate of the United States the Vice-President decides when the House is divided. *Constitution United States*, I, 3.

When from counting the House on a division it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. *2 Hats.*, 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in *39 Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 27.

#### SEC. XLII. TITLES

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

#### SEC. XLIII. RECONSIDERATION

1798, January—A bill on its second reading being amended, and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in equation, destroy one

another, and are as if they were expunged from the journals. Consequently the bill is open for amendment just so far as was the moment preceding the question for the third reading; that is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So, also, it may be recommitted.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIII.

\*The rule permitting a reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration, as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other House. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless a sense that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIII.

In Parliament a question once carried can not be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the House. *Towns., col. 67; Mem. in Hakew., 33.* And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance can not be brought in again the same session. *Hakew., 158; 6 Grey, 392.* But this does not extend to prevent putting the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.*, report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion. *Towns., col.*

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\*The rule now fixes a limitation.

26; 2 *Hats.*, 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House, or instructions to committees, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one House, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. *Ib.*, 92; 3 *Hats.*, 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or a different title. *Hakew.*, 97, 98.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVI.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as, by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed (3 *Hats.*, 278), or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in an act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin de novo. 2 *Hats.*, 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether. 2 *Hats.*, 92, 98. Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1782 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some Members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 *Hats.*, 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed to continue an act of the same session, or to enlarge the time limited for its execution. 2 *Hats.*, 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.



## SEC. XLIV. BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE

A bill from the other House is sometimes ordered to lie on the table. *2 Hats.*, 97.

When bills, passed in one House and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. *3 Hats.*, 48.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XV.

## SEC. XLV. AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES

When either House, *e. g.*, the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the Commons disagree to the amendment; the Lords insist on it; the Commons insist on their disagreement; the Lords adhere to their amendment; the Commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffer to fall. *10 Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the Houses would become endless. *3 Hats.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage, by the Lords. *7 Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the Houses to a concurrence. Either House, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance (*10 Grey*, 146), but it is not respectful to the other. In the

ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. *10 Grey, 147.*

Either House may recede from its amendment and agree to the bill; or recede from its disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elysng, 23, 27; 9 Grey, 476.*

But the House can not recede from or insist on its own amendment with an amendment, for the same reason that it can not send to the other House an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other House by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they can not amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. *9 Grey, 363; 10 Grey, 240.* In Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one House has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first House depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the Lords proposed amendments, become, by delay, confessedly necessary. The Commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privilege as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the Lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable and irremediable in any other way. *3 Hats., 256, 266, 270, 271.* But the Lords refused, and the bill was lost. *1 Chand., 288.* A like case, *1 Chand., 311.* So the Commons resolved that it is unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which hath been agreed and passed by both Houses. *6 Grey, 274; 1 Chand., 312.*

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment, that being only in the second and not the third degree; for, as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the first degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the second—to wit, an amendment to an amendment—and so admissible. Just so, when, on a bill from the originating House, the other, at its second reading, makes an amendment. On the third reading this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the second degree.

#### SEC. XLVI. CONFERENCES

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers. *3 Hats., 31; 1 Grey, 425.*

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered. *4 Grey, 144.* The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they

read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. *3 Grey, 183*. They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. *3 Grey, 255*. At free conferences, the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to its respective House the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in its Journal. *9 Grey, 220; 3 Hats., 280*. This report can not be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. *Journal Senate, May 24, 1796*.

A conference may be asked before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering.\* *3 Hats., 269, 341*. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain and below the wisdom of Parliament to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." *3 Hats., 226*. So the Commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." *10 Grey, 137*. And on another occasion the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons, that noth-

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\*Several instances have arisen in the Senate where a conference has been asked immediately upon the passage of a House bill with amendments, and before the House had come to a disagreeing vote upon the Senate amendments. See Senate Journal, second session, Forty-second Congress, pages 851 and 1003; Senate Journal, third session, Forty-fifth Congress, page 433; Senate Journal, first session, Forty-eighth Congress, pages 628 and 643. See also Congressional Record, vol. 15, part 4, pages 3975 and 4100 (first session, Forty-eighth Congress), where the principle involved was discussed.

ing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering (*3 Hats.*, 269), and we do in fact see instances of conference, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing (*3 Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349); of insisting (*ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355); of adhering (*ib.*, 269, 270, 283, 300), and even of a second or final adherence (*3 Hats.*, 270). And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Ib.*, 271, 317, 323, 354; *10 Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference. *3 Hats.*, 270; *9 Grey*, 229.

After a conference is denied, a free conference may be asked. *1 Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. H. Com.*, 89; *1 Grey*, 425; *7 Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. *6 Grey*, 181; *1 Chand.*, 304. Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. *8 Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. *10 Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. *10 Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it they ask a conference. *3 Grey*, 155. Formerly an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. *6 Grey*, 128, 300, 387; *7 Grey*, 80; *8 Grey*, 210, 255; *1 Torbuck's*

*Deb.*, 278; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chan.*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of a bill. 1 *Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVII.

#### SEC. XLVII. MESSAGES

Messages between the Houses are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting. 3 *Hats.*, 15. They are received during a debate without adjourning the debate. 3 *Hats.*, 22.

In the Senate the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except (1) while a question is being put; (2) while the yeas and nays are being called; (3) while the ballots are being counted. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1798.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVIII.

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in committee when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. 4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the Speaker for the House. 2 *Grey*, 253, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message. 4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their Secretary, by mistake, delivered one only; which, being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on *de novo*.

As soon as the messenger who has brought bills from the other House has retired, the Speaker holds the bills in his

hand and acquaints the House that "the other House have by their messenger sent certain bills," and then reads their titles and delivers them to the Clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read. *Hakew.*, 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill is passed. *10 Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill, as of great importance, to the consideration of the House to which it is sent. *3 Hats.*, 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House do they give notice of it; but it passes sub silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations. *1 Blackst.*, 183.

But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the House in which the bill originated.

A question is never asked by the one House of the other by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. *3 Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. *3 Hats.*, 25; *5 Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention it is better to have it done informally by communications between the Speakers or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one House was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both Houses at the same time. *2 Hats.*, 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the Commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the Lords. *1 Chan.*, 303.

## SEC. XLVIII. ASSENT

The House which has received a bill and passed it may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two Houses from motives of respect and good understanding. *2 Hats., 242.* Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament. *Ib.*

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the Joint Committee of Enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment. When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. *9 Grey, 143.* It is then put into the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the Speaker. The Clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their President. The Secretary of the Senate returns it to the Committee of Enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the House in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that House informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated; who are to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days



(Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. *Constitution, I, 7.*

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. *Constitution, I, 7.*

#### SEC. XLIX. JOURNALS

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Constitution, I, 5.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule IV.

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. *2 Hats., 83.*

So, also, when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals, because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjournment, or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense, as there may be many questions proposed which it

may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. *2 Hats.*, 85.

In both Houses of Congress all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals. *Constitution*, I, 5.

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was October 30, 1685. *1 Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex Parl.*, 114, 115; *Jour. H. C.*, Mar. 17, 1592; *Hale, Parl.*, 105. For the Lords, in their House, have power of judicature, the Commons, in their House, have power of judicature, and both Houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parliament (6 H. 8, c. 16; 4 Inst., 23, 24), and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. *4 Inst.*, 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either House is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. *2 Hats.*, 261; *3 Hats.*, 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, everyone may see and publish them. *6 Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House. *2 Hats.*, 194, 195.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule III.

#### SEC. L. ADJOURNMENT

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate, and independent power of adjourning each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he

can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either House to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. *2 Hats.*, 232; *1 Blackst.*, 186; *5 Grey*, 122.

By the Constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. *Constitution*, I, 5. But "neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting." *Constitution*, I, 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Constitution*, II, 3.

A motion to adjourn simply can not be amended, as by adding "to a particular day;" but must be put simply "that this House do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the House is adjourned to that day. *2 Hats.*, 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure; *2 Hats.*, 305; or for a quarter of an hour. *5 Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it. *5 Grey.*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

#### SEC. LI. A SESSION

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit, by adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act was passed. In this case all

matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lev.*, 165; *L. Parl.*, c. 2, 1 *Ro. Rep.*, 29; 4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.*, 61; 1 *Mod.*, 252; *Ruffh. Jac.*, *L. Dict. Parliament*; 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXXII.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 350; 1 *Chand.*, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separate in two ways only, to wit, by adjournment, or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution certainly closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another.

The Constitution authorizes the President "on extraordinary occasions, to convene both Houses, or either of them." *Constitution*, I, 3. If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day" *Constitution* (I, 4),

this must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the — day of —."

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session. *Raym.*, 120, 381; *Ruffh. Jac.*, L. D. *Parliament*.

Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the Senate of the United States.

#### SEC. LII. TREATIES

The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. *Constitution*, II, 2.

NOTE.—See Senate Rules XXXVI and XXXVII, clauses and 3.

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there, also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware v. Hylton*, 3 *Dallas's*

*Rep.* 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain can not by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel*, b. 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature—the President originating and the Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign-nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alias acta*. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and can not be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the States, for surely the President and Senate can not do by treaty what the whole Government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the

subjecting to the ratification of the Representatives such articles as are within their participation is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e. g.*, the treaty of commerce with France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.

It has been the usage for the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in the case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for and communicated by the President.

The mode of voting on questions of ratification is by nominal call.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXXVII.

#### SEC. LIII. IMPEACHMENT

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Constitution, I, 3.*

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds

of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. *Constitution, I, 3.*

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Constitution, II, 4.*

The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Constitution, III, 2.*

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject:

**Jurisdiction.** The Lords can not impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl., 12, 63.* Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the Commons. *Ib., 84.* The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the King or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The Commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib., 6, 7.* But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the Commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior



court. 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325-7; 2 *Wooddeson*, 576, 601; 3 *Seld.*, 1604, 1610, 1618, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.*, 25; 9 *Seld.*, 1656; 73 *Seld.*, 1604-18.

Accusation. The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Wood.*, 597; 6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will take order for his appearance. *Sachv. Trial*, 325; 2 *Wood.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Journ.*, 3 June, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616; 6 *Grey*, 324.

Process. If the party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed. *Seld. Jud.*, 98, 99.

Articles. The accusation (articles) of the Commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sach. Tr.*, 325; 2 *Wood.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Journ.*, 3 June, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616.

Appearance. If he appear, and the case be capital he answers in custody; though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a lord in his place, a commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him till he finds sureties to attend and lest he should fly. *Seld. Jud.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray.*; 1 *Rushw.*, 268; *Fost.*, 232; 1 *Clar. Hist.*

of the *Reb.*, 379. On a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Jud.*, 100. The general rule on accusation for a misdemeanor is that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the Commons complains of him, in such he is to answer. *Ib.*, 101. If previously committed by the Commons he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort *judicium parium suorum*. *Ib.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law, but not in capital cases. *Seld. Jud.*, 102, 105.

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole, or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 *Rush.*, 274; 2 *Rush.*, 1374; 12 *Parl. Hist.*, 442; 3 *Lords' Journ.*, 13 Nov., 1643; 2 *Wood.*, 607. But he can not plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. 2 *Wood.*, 615; 2 *St. Tr.*, 735.

Replication, rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. House of Commons*, 6 March, 1640-41.

Witnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Jud.*, 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce (1 *R.*, 2), a jury was impaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the Commons. *Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the Lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.*, 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanors; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his

country, a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the Commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be impaneled. *Id.*, 124. The *Ld. Berkeley* (6 *E.*, 3) was arraigned for the murder of *L. 2*, on an information on the part of the King, and not on impeachment of the Commons; for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.*, 126. In 1 *H.* 7, the Commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given, in Parliament. *Id.*, 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, that they are the *patria sua* of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the peers are judges of law as well as of fact" (2 *Hale*, *P. C.*, 275) consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of Commons. The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.*, 37; *Com. Journ.*, 4 Feb., 1709-10; 2 *Wood.*, 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.* 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer or proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.* 58, 158) as well as not capital, 162. The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.*, 167; 2 *Wood.*, 612.

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided *per legem terræ*, which they can not alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any part of the legal judgment, nor add to it. Their sentence must be *secundum, non ultra legem*. *Seld. Jud.*, 168, 171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. *6 Sta. Tr.*, 14; *2 Wood.*, 611. The Chancellor gives judgment in misdemeanors; the Lord High Steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the Steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.*, 144; *2 Wood.*, 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld. Jud.*, 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments (but *2 Wood.*, 614, *contra*), but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 136.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray.*, 383; *4 Com. Journ.*, 23 Dec., 1790; *Lords' Journ.*, May 15, 1791; *2 Woods.*, 618.

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## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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# DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—IN CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776

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## THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHEN in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn,

that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.



He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that

all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

(The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:)

JOHN HANCOCK.

*New Hampshire*

JOSIAH BARTLETT,  
WM. WHIPPLE,

MATTHEW THORNTON.

*Massachusetts Bay*

SAML. ADAMS,  
JOHN ADAMS,

ROBT. TREAT PAINE,  
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

*Rhode Island, etc*

STEP. HOPKINS,

WILLIAM ELLERY.

*Connecticut*

ROGER SHERMAN,  
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,

WM. WILLIAMS,  
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*New York*

WM. FLOYD,  
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,

FRANS. LEWIS,  
LEWIS MORRIS.

*New Jersey*

RICHD. STOCKTON,  
JNO. WITHERSPOON,  
FRAS. HOPKINSON,

JOHN HART,  
ABRA CLARK.

*Pennsylvania*

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| ROBT. MORRIS,    | JAS. SMITH,   |
| BENJAMIN RUSH,   | GEO. TAYLOR,  |
| BENJA. FRANKLIN. | JAMES WILSON, |
| JOHN MORTON,     | GEO. ROSS.    |
| GEO. CLYMER,     |               |

*Delaware*

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| CAESAR RODNEY, | THO M'KEAN. |
| GEO. READ,     |             |

*Maryland*

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| SAMUEL CHASE, | THOS. STONE,       |
| WM. PACA,     | CHARLES CARROLL OF |
|               | CARROLLTON.        |

*Virginia*

|                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| GEORGE WYTHE,      | THOS. NELSON, jr.      |
| RICHARD HENRY LEE, | FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, |
| TH JEFFERSON,      | CARTER BRAXTON.        |
| BENJA. HARRISON,   |                        |

*North Carolina*

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| WM. HOOPER,   | JOHN PENN. |
| JOSEPH HEWES, |            |

*South Carolina*

|                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| EDWARD RUTLEDGE,      | THOMAS LYNCH, junr., |
| THOS. HEYWARD, junr., | ARTHUR MIDDLETON.    |

*Georgia*

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| BUTTON GWINNETT, | GEO. WALTON. |
| LYMAN HALL,      |              |

*Resolved*, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY.—*Jour. Cong., vol. 1, p. 396.*]

## ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

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[While the Declaration of Independence was under consideration in the Continental Congress, and before it was finally agreed upon, measures were taken for the establishment of a constitutional form of government; and on the 11th of June, 1776, it was "*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between these Colonies;" which committee was appointed the next day, June 12, and consisted of a member from each Colony, namely: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McKean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Gwinnett. On the 12th of July, 1776, the committee reported a draught of the Articles of Confederation, which was printed for the use of the members under the strictest injunctions of secrecy.

This report underwent a thorough discussion in Congress, from time to time, until the 15th of November, 1777; on which day, "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" were finally agreed to in form, and they were directed to be proposed to the legislatures of all the United States, and if approved by them, they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States; and in that event they were to become conclusive. On the 17th of November, 1777, the Congress agreed upon the form of a circular letter to accompany the Articles of Confederation, which concluded with a recommendation to each of the several legislatures "to invest its delegates with competent powers, ultimately, and in the name and behalf of the State, to subscribe articles of confederation and perpetual union of the United States, and to attend Congress for that purpose on or before the 10th day of March next." This letter was signed by the President of Congress and sent, with a copy of the articles, to each State legislature.

On the 26th of June, 1778, Congress agreed upon the form of a ratification of the Articles of Confederation, and directed a copy of the articles and the ratification to be engrossed on parchment; which, on the 9th of July, 1778, having been examined and the blanks filled, was signed by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina. Congress then directed

that a circular letter be addressed to the States whose delegates were not present, or being present, conceived they were not authorized to sign the ratification, informing them how many and what States had ratified the Articles of Confederation, and desiring them, with all convenient dispatch, to authorize their delegates to ratify the same. Of these States, North Carolina ratified on the 21st and Georgia on the 24th of July, 1778; New Jersey on the 26th of November following; Delaware on the 5th of May, 1779; Maryland on the 1st of March, 1781; and on the 2d of March, 1781, Congress assembled under the new form of government.]

## ACT OF CONFEDERATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, WE THE  
UNDERSIGNED DELEGATES OF THE STATES AFFIXED TO OUR  
NAMES, SEND GREETING

Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled did on the 15th day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy seven, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the states of Newhampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia in the Words following, viz.

“ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION  
BETWEEN THE STATES OF NEWHAMPSHIRE, MASSACHU-  
SETTS-BAY, RHODEISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,  
CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA,  
DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH  
CAROLINA AND GEORGIA

ARTICLE I. The Stile of this confederacy shall be “The United States of America.”

ARTICLE II. Each State retains its Sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

ARTICLE III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their Liberties, and their mutal and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from Justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the Owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any state, on the property of the united states, or either of them.

If any Person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from Justice, and be found in any of the united states, he shall upon demand of the Governor or executive power, of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ARTICLE v. For the more convenient management of the general interest of the united states, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state, to recal its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the Year.

No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven Members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the united states, for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the united states, in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any Court, or place out of Congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE vi. No state without the Consent of the united states in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any King prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the



united states, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the united states in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the united states in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the united states in congress assembled with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the united states in congress assembled, for the defence of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the united states, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the united states in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain

advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the united states in congress assembled can be consulted: nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the united states in Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the united states in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the united states in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE VII. When land-forces are raised by any state for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ARTICLE VIII. All charges of war, and all other expences that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the united states in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any Person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the united states in congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the united states in congress assembled.

ARTICLE IX. The united states in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the united states shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The united states in congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with

another shall present a petition to congress stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the united states, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as congress shall direct, shall in the presence of congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive,

the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state, where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection or hope of reward:" provided also that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the united states.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the congress of the united states, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The united states in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the united states—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing and regulating post-offices from one

state to another, throughout all the united states, and exacting such postage on the papers passing thro' the same as may be requisite to defray the expences of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the united states, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the united states—making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The united states in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated “A Committee of the States,” and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the united states under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of Money to be raised for the service of the united states, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expences—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the united states, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of moneys so borrowed or emitted,—to build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state; which requisitions shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip them in a soldier

like manner, at the expence of the united states; and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united states in congress assembled: But if the united states in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, cloathed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise officer, cloath, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united states in congress assembled.

The united states in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expences necessary for the defence and welfare of the united states, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the united states, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to

day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the united states in congress assembled.

The Congress of the united states shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the united states, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six Months, and shall publish the Journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state on any question shall be entered on the Journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said Journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

ARTICLE X. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the united states in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states in the congress of the united states assembled is requisite.

ARTICLE XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the united states, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ARTICLE XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of congress,



before the assembling of the united states, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the united states, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said united states, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ARTICLE XIII. Every state shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

AND WHEREAS it has pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. KNOW YE that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual.

IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. DONE at Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania the ninth Day of July in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-eight, and in the third year of the independence of America.

*On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire.*

JOSIAH BARTLETT,

JOHN WENTWORTH, JUN<sup>R</sup>. August  
8, 1778.

*On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.*

JOHN HANCOCK,

FRANCIS DANA,

SAMUEL ADAMS,

JAMES LOVELL,

ELBRIDGE GERRY,

SAMUEL HOLTEN.

*On the part and in behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence  
Plantations.*

WILLIAM ELLERY,

JOHN COLLINS.

HENRY MARCHANT,

*On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.*

ROGER SHERMAN,

TITUS HOSMER,

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,

ANDREW ADAMS.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*On the part and behalf of the State of New York.*

JAS DUANE,

WILLIAM DUER,

FRAS LEWIS,

GOUVR MORRIS.

*On the part and in behalf of the State of New Jersey.*

JNO WITHERSPOON,

NATHL SCUDDER, Nov. 26, 1778.

*On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.*

ROBT. MORRIS,

WILLIAM CLINGAN,

DANIEL ROBERDEAU,

JOSEPH REED, July 22nd, 1778.

JON<sup>A</sup> BAYARD SMITH,

*On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware.*

JOHN DICKINSON, May 5, 1779,      THO. M'KEAN, Feb. 12, 1779.  
NICHOLAS VAN DYKE,

*On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.*

JOHN HANSON, March 1, 1781,  
DANIEL CARROLL    Do

*On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.*

RICHARD HENRY LEE,                      JNO HARVIE,  
JOHN BANISTER,                          FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE:  
THOMAS ADAMS,

*On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina.*

JOHN PENN, July 21, 1778,              JNO. WILLIAMS.  
CORN. HARNETT,

*On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina.*

HENRY LAURENS,                          RICHARD HUTSON,  
WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON,              THOS. HEYWARD, JUN<sup>R</sup>  
JNO MATHEWS,

*On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia.*

JNO WALTON, 24th July, 1778,          EDW<sup>D</sup>. LANGWORTHY.  
EDW<sup>D</sup> TELFAIR,

## ORDINANCE OF 1787

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### AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO

[THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1787]

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled*, That the said Territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

SEC. 2. *Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among, their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts, the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parents' share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered

by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age,) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers, shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

SEC. 3. *Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a governor whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

SEC. 4. There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It

shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common-law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

SEC. 5. The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

SEC. 6. The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers, all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

SEC. 7. Previous to the organization of the general assembly the governor shall appoint such magistrates, and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be

organized the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

SEC. 8. For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

SEC. 9. So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly: *Provided*, That for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and, in either case, shall likewise hold in his own

right, in fee-simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: *Provided also*, That a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

SEC. 10. The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

SEC. 11. The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met they shall nominate ten persons, resident in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of



the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the general assembly, when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

SEC. 12. The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

SEC. 13. And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected; to

fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

SEC. 14. It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

#### ARTICLE I

No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments, in the said territories.

#### ARTICLE II

The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writs of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary,

for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts, or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

### ARTICLE III

Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

### ARTICLE IV

The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the Federal debts, contracted,

or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district, or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and Saint Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

[Sands v. Manistee River Imp. Co., 123 U. S. 288.]

#### ARTICLE V

There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States; and ~~the~~ boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter ~~her~~ act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State, in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the

Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: *Provided, however,* And it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government: *Provided,* The constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interests of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

## ARTICLE VI

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

*Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the 12th.

CHARLES THOMSON,  
*Sec'y.*

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# CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

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## THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA\*

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WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

### ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. <sup>1</sup> The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

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\*In May, 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the State Legislatures to proceed in the matter. In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in the other States of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States such an act, relative to this great



<sup>2</sup> No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

<sup>3</sup> \***[**Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.**]** The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, ~~Rhode-Island~~ and Providence Plan-

object, as, when ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time, and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four other States were represented, viz.: Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Rhode Island failed to attend. Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report, (drawn by Mr. Hamilton, of New York,) expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the States by which they were respectively delegated

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\*The part included in heavy brackets was repealed by section 2 of amendment XIV, page 418.

tations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

The apportionment based on the Sixteenth Census, 1940 (Public No. 291, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) distributes the 435 seats in the House among the States according to the method of equal proportions. (See table on pp. 254-255.)

<sup>4</sup> When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

<sup>5</sup> The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

<sup>1</sup> SECTION 3. \*The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, [chosen by the Legislature] thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

<sup>2</sup> Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first

would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other States, in the appointment of commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, would effectually provide for the same.

Congress, on the 21st of February, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention, and the Legislatures of those States which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island) promptly ap-

\*The part included in heavy brackets was changed by clause 1 of amendment XVII, page 422.

Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the Second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; [and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies].\*

<sup>3</sup> No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

<sup>4</sup> The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

<sup>5</sup> The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

<sup>6</sup> The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Per-

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pointed delegates. On the 25th of May, seven States having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President, and the consideration of the proposed constitution was commenced. On the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution as engrossed and agreed upon was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The president of the convention transmitted it to Congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed Federal Government should be put in

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\*The part included in heavy brackets was changed by clause 2 of amendment XVII, page 422.

son shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

<sup>7</sup> Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment, and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. <sup>1</sup> The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

<sup>2</sup> The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall [be on the first Monday in December,] unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.\*

SECTION 5. <sup>1</sup> Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members,

operation, and an explanatory letter. Congress, on the 28th of September, 1787, directed the Constitution so framed, with the resolutions and letter concerning the same, to "be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On the 4th of March, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of Government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by the conventions chosen in each State to consider it, as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 19, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788;

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\*The part included in heavy brackets was changed by Section 2 of amendment XX, page 426.

in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

<sup>2</sup> Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two third, expel a Member.

<sup>3</sup> Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

<sup>4</sup> Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. <sup>1</sup> The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or De-

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Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 25, 1788; and New York, July 26, 1788.

The President informed Congress, on the 28th of January, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution November 21, 1789; and he informed Congress on the 1st of June, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution May 29, 1789. Vermont, in convention, ratified the Constitution January 10, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress approved February 18, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."

bate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

<sup>2</sup> No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. <sup>1</sup> All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

<sup>2</sup> Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Ad-

jourment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

<sup>3</sup> Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power <sup>1</sup> To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

<sup>2</sup> To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

<sup>3</sup> To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

<sup>4</sup> To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization,<sup>1</sup> and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;<sup>2</sup>

<sup>5</sup> To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

<sup>6</sup> To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

<sup>7</sup> To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

<sup>8</sup> To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

<sup>9</sup> To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

<sup>10</sup> To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

<sup>11</sup> To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

<sup>12</sup> To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

<sup>13</sup> To provide and maintain a Navy;

<sup>14</sup> To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

<sup>15</sup> To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

<sup>16</sup> To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

<sup>17</sup> To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

<sup>18</sup> To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.



SECTION 9. <sup>1</sup> The Migration or Importation of Such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

<sup>2</sup> The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

<sup>3</sup> No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

<sup>4</sup> No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

<sup>5</sup> No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

<sup>6</sup> No preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

<sup>7</sup> No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

<sup>8</sup> No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office or Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. <sup>1</sup> No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Re-

\*See also the sixteenth amendment, page 421.

praisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit;<sup>1</sup> make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law,<sup>3</sup> or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts,<sup>4</sup> or grant any Title of Nobility.

<sup>2</sup> No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

<sup>3</sup> No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. <sup>1</sup> The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

<sup>2</sup> Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

\*[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.]

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\*This paragraph has been superseded by amendment XII, pages 414-416.

<sup>3</sup> The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

<sup>4</sup> No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

<sup>5</sup> In case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

<sup>6</sup> The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

<sup>7</sup> Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. <sup>1</sup> The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

<sup>2</sup> He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

<sup>3</sup> The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of

Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. <sup>1</sup> The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

<sup>2</sup> In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

<sup>3</sup> The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. <sup>1</sup> Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or, in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

<sup>2</sup> The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

## ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. <sup>1</sup> The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

<sup>2</sup> A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime. *Innes v. Tobin*, 240 U. S., 127.

<sup>3</sup> No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3. <sup>1</sup> New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

<sup>2</sup> The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.



## ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI

<sup>1</sup> All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

<sup>2</sup> This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

<sup>3</sup> The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

GO WASHINGTON—

*Presi<sup>dt</sup>. and deputy from Virginia.*

*New Hampshire*

JOHN LANGDON,

NICHOLAS GILMAN.

*Massachusetts*

NATHANIEL GORHAM,

RUFUS KING.

*Connecticut*

WM. SAML. JOHNSON,

ROGER SHERMAN.

*New York*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey*

WIL: LIVINGSTON,  
DAVID BREARLEY,

WM. PATERSON,  
JONA. DAYTON.

*Pennsylvania*

B. FRANKLIN,  
ROBT. MORRIS,  
THO: FITZSIMONS,  
JAMES WILSON,

THOMAS MIFFLIN,  
GEO: CLYMER,  
JARED INGERSOLL,  
GOUV: MORRIS.

*Delaware*

GEO: READ,  
JOHN DICKINSON,  
JACO: BROOM,

GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r,  
RICHARD BASSETT.

*Maryland*

JAMES M'HENRY,  
DANL CARROLL,

DAN: OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,

*Virginia*

JOHN BLAIR,

JAMES MADISON, Jr,

*North Carolina*

WM. BLOUNT,  
HU. WILLIAMSON,

RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,

*South Carolina*

J. RUTLEDGE,  
CHARLES PINCKNEY,

CHARLES COTESWORTH  
PINCKNEY,  
PIERCE BUTLER.

*Georgia*

WILLIAM FEW,  
Attest:

ABR. BALDWIN.  
WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*.

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION<sup>1</sup>

## AMENDMENT [I]<sup>2</sup>

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

## AMENDMENT [II]

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

## AMENDMENT [III]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

<sup>1</sup> In *Dillon v. Gloss*, 256 U. S. 368 [1921], the Supreme Court stated that it would take judicial notice of the date on which a State ratified a proposed constitutional amendment. Accordingly the Court consulted the State journals to determine the dates on which each house of the legislature of certain States ratified the Eighteenth amendment. It, therefore, follows that the date on which the governor approved the ratification, or the date on which the secretary of state of a given State certified the ratification, or the date on which the Secretary of State of the United States received a copy of said certificate, or the date on which he proclaimed that the amendment had been ratified are not controlling. Hence, the ratification date given on the following pages is the date on which the legislature of a given State approved the particular amendment (signature by the speaker or presiding officers of both houses being considered a part of the ratification of the "legislature"). When that date is not available, the date given is that on which it was approved by the governor or certified by the secretary of state of the particular State. In each case such fact has been noted. Except as otherwise indicated information as to ratification is based on data supplied by the Department of State.

<sup>2</sup> Brackets enclosing an amendment number indicate that the number was not specifically assigned in the resolution proposing the amendment. It will be seen, accordingly, that only amendments XIII, XIV, XV, and XVI were thus technically ratified by number.

## AMENDMENT [IV]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## AMENDMENT [V]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

## AMENDMENT [VI]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

## AMENDMENT [VII]

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

## AMENDMENT [VIII]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

## AMENDMENT [IX]

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## AMENDMENT [X]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The first 10 amendments<sup>3</sup> to the Constitution (i. e. nos. 3 to 12 of those proposed) were ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; New York, February 27, 1790; Pennsylvania,

<sup>3</sup> The first 10 amendments along with 2 others which failed of ratification were proposed by Congress on September 25, 1789, when they passed the Senate [1 Ann. Cong. (1st Cong., 1st sess.) 90], having previously passed the House on September 24 [*Id.*, 948]. They appear officially in 1 Stat. 97. Ratification was completed on December 15, 1791, when the eleventh State (Virginia) approved these amendments, there being then 14 States in the Union.

The two amendments which failed of ratification (i. e. nos. 1 and 2 of those proposed) prescribed the ratio of representation to population in the House, and specified that no law varying the compensation of Members of Congress should be effective until after an intervening election of Representatives. The first was ratified by 10 States (1 short of the requisite number) and the second by 6 States [2 Doc. Hist. Const., 325-390].

March 10, 1790; Rhode Island, June 7, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; Virginia, December 15, 1791; Massachusetts, March 2, 1939; Georgia, March 18, 1939, Connecticut, April 19, 1939.

## AMENDMENT [XI]

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

The **eleventh amendment**<sup>4</sup> was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: New York, March 27, 1794; Rhode Island, March 31, 1794; Connecticut, May 8, 1794; New Hampshire, June 16, 1794; Massachusetts, June 26, 1794; Vermont, between October 9 and November 9, 1794; Virginia, November 18, 1794; Georgia, November 29, 1794; Kentucky, December 7, 1794; Maryland, December 26, 1794; Delaware, January 23, 1795; North Carolina, February 7, 1795; South Carolina, December 4, 1797 [State Department, Press Releases, vol. XII, p. 247 (1935)].

## AMENDMENT [XII]

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct

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<sup>4</sup> The eleventh amendment was proposed by Congress on March 4, 1794, when it passed the House [4 Ann. Cong. (3d Cong., 1st sess.) 477, 478], having previously passed the Senate on January 14 [*Id.*, 30, 31]. It appears officially in 1 Stat. 402. Ratification was completed on February 7, 1795, when the twelfth State (North Carolina) approved the amendment, there being then 15 States in the Union. Official announcement of ratification was not made until January 8, 1798, when President John Adams in a message to Congress stated that the eleventh amendment had been adopted by three-fourths of the States and that it "may now be deemed to be a part of the Constitution" [1 Mess. and Papers of Pres. 250]. In the interim South Carolina had ratified, and Tennessee had been admitted into the Union as the sixteenth State.

lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice.<sup>5</sup> [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.]—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of

<sup>5</sup> The part included in heavy brackets has been superseded by section 3 of amendment XX, page 426.



Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

The twelfth amendment<sup>6</sup> was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: North Carolina, December 22, 1803; Maryland, December 24, 1803; Kentucky, December 27, 1803; Ohio, between December 5 and December 30, 1803; Virginia, between December 20, 1803 and February 3, 1804; Pennsylvania, January 5, 1804; Vermont, January 30, 1804; New York, February 10, 1804; New Jersey, February 22, 1804; Rhode Island, between February 27 and March 12, 1804; South Carolina, May 15, 1804; Georgia, May 19, 1804; New Hampshire, June 15, 1804; and Tennessee, July 27, 1804. The amendment was rejected by Delaware on January 18, 1804, and by Connecticut at its session begun May 10, 1804.

### AMENDMENT XIII

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

<sup>6</sup> The twelfth amendment was proposed by Congress on December 9, 1803, when it passed the House [13 Ann. Cong. (8th Cong., 1st sess.) 775, 776], having previously passed the Senate on December 2 [*Id.*, 209]. It was not signed by the presiding officers of the House and Senate until December 12. It appears officially in 2 Stat. 306. Ratification was probably completed on June 15, 1804, when the legislature of the thirteenth State (New Hampshire) approved the amendment, there being then 17 States in the Union. The Governor of New Hampshire, however, vetoed this act of the legislature on June 20, and the act failed to pass again by two-thirds vote then required by the State constitution. Inasmuch as article V of the Federal Constitution specifies that amendments shall become effective "when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths thereof," it has been generally believed that an approval or veto by a governor is without significance. If the ratification by New Hampshire be deemed ineffective, then the amendment became operative by Tennessee's ratification on July 27, 1804. On September 25, 1804, in a circular letter to the Governors of the several States, Secretary of State Madison declared the amendment ratified by three-fourths of the States.

The thirteenth amendment<sup>7</sup> was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2, 1865; Michigan, February 2, 1865; Maryland, February 3, 1865; New York, February 3, 1865; West Virginia, February 3, 1865; Missouri, February 6, 1865; Maine, February 7, 1865; Kansas, February 7, 1865; Massachusetts, February 7, 1865; Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865; Virginia, February 9, 1865; Ohio, February 10, 1865; Louisiana, February 15 or 16, 1865; Indiana, February 16, 1865; Nevada, February 16, 1865; Minnesota, February 23, 1865; Wisconsin, February 24, 1865; Vermont, March 9, 1865 (date on which it was "approved" by Governor); Tennessee, April 7, 1865; Arkansas, April 14, 1865; Connecticut, May 4, 1865; New Hampshire, June 30, 1865; South Carolina, November 13, 1865; Alabama, December 2, 1865 (date on which it was "approved" by Provisional Governor); North Carolina, December 4, 1865; Georgia, December 6, 1865; Oregon, December 11, 1865; California, December 15, 1865; Florida, December 28, 1865 (Florida again ratified this amendment on June 9, 1868, upon its adoption of a new constitution); Iowa, January 17, 1866; New Jersey, January 23, 1866 (after having rejected the amendment on March 16, 1865); Texas, February 18, 1870; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected the amendment on February 8, 1865). The amendment was rejected by Kentucky on February 24, 1865, and by Mississippi on December 2, 1865.

<sup>7</sup> The thirteenth amendment was proposed by Congress on January 31, 1865, when it passed the House [Cong. Globe (38th Cong., 2d sess.) 531], having previously passed the Senate on April 8, 1864 [*id.* (38th Cong., 1st sess.) 1490]. It appears officially in 13 Stat. 567 under date of February 1, 1865. Ratification was completed on December 6, 1865, when the legislature of the twenty-seventh State (Georgia) approved the amendment, there being then 36 States in the Union. On December 18, 1865, Secretary of State Seward certified that the thirteenth amendment had become a part of the Constitution [13 Stat. 774].

NOTE.—A thirteenth amendment depriving of United States citizenship any citizen who should accept any title, office, or emolument from a foreign power, was proposed by Congress on May 1, 1810, when it passed the House [21 Ann. Cong. (11th Cong., 2d sess.) 2650], having previously passed the Senate on April 27 [20 Ann. Cong. (11th Cong., 2d sess.) 672]. It appears officially in 2 Stat. 613. It failed of adoption, being ratified by but 12 States up to December 10, 1812 [2 Miscell. Amer. State Papers, 477-479; 2 Doc. Hist. Const. 454-499], there then being 18 in all.

Another thirteenth amendment, forbidding any future amendment that should empower Congress to interfere with the domestic institutions of any State, was proposed by Congress on March 2, 1861, when it passed the Senate [Cong. Globe (36th Cong., 2d sess.) 1403], having, previously passed the House on February 28 [*id.*, 1285]. It appears officially in 12 Stat. 2512. It failed of adoption, being ratified by but three States: Ohio, May 13, 1861 [58 Laws Ohio. 190]; Maryland, January 10, 1862 [Laws Maryland (1861-62) 21]; Illinois, February 14, 186- [2 Doc. Hist. Const., 518] irregular, because by convention instead of by legislature as authorized by Congress.

## AMENDMENT XIV

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the

Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The fourteenth amendment <sup>8</sup> was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Connecticut, June 30, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (the New Jersey Legislature on February 20, 1868 "withdrew" its consent to the ratification; the Governor vetoed that bill on March 5, 1868; and it was repassed over his veto on March 24, 1868); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (Oregon "withdrew" its consent on October 15, 1868); Vermont, October 30, 1866; New York, January 10, 1867; Ohio, January 11, 1867 (Ohio "withdrew" its consent on January 15, 1868); Illinois, January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Michigan,

<sup>8</sup> The fourteenth amendment was proposed by Congress on June 13, 1866, when it passed the House [Cong. Globe (39th Cong., 1st sess.) 3148, 3149], having previously passed the Senate on June 8 [*Id.*, 3042]. It appears officially in 14 Stat. 358 under date of June 16, 1866. Ratification was probably completed on July 9, 1868, when the legislature of the twenty-eighth State (South Carolina or Louisiana) approved the amendment, there being then 37 States in the Union. However, Ohio and New Jersey had prior to that date "withdrawn" their earlier assent to this amendment. Accordingly, Secretary of State Seward on July 20, 1868, certified that the amendment had become a part of the Constitution if the said withdrawals were ineffective [15 Stat. 706-707]. Congress at once (July 21, 1868) passed a joint resolution declaring the amendment a part of the Constitution and directing the Secretary to promulgate it as such. On July 28, 1868, Secretary Seward certified without reservation that the amendment was a part of the Constitution. In the interim, two other States, Alabama on July 13 and Georgia on July 21, 1868, had added their ratifications.

January 16, 1867; Kansas, January 17, 1867; Minnesota, January 17, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Missouri, January 26, 1867 (date on which it was certified by the Missouri secretary of state); Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Wisconsin, February 13, 1867 (actually passed February 7, but not signed by legislative officers until February 13); Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, March 9, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; North Carolina, July 2, 1868 (after having rejected the amendment on December 13, 1866); Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected the amendment on February 6, 1867); South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected the amendment on December 20, 1866); Alabama, July 13, 1868 (date on which it was "approved" by the Governor); Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected the amendment on November 9, 1866—Georgia ratified again on February 2, 1870); Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected the amendment on January 9, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected the amendment on October 27, 1866); Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected the amendment on February 7, 1867). The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Kentucky on January 8, 1867, and by Maryland on March 23, 1867.

## AMENDMENT XV

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The **fifteenth amendment**<sup>9</sup> was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Nevada, March 1, 1869; West Virginia,

<sup>9</sup> The fifteenth amendment was proposed by Congress on February 26, 1869, when it passed the Senate [Cong. Globe (40th Cong., 3rd sess.) 1641], having previously passed the House on February 25 [*Id.* 1563, 1564]. It appears officially in 15 Stat. 346 under date of February 27, 1869. Ratification was probably completed on February 3, 1870, when the legislature of the twenty-eighth State (Iowa) approved the amendment, there being then 37 States in the Union. However, New York had prior to that date "withdrawn" its earlier assent to this amendment. Even if this withdrawal were effective, Nebraska's ratification on February 17, 1870, authorized Secretary of State Fish's certification of March 30, 1870, that the 15th Amendment had become a part of the Constitution [16 Stat. 1131].

March 3, 1869; North Carolina, March 5, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869 (date on which it was "approved" by the Governor); Illinois, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 5, 1869; Wisconsin, March 5, 1869; Maine, March 11, 1869; Massachusetts, March 12, 1869; South Carolina, March 15, 1869; Arkansas, March 15, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 25, 1869; New York, April 14, 1869 (New York "withdrew" its consent to the ratification on January 5, 1870); Indiana, May 14, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 14, 1869; New Hampshire, July 1, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Vermont, October 20, 1869; Alabama, November 16, 1869; Missouri, January 7, 1870 (Missouri had ratified the first section of the 15th Amendment on March 1, 1869; it failed to include in its ratification the second section of the amendment); Minnesota, January 13, 1870; Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Kansas, January 19, 1870 (Kansas had by a defectively worded resolution previously ratified this amendment on February 27, 1869); Ohio, January 27, 1870 (after having rejected the amendment on May 4, 1869); Georgia, February 2, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Nebraska, February 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870; New Jersey, February 15, 1871 (after having rejected the amendment on February 7, 1870); Delaware, February 12, 1901 (date on which approved by Governor; Delaware had previously rejected the amendment on March 18, 1869). The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by California, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee.

## AMENDMENT XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

The sixteenth amendment <sup>10</sup> was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Alabama, August 10, 1909; Kentucky, February 8, 1910; South Carolina, February 19, 1910; Illinois, March 1, 1910; Mississippi, March 7, 1910; Oklahoma, March 10, 1910; Mary-

<sup>10</sup> The sixteenth amendment was proposed by Congress on July 12, 1909, when it passed the House [44 Cong. Rec. (61st Cong., 1st sess.) 4390, 4440, 4441], having previously passed the Senate on July 5 [*Id.*, 4121]. It appears officially in 36 Stat. 184. Ratification was completed on February 3, 1913, when the legislature of the thirty-sixth State (Delaware, Wyoming, or New Mexico) approved the amendment, there being then 48 States in the Union. On February 25, 1913, Secretary of State Knox certified that this amendment had become a part of the Constitution [37 Stat. 1785].

land, April 8, 1910; Georgia, August 3, 1910; Texas, August 16, 1910; Ohio, January 19, 1911; Idaho, January 20, 1911; Oregon, January 23, 1911; Washington, January 26, 1911; Montana, January 27, 1911; Indiana, January 30, 1911; California, January 31, 1911; Nevada, January 31, 1911; South Dakota, February 1, 1911; Nebraska, February 9, 1911; North Carolina, February 11, 1911; Colorado, February 15, 1911; North Dakota, February 17, 1911; Michigan, February 23, 1911; Iowa, February 24, 1911; Kansas, March 2, 1911; Missouri, March 16, 1911; Maine, March 31, 1911; Tennessee, April 7, 1911; Arkansas, April 22, 1911 (after having rejected the amendment at the session begun January 9, 1911); Wisconsin, May 16, 1911; New York, July 12, 1911; Arizona, April 3, 1912; Minnesota, June 11, 1912; Louisiana, June 28, 1912; West Virginia, January 31, 1913; Delaware, February 3, 1913; Wyoming, February 3, 1913; New Mexico, February 3, 1913; New Jersey, February 4, 1913; Vermont, February 19, 1913; Massachusetts, March 4, 1913; New Hampshire, March 7, 1913 (after having rejected the amendment on March 2, 1911). The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Utah.

### AMENDMENT [XVII]

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

The seventeenth amendment <sup>11</sup> was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Massachusetts, May 22, 1912; Arizona, June 3, 1912; Minnesota, June 10, 1912; New York, January 15, 1913; Kansas, January 17, 1913; Oregon, January 23, 1913; North Carolina, January 25, 1913; California, January 28, 1913; Michigan, January 28, 1913; Iowa, January 30, 1913; Montana, January 30, 1913; Idaho, January 31, 1913; West Virginia, February 4, 1913; Colorado, February 5, 1913; Nevada, February 6, 1913; Texas, February 7, 1913; Washington, February 7, 1913; Wyoming, February 8, 1913; Arkansas, February 11, 1913; Illinois, February 13, 1913; North Dakota, February 14, 1913; Wisconsin, February 18, 1913; Indiana, February 19, 1913; New Hampshire, February 19, 1913; Vermont, February 19, 1913; South Dakota, February 19, 1913; Maine, February 20, 1913; Oklahoma, February 24, 1913; Ohio, February 25, 1913; Missouri, March 7, 1913; New Mexico, March 13, 1913; Nebraska, March 14, 1913; New Jersey, March 17, 1913; Tennessee, April 1, 1913; Pennsylvania, April 2, 1913; Connecticut, April 8, 1913; Louisiana, June 5, 1914. The amendment was rejected by Utah on February 26, 1913.

## AMENDMENT [XVIII]

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by

<sup>11</sup> The seventeenth amendment was proposed by Congress on May 13, 1912, when it passed the House [48 Cong. Rec. (62d Cong., 2d sess.) 6367], having previously passed the Senate on June 12, 1911 [47 Cong. Rec. (62d Cong. 1st sess.) 1925]. It appears officially in 37 Stat. 646. Ratification was completed on April 8, 1913, when the thirty-sixth State (Connecticut) approved the amendment, there being then 48 States in the Union. On May 31, 1913, Secretary of State Bryan certified that it had become a part of the Constitution [38 Stat. 2049].



the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

The eighteenth amendment<sup>12</sup> was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Mississippi, January 8, 1918; Virginia, January 11, 1918; Kentucky, January 14, 1918; North Dakota, January 28, 1918 (date on which approved by Governor); South Carolina, January 29, 1918; Maryland, February 13, 1918; Montana, February 19, 1918; Texas, March 4, 1918; Delaware, March 18, 1918; South Dakota, March 20, 1918; Massachusetts April 2, 1918; Arizona May 24, 1918; Georgia, June 26, 1918; Louisiana, August 9, 1918 (date on which approved by Governor); Florida, November 27, 1918; Michigan, January 2, 1919; Ohio, January 7, 1919; Oklahoma, January 7, 1919; Idaho, January 8, 1919; Maine, January 8, 1919; West Virginia, January 9, 1919; California, January 13, 1919; Tennessee, January 13, 1919; Washington January 13, 1919; Arkansas, January 14, 1919; Kansas, January 14, 1919; Illinois, January 14, 1919; Indiana, January 14, 1919; Alabama, January 15, 1919; Colorado, January 15, 1919; Iowa, January 15, 1919; New Hampshire, January 15, 1919; Oregon, January 15, 1919; Nebraska, January 16, 1919; North Carolina, January 16, 1919; Utah, January 16, 1919; Missouri, January 16, 1919; Wyoming, January 16, 1919; Minnesota, January 17, 1919; Wisconsin, January 17, 1919; New Mexico, January 20, 1919; Nevada, January 21, 1919; Pennsylvania, February 25, 1919; Connecticut, May 6, 1919; New Jersey, March 9, 1922; New York, January 29, 1919; Vermont, January 29, 1919.

## AMENDMENT [XIX]

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

<sup>12</sup> The eighteenth amendment was proposed by Congress on December 18, 1917, when it passed the Senate [Cong. Rec. (65th Cong., 2d sess.) 478], having previously passed the House on December 17 [*Id.*, 470]. It appears officially in 40 Stat. 1050. Ratification was completed on January 16, 1919, when the thirty-sixth State approved the amendment, there being then 48 States in the Union. On January 29, 1919, Acting Secretary of State Polk certified that this amendment had been adopted by the requisite number of States [40 Stat. 1941]. By its terms this amendment did not become effective until 1 year after ratification.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The nineteenth amendment<sup>13</sup> was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Illinois, June 10, 1919 (readopted June 17, 1919); Michigan June 10, 1919; Wisconsin, June 10, 1919; Kansas, June 16, 1919; New York, June 16, 1919; Ohio, June 16, 1919; Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919; Massachusetts, June 25, 1919; Texas, June 28, 1919; Iowa, July 2, 1919 (date on which approved by Governor); Missouri, July 3, 1919; Arkansas, July 28, 1919; Montana, August 2, 1919 (date on which approved by Governor); Nebraska, August 2, 1919; Minnesota, September 8, 1919; New Hampshire, September 10, 1919 (date on which approved by Governor); Utah, October 2, 1919; California, November 1, 1919; Maine, November 5, 1919; North Dakota, December 1, 1919; South Dakota, December 4, 1919 (date on which certified); Colorado, December 15, 1919 (date on which approved by Governor); Kentucky, January 6, 1920; Rhode Island, January 6, 1920; Oregon, January 13, 1920; Indiana, January 16, 1920; Wyoming, January 27, 1920; Nevada, February 7, 1920; New Jersey, February 9, 1920; Idaho, February 11, 1920; Arizona, February 12, 1920; New Mexico, February 21, 1920 (date on which approved by Governor); Oklahoma, February 28, 1920; West Virginia, March 10, 1920; Washington, March 22, 1920; Tennessee, August 18, 1920; Connecticut, September 14, 1920 (confirmed September 21, 1920); Vermont, February 8, 1921. The amendment was rejected by Georgia on July 24, 1919; by Alabama on September 22, 1919; by South Carolina on January 29, 1920; by Virginia, on February 12, 1920; by Maryland on February 24, 1920; by Mississippi on March 29, 1920; by Louisiana on July 1, 1920.

## AMENDMENT [XX]

SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of

<sup>13</sup> The nineteenth amendment was proposed by Congress on June 4, 1919, when it passed the Senate [Cong. Rec. (66th Cong., 1st sess.) 635], having previously passed the House on May 21, [*Id.*, 94]. It appears officially in 41 Stat. 362. Ratification was completed on August 18, 1920, when the thirty-sixth State (Tennessee) approved the amendment, there being then 48 States in the Union. On August 26, 1920, Secretary of State Colby certified that it had become a part of the Constitution [41 Stat. 1823].

January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

SECTION 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECTION 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECTION 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by

the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

The twentieth amendment<sup>14</sup> was ratified by the several State legislatures on the following dates: Virginia, March 4, 1932; New York, March 11, 1932; Mississippi, March 16, 1932; Arkansas, March 17, 1932; Kentucky, March 17, 1932; New Jersey, March 21, 1932; South Carolina, March 25, 1932; Michigan, March 31, 1932; Maine, April 1, 1932; Rhode Island, April 14, 1932; Illinois, April 21, 1932; Louisiana, June 22, 1932; West Virginia, July 30, 1932; Pennsylvania, August 11, 1932; Indiana, August 15, 1932; Texas, September 7, 1932; Alabama, September 13, 1932; California, January 4, 1933; North Carolina, January 5, 1933; North Dakota, January 9, 1933; Minnesota, January 12, 1933; Arizona, January 13, 1933; Montana, January 13, 1933; Nebraska, January 13, 1933; Oklahoma, January 13, 1933; Kansas, January 16, 1933; Oregon, January 16, 1933; Delaware, January 19, 1933; Washington, January 19, 1933; Wyoming, January 19, 1933; Iowa, January 20, 1933; South Dakota, January 20, 1933; Tennessee, January 20, 1933; Idaho, January 21, 1933; New Mexico, January 21, 1933; Georgia, January 23, 1933; Missouri, January 23, 1933; Ohio, January 23, 1933; Utah, January 23, 1933; Colorado, January 24, 1933; Massachusetts, January 24, 1933; Wisconsin, January 24, 1933; Nevada, January 26, 1933; Connecticut, January 27, 1933; New Hampshire, January 31, 1933; Vermont, February 2, 1933; Maryland, March 24, 1933; Florida, April 26, 1933.

<sup>14</sup> The twentieth amendment was proposed by Congress on March 2, 1932, when it passed the Senate [Cong. Rec. (72d Cong., 1st sess.) 5086], having previously passed the House on March 1 [*Id.*, 5027.] It appears officially in 47 Stat. 745. Ratification was completed on January 23, 1933, when the thirty-sixth State approved the amendment, there being then 48 States in the Union. On February 6, 1933, Secretary of State Stimson certified that it had become a part of the Constitution [47 Stat. 2569.]

NOTE.—A proposed amendment which would authorize Congress to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age was passed by Congress on June 2, 1924. This proposal at the time it was submitted to the States was referred to as "the proposed 20th Amendment." It appears officially in 43 Stat. 670.

The status of this proposed amendment is a matter of conflicting opinion. The Kentucky Court of Appeals in *Wise v. Chandler* (270 Ky. 1 [1937]) has held that it is no longer open to ratification because: (1) Rejected by more than one-fourth of the States; (2) a State may not reject and then subsequently ratify, at least when more than one-fourth of the States are on record as rejecting; and (3) more than a reasonable time has elapsed since it was submitted to the States in 1924 (for subsequent litigation in the Chandler case see 303 U. S. 634 and 307 U. S. 474). The Kansas Supreme Court in *Coleman v. Miller* (146 Kan. 390 [1937]) came to the opposite conclusion.

On October 1, 1937, 27 States had ratified the proposed amendment. Of these States 10 had previously rejected the amendment on one or more occasions. At least 26 different States have at one time rejected the amendment.

## AMENDMENT [XXI]

SECTION 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

The twenty-first amendment<sup>15</sup> was ratified by the several State conventions on the following dates: Michigan, April 10, 1933; Wisconsin, April 25, 1933; Rhode Island, May 8, 1933; Wyoming, May 25, 1933; New Jersey, June 1, 1933; Delaware, June 24, 1933; Indiana, June 26, 1933; Massachusetts, June 26, 1933; New York, June 27, 1933; Illinois, July 10, 1933; Iowa, July 10, 1933; Connecticut, July 11, 1933; New Hampshire, July 11, 1933; California, July 24, 1933; West Virginia, July 25, 1933; Arkansas, August 1, 1933; Oregon, August 7, 1933; Alabama, August 8, 1933; Tennessee, August 11, 1933; Missouri, August 29, 1933; Arizona, September 5, 1933; Nevada, September 5, 1933; Vermont, September 23, 1933; Colorado, September 26, 1933; Washington, October 3, 1933; Minnesota, October 10, 1933; Idaho, October 17, 1933; Maryland, October 18, 1933; Virginia, October 25, 1933; New Mexico, November 2, 1933; Florida, November 14, 1933; Texas, November 24, 1933; Kentucky, November 27, 1933; Ohio, December 5, 1933; Pennsylvania, December 5, 1933; Utah, December 5, 1933; Maine, December 6, 1933; Montana, August 6, 1934. The amendment was rejected by a convention in the State of South Carolina, on December 4, 1933. The electorate of the State of North Carolina voted against holding a convention at a general election held on November 7, 1933.

<sup>15</sup> The twenty-first amendment was proposed by Congress on February 20, 1933, when it passed the House [Cong. Rec. (72d Cong., 2d sess.) 4516], having previously passed the Senate on February 16 [*Id.*, 4231]. It appears officially in 47 Stat. 1625. Ratification was completed on December 5, 1933, when the thirty-sixth State (Utah) approved the amendment, there being then 48 States in the Union. On December 5, 1933, Acting Secretary of State Phillips certified that it had been adopted by the requisite number of States [48 Stat. 1749].

## RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution was adopted by a convention of the States September 17, 1787, and was subsequently ratified by the several States, in the following order, viz:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, yeas, 30 (unanimous).

Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, yeas, 46; nays, 23.

New Jersey, December 19, 1787, yeas, 38 (unanimous).

Georgia, January 2, 1788, yeas, 26 (unanimous).

Connecticut, January 9, 1788, yeas, 128; nays, 40.

Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, yeas, 187; nays, 168.

Maryland, April 28, 1788, yeas, 63; nays, 11.

South Carolina, May 23, 1788, yeas, 149; nays, 73.

New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, yeas, 57; nays, 46.

Virginia, June 25, 1788, yeas, 89; nays, 79.

New York, July 26, 1788, yeas, 30; nays, 27.

North Carolina, November 21, 1789, yeas, 184; nays, 77.

Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, yeas, 34; nays, 32.

The State of Vermont, by convention, ratified the Constitution on the 10th of January, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress of the 18th of February, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America."

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| He shall commission all the officers of the United States.....  | 2    | -     | 3    | -   | 405  |
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| <i>President and Vice-President. Manner of choosing.</i>  |      |        |      |     |      |
| No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector.....  | 2    | -      | 1    | 2   | 401  |
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| [Repealed by the seventeenth amendment]----   | -    | 17    | -    | 2  | 422  |
| They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the Senate and in going to and returning from the same-----   | 1    | -     | 6    | 1  | 396  |
| And Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law-----  | 1    | -     | 6    | 1  | 396  |
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**PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE  
OF THE SENATE**

**FIRST CONGRESS TO BEGINNING OF FIRST SESSION  
OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS**

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE<sup>1</sup> OF THE SENATE FROM THE FIRST CONGRESS TO BEGINNING OF FIRST SESSION  
OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

| Congress     | Name of President pro tempore | State               | Elected            | Remarks |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| First.....   | John Langdon.....             | New Hampshire.....  | Apr. 6, 1789.....  |         |
| Second.....  | Richard Henry Lee.....        | Virginia.....       | Apr. 18, 1792..... |         |
| Do.....      | John Langdon.....             | New Hampshire.....  | Nov. 5, 1792.....  |         |
|              |                               |                     | Mar. 1, 1793.....  |         |
| Third.....   | Ralph Izard.....              | South Carolina..... | May 31, 1794.....  |         |
| Do.....      | Henry Tazewell.....           | Virginia.....       | Feb. 20, 1795..... |         |
| Fourth.....  | do.....                       | do.....             | Dec. 7, 1795.....  |         |
| Do.....      | Samuel Livermore.....         | New Hampshire.....  | May 6, 1796.....   |         |
| Do.....      | William Bingham.....          | Pennsylvania.....   | Feb. 16, 1797..... |         |
| Fifth.....   | William Bradford.....         | Rhode Island.....   | July 6, 1797.....  |         |
| Do.....      | Jacob Read.....               | South Carolina..... | Nov. 22, 1797..... |         |
| Do.....      | Theodore Sedgwick.....        | Massachusetts.....  | June 27, 1798..... |         |
| Do.....      | John Laurance.....            | New York.....       | Dec. 6, 1798.....  |         |
| Do.....      | James Ross.....               | Pennsylvania.....   | Mar. 1, 1799.....  |         |
| Sixth.....   | Samuel Livermore.....         | New Hampshire.....  | Dec. 2, 1799.....  |         |
| Do.....      | Uriah Tracy.....              | Connecticut.....    | May 14, 1800.....  |         |
| Do.....      | John E. Howard.....           | Maryland.....       | Nov. 21, 1800..... |         |
| Do.....      | James Hillhouse.....          | Connecticut.....    | Feb. 28, 1801..... |         |
| Seventh..... | Abraham Baldwin.....          | Georgia.....        | Dec. 7, 1801.....  |         |
|              |                               |                     | Apr. 17, 1802..... |         |
| Do.....      | Stephen R. Bradley.....       | Vermont.....        | Dec. 14, 1802..... |         |
|              |                               |                     | Feb. 25, 1803..... |         |
|              |                               |                     | Mar. 2, 1803.....  |         |

Samuel Livermore was elected Feb. 20, 1795, but declined.

<sup>1</sup> Until within recent years the appointment or election of a President pro tempore was held by the Senate to be for the occasion only, so that more than one appears in several sessions and in others none were chosen. Since Mar. 12, 1890, they have served until "the Senate otherwise ordered."

*Presidents pro tempore of the Senate from the First Congress to beginning of First Session of the Seventy-ninth Congress—Continued*

| Congress   | Name of President pro tempore | State          | Elected   | Remarks  |
|------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---|--|
| Eighth     | John Brown                    | Kentucky       | Oct. 17, 1803   |  |
| Do         | Jesse Franklin                | North Carolina | Jan. 23, 1804   |  |
| Do         | Joseph Anderson               | Tennessee      | Mar. 10, 1804   |  |
|            |                               |                | Jan. 15, 1805   |  |
|            |                               |                | Feb. 28, 1805   |  |
| Ninth      | Samuel Smith                  | Maryland       | Mar. 2, 1805  |  |
|            |                               |                | Dec. 2, 1805  |  |
|            |                               |                | Mar. 18, 1806   |  |
|            |                               |                | Mar. 2, 1807  |  |
| Tenth      | do                            | do             | Apr. 16, 1808   |  |
| Do         | Stephen R. Bradley            | Vermont        | Dec. 28, 1808   |  |
| Do         | John Milledge                 | Georgia        | Jan. 30, 1809   |  |
| Eleventh   | Andrew Gregg                  | Pennsylvania   | June 26, 1809   |  |
| Do         | John Gaillard                 | South Carolina | Feb. 28, 1810   |  |
|            |                               |                | Reelected Apr. 17, 1810   |  |
| Do         | John Pope                     | Kentucky       | Feb. 23, 1811   |  |
| Twelfth    | William H. Crawford           | Georgia        | Mar. 24, 1812   |  |
| Thirteenth | Joseph B. Varnum              | Massachusetts  | Dec. 6, 1813  |  |
| Do         | John Gaillard                 | South Carolina | Apr. 18, 1814   |  |
|            |                               |                | Nov. 25, 1814, upon the death of Vice President Elbridge Gerry. | Vice President Gerry died in preceding Congress.   |
| Fourteenth | do                            | do             |   |  |
| Fifteenth  | do                            | do             | Mar. 6, 1817  |  |
| Do         | James Barbour                 | Virginia       | Mar. 31, 1818   |  |
| Sixteenth  | do                            | do             | Feb. 15, 1819   |  |
| Do         | John Gaillard                 | South Carolina | Jan. 25, 1820   |  |
|            |                               |                |   | Continuing from preceding session; elected Mar. 6, 1817 (special session of the Senate). |

|                |                       |                |               |   |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| Seventeenth    | do                    | do             | Feb. 1, 1822  |   |
| Eighteenth     | do                    | do             | Feb. 19, 1823 |   |
| Nineteenth     | do                    | do             | May 21, 1824  |   |
| Do             | Nathaniel Macon       | North Carolina | Mar. 9, 1825  | Special session of the Senate   |
|                |                       |                | May 20, 1826  |   |
|                |                       |                | Jan. 2, 1827  |   |
| Twentieth      | Samuel Smith          | Maryland       | Mar. 2, 1827  |   |
|                |                       |                | May 15, 1828  |   |
| Twenty-first   | do                    | do             | Mar. 13, 1829 | Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was first elected on the same day, but declined to serve. |
|                |                       |                | May 29, 1830  | Special session of the Senate.  |
|                |                       |                | Mar. 1, 1831  | Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, was first elected, but declined to serve.                 |
| Twenty-second  | Littleton W. Tazewell | Virginia       | July 9, 1832  |   |
| Do             | Hugh L. White         | Tennessee      | Dec. 3, 1832  |   |
| Twenty-third   | do                    | do             |               |   |
| Do             | George Polindexter    | Mississippi    | June 23, 1834 |   |
| Do             | John Tyler            | Virginia       | Mar. 3, 1835  |   |
| Twenty-fourth  | William R. King       | Alabama        | July 1, 1836  |   |
|                |                       |                | Jan. 28, 1837 |   |
| Twenty-fifth   | do                    | do             | Mar. 7, 1837  | Special session of the Senate.  |
|                |                       |                | Oct. 13, 1837 |   |
|                |                       |                | July 2, 1838  |   |
| Twenty-sixth   | do                    | do             | Feb. 25, 1839 | Continuing from preceding session   |
|                |                       |                | July 3, 1840  |   |
| Twenty-seventh | do                    | do             | Mar. 3, 1841  | Special session of the Senate.  |
| Do             | Samuel L. Southard    | New Jersey     | Mar. 4, 1841  | Special session of the Senate. Resigned as President pro tempore May 31, 1842.                |
|                |                       |                | Mar. 11, 1841 |   |
| Do             | Willie P. Mangum      | North Carolina | May 31, 1842  |   |
| Twenty-eighth  | do                    | do             |               |   |
| Twenty-ninth   | Ambrose H. Sevier     | Arkansas       | Dec. 27, 1845 | Served as President pro tempore 1 day, under designation by the Vice President.               |

*Presidents pro tempore of the Senate from the First Congress to beginning of First Session of the Seventy-ninth Congress—Continued*

| Congress      | Name of President pro tempore | State    | Elected       | Remarks  |
|---------------|-------------------------------|----------|---------------|--|
| Twenty-ninth  | David R. Atchison             | Missouri | Aug. 8, 1846  |  |
|               |                               |          | Jan. 11, 1847 |  |
| Thirtieth     | do                            | do       | Mar. 3, 1847  |  |
|               |                               |          | Feb. 2, 1848  |  |
|               |                               |          | June 1, 1848  |  |
|               |                               |          | June 26, 1848 |  |
|               |                               |          | July 20, 1848 |  |
|               |                               |          | Dec. 26, 1848 |  |
| Thirty-first  | do                            | do       | Mar. 2, 1849  |  |
|               |                               |          | Mar. 5, 1849  | Special session of the Senate.                   |
|               |                               |          | Mar. 16, 1849 | Special session of the Senate.                   |
| Do            | William R. King               | Alabama  | May 6, 1850   |  |
|               |                               |          | July 11, 1850 |  |
| Thirty-second | do                            | do       |               | Resigned as President pro tempore Dec. 20, 1852. |
| Do            | David R. Atchison             | Missouri | Dec. 20, 1852 |  |
| Thirty-third  | do                            | do       | Mar. 4, 1853  | Special session of the Senate.                   |
| Do            | Lewis Cass                    | Michigan | Dec. 4, 1854  | For 1 day only.                                  |
| Do            | Jesse D. Bright               | Indiana  | Dec. 5, 1854  |  |
| Thirty-fourth | do                            | do       | June 11, 1856 | Continued from preceding Congress.               |
| Do            | Charles E. Stuart             | Michigan | June 9, 1856  | Served June 5, 1856; resigned June 11, 1856.     |
| Do            | James M. Mason                | Virginia | Jan. 6, 1857  | Served Jan. 5, 1856.                             |
| Thirty-fifth  | do                            | do       | Mar. 4, 1857  | Special session of the Senate.                   |
| Do            | Thomas J. Rusk                | Texas    | Mar. 14, 1857 | Special session of the Senate.                   |
| Do            | Benjamin Fitzpatrick          | Alabama  | Dec. 7, 1857  |  |
|               |                               |          | Mar. 20, 1858 |  |
|               |                               |          | June 14, 1858 |  |
|               |                               |          | Jan. 25, 1859 |  |

|                     |                          |                    |                    |   |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Thirty-sixth.....   | do.....                  | do.....            | Mar. 9, 1859.....  | Special session of the Senate.  |
|                     |                          |                    | Dec. 19, 1859..... |   |
|                     |                          |                    | Feb. 20, 1860..... |   |
| Do.....             | Jesse D. Bright.....     | Indiana.....       | June 26, 1860..... | Special session of the Senate.  |
| Do.....             | Solomon Foot.....        | Vermont.....       | June 12, 1860..... |   |
| Thirty-seventh..... | do.....                  | do.....            | Feb. 16, 1861..... | Special session of the Senate.  |
|                     |                          |                    | Mar. 23, 1861..... |   |
|                     |                          |                    | July 18, 1861..... |   |
|                     |                          |                    | Jan. 15, 1862..... |   |
|                     |                          |                    | Mar. 31, 1862..... |   |
|                     |                          |                    | June 19, 1862..... |   |
|                     |                          |                    | Feb. 18, 1863..... |   |
| Thirty-eighth.....  | do.....                  | do.....            | Mar. 4, 1863.....  | Special session of the Senate.  |
|                     |                          |                    | Dec. 18, 1863..... |   |
|                     |                          |                    | Feb. 23, 1864..... |   |
| Do.....             | Daniel Clark.....        | New Hampshire..... | Apr. 11, 1864..... |   |
| Thirty-ninth.....   | Lafayette S. Foster..... | Connecticut.....   | Apr. 26, 1864..... | Special session of the Senate, "to serve in the<br>absence of the Vice President", and did serve<br>until Mar. 2, 1867. |
|                     |                          |                    | Feb. 9, 1865.....  |   |
|                     |                          |                    | Mar. 7, 1865.....  |   |
| Do.....             | Benjamin F. Wade.....    | Ohio.....          | Mar. 2, 1867.....  |   |
| Fortieth.....       | do.....                  | do.....            |                    |   |
| Forty-first.....    | Henry B. Anthony.....    | Rhode Island.....  | Mar. 23, 1869..... |   |
|                     |                          |                    | Apr. 9, 1869.....  |   |
|                     |                          |                    | May 28, 1870.....  |   |
|                     |                          |                    | July 1, 1870.....  |   |
|                     |                          |                    | July 14, 1870..... |   |
| Forty-second.....   | do.....                  | do.....            | Mar. 10, 1871..... |   |
|                     |                          |                    | Apr. 17, 1871..... |   |
|                     |                          |                    | May 23, 1871.....  | Special session of the Senate.  |
|                     |                          |                    | Dec. 21, 1871..... |   |
|                     |                          |                    | Feb. 23, 1872..... |   |
|                     |                          |                    | June 8, 1872.....  |   |

*Presidents pro tempore of the Senate from the First Congress to beginning of First Session of the Seventy-ninth Congress—Continued*

| Congress           | Name of President pro tempore | State             | Elected   | Remarks  |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| Forty-second.....  | Henry B. Anthony.....         | Rhode Island..... | Dec. 4, 1872.....<br>Dec. 13, 1872.....<br>Dec. 20, 1872.....<br>Jan. 24, 1873.....<br>Mar. 12, 1873.....<br>Mar. 26, 1873.....<br>Dec. 11, 1873.....<br>Dec. 23, 1874.....<br>Jan. 25, 1875.....<br>Feb. 16, 1875.....<br>Mar. 9, 1875.....<br>Mar. 10, 1875.....<br>Dec. 20, 1875.....<br>Mar. 5, 1877.....<br>Feb. 26, 1878.....<br>Apr. 17, 1878.....<br>Mar. 3, 1879.....<br>Apr. 15, 1879.....<br>Apr. 7, 1880.....<br>May 6, 1880.....<br>Oct. 10, 1881.....<br>Oct. 13, 1881..... | Special session of the Senate.<br>Special session of the Senate. |
| Forty-third.....   | Matthew H. Carpenter.....     | Wisconsin.....    |   |  |
| Do.....            | Henry B. Anthony.....         | Rhode Island..... |   |  |
| Forty-fourth.....  | Thomas W. Ferry.....          | Michigan.....     |   | Special session of the Senate.<br>Special session of the Senate. |
| Forty-fifth.....   | do.....                       | do.....           |   | Special session of the Senate.                                   |
| Forty-sixth.....   | Allen G. Thurman.....         | Ohio.....         |   |  |
| Forty-seventh..... | Thomas F. Bayard.....         | Delaware.....     |   | Special session of the Senate.                                   |
| Do.....            | David Davis.....              | Illinois.....     |   | Special session of the Senate. Resigned Mar. 3, 1883.            |
| Do.....            | George F. Edmunds.....        | Vermont.....      | Mar. 3, 1883.....   |  |
| Forty-eighth.....  | do.....                       | do.....           | Jan. 14, 1884.....  | Reelected.   |
| Forty-ninth.....   | John Sherman.....             | Ohio.....         | Dec. 7, 1885.....   | Resigned, effective Feb. 26, 1887.                               |
| Do.....            | John J. Ingalls.....          | Kansas.....       | Feb. 25, 1887.....  |  |



## PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

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|                    |                           |                     |                    |   |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| Fiftieth.....      | do.....                   | do.....             | Mar. 7, 1889.....  | Special session of the Senate.  |
| Fifty-first.....   | do.....                   | do.....             | Apr. 2, 1889.....  | Special session of the Senate.  |
|                    |                           |                     | Feb. 28, 1890..... |   |
|                    |                           |                     | Apr. 3, 1890.....  | Resigned as President pro tempore, effective Mar. 2, 1891.  |
| Do.....            | Charles F. Manderson..... | Nebraska.....       | Mar. 2, 1891.....  |   |
| Fifty-second.....  | do.....                   | do.....             |                    |   |
| Fifty-third.....   | do.....                   | do.....             |                    |   |
| Do.....            | Isham G. Harris.....      | Tennessee.....      | Mar. 22, 1893..... | Resigned as President pro tempore Mar. 22, 1893.  |
| Do.....            | Matt W. Ransom.....       | North Carolina..... | Jan. 7, 1895.....  | Special session of the Senate.  |
| Do.....            | Isham G. Harris.....      | Tennessee.....      | Jan. 10, 1895..... | Resigned as President pro tempore Jan. 10, 1895.  |
| Fifty-fourth.....  | William P. Frye.....      | Maine.....          | Feb. 7, 1896.....  |   |
| Fifty-fifth.....   | do.....                   | do.....             |                    |   |
| Fifty-sixth.....   | do.....                   | do.....             |                    |   |
| Fifty-seventh..... | do.....                   | do.....             | Mar. 7, 1901.....  | Special session of the Senate.  |
| Fifty-eighth.....  | do.....                   | do.....             |                    |   |
| Fifty-ninth.....   | do.....                   | do.....             |                    |   |
| Sixtieth.....      | do.....                   | do.....             | Dec. 5, 1907.....  |   |
| Sixty-first.....   | do.....                   | do.....             |                    |   |
| Sixty-second.....  | do.....                   | do.....             |                    |   |
| Do.....            | Charles Curtis.....       | Kansas.....         | Dec. 4, 1911.....  | Resigned as President pro tempore Apr. 27, 1911.  |
| Do.....            | Augustus O. Bacon.....    | Georgia.....        | Jan. 15, 1912..... | Elected to serve Dec. 4 to 12, 1911.  |
|                    |                           |                     |                    | Elected to serve Jan. 15 to 17, Mar. 11 and 12, Apr. 8, May 10, May 30 to June 3, June 13 to July 6, Aug. 1 to 10, and Aug. 27 to Dec. 15, 1912; Jan. 5 to 18 and Feb. 2 to 15, 1913. |
| Do.....            | Jacob H. Gallinger.....   | New Hampshire.....  | Feb. 12, 1912..... | Elected to serve Feb. 12 to 14, Apr. 26 and 27, May 7, July 6 to 31, Aug. 12 to 26, 1912; Dec. 16, 1912, to Jan. 4, 1913; Jan. 19 to Feb. 1 and Feb. 16 to Mar. 3, 1913.              |
|                    |                           |                     |                    | Elected to serve Mar. 23 and 26, 1912.  |
| Do.....            | Henry Cabot Lodge.....    | Massachusetts.....  | Mar. 25, 1912..... | Elected to serve May 25, 1912.  |
| Do.....            | Frank B. Brandegee.....   | Connecticut.....    | May 25, 1912.....  | Special session of the Senate.  |
| Sixty-third.....   | James P. Clarke.....      | Arkansas.....       | Mar. 13, 1913..... |   |
| Sixty-fourth.....  | do.....                   | do.....             | Dec. 6, 1915.....  | Died Oct. 1, 1916.  |

*Presidents pro tempore of the Senate from the First Congress to beginning of First Session of the Seventy-ninth Congress—Continued*

| Congress        | Name of President pro tempore | State         | Elected       | Remarks                        |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Sixty-fourth    | Willard Saulsbury             | Delaware      | Dec. 14, 1916 |                                |
| Sixty-fifth     | do.                           | do.           |               |                                |
| Sixty-sixth     | Albert B. Cummins             | Iowa          | May 19, 1919  |                                |
| Sixty-seventh   | do.                           | do.           | Mar. 7, 1921  | Special session of the Senate. |
| Sixty-eighth    | do.                           | do.           |               |                                |
| Sixty-ninth     | do.                           | do.           |               |                                |
| Do.             | George H. Moses               | New Hampshire | Mar. 6, 1925  | Special session of the Senate. |
| Seventieth      | do.                           | do.           | Dec. 15, 1927 |                                |
| Seventy-first   | do.                           | do.           |               |                                |
| Seventy-second  | do.                           | do.           |               |                                |
| Seventy-third   | Key Pittman                   | Nevada        | Mar. 9, 1933  |                                |
| Seventy-fourth  | do.                           | do.           | Jan. 7, 1935  |                                |
| Seventy-fifth   | do.                           | do.           |               |                                |
| Seventy-sixth   | do.                           | do.           |               |                                |
| Do.             | William H. King               | Utah          | Nov. 19, 1940 | Died Nov. 10, 1940.            |
| Seventy-seventh | Pat Harrison                  | Mississippi   | Jan. 6, 1941  |                                |
| Do.             | Carter Glass                  | Virginia      | July 10, 1941 | Died June 22, 1941.            |
| Seventy-eighth  | do.                           | do.           |               |                                |
| Seventy-ninth   | do.                           | do.           |               |                                |

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## SENATORS

FIRST CONGRESS TO BEGINNING OF FIRST SESSION  
OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

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## SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

FROM THE FIRST CONGRESS TO BEGINNING OF FIRST SESSION OF THE  
SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

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Under Article I, section 3, clause 2, of the Constitution of the United States, relating to the classification of Senators in the First and succeeding Congresses, it was provided that, "Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year." The classification of the Senators of the First Congress was made in accordance with this provision by lot. The table beginning on the following page shows the classes to which the Senators of the First Congress, and from States subsequently admitted into the Union, were severally assigned, and the succession in each State to the beginning of first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

TABLE OF SENATORS FROM THE FIRST CONGRESS TO BEGINNING OF FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

## ALABAMA

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator                 | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 16th to 26th.....1819-1847 | William R. King.....            | Dec. 14, 1819                   | Mar. 3, 1847          | Resigned Apr. 15, 1844.  |
| 26th.....1843-1845         | Dixon H. Lewis.....             | Apr. 22, 1844                   | Dec. 9, 1844          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 28th to 32d.....1843-1853  | .....do.....                    | Dec. 10, 1844                   | Mar. 3, 1853          | Died Oct. 25, 1848.  |
| 30th to 31st.....1847-1851 | Benjamin Fitzpatrick.....       | Nov. 25, 1848                   | Nov. 30, 1849         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 31st to 32d.....1849-1853  | Jeremiah Clemens.....           | Nov. 30, 1849                   | Mar. 3, 1853          |  |
| 33d to 38th.....1853-1865  | Clement Claiborne Clay, Jr..... | Mar. 4, 1853                    | Mar. 3, 1865          | Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. Vacancy from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of Civil War. |
| 40th to 41st.....1867-1871 | Willard Warner.....             | June 25, 1868                   | Mar. 3, 1871          | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1868.  |
| 42d to 44th.....1871-1877  | George Goldthwaite.....         | Mar. 4, 1871                    | Mar. 3, 1877          | Not sworn in until Jan. 16, 1872, because of protest.  |
| 45th to 62d.....1877-1913  | John T. Morgan.....             | Mar. 4, 1877                    | Mar. 3, 1913          | Died June 11, 1907.  |
| 60th.....1907-1909         | John H. Bankhead.....           | June 18, 1907                   | July 16, 1907         | By governor, to fill vacancy; not sworn.   |
| 60th to 65th.....1907-1925 | .....do.....                    | July 16, 1907                   | Mar. 3, 1925          | Died Mar. 1, 1920.   |
| 66th.....1919-1921         | Braxton B. Comer.....           | Mar. 5, 1920                    | Nov. 2, 1920          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 66th to 71st.....1919-1931 | J. Thomas Heflin.....           | Nov. 2, 1920                    | Mar. 3, 1931          |  |
| 72d to 80th.....1931-1949  | John H. Bankhead, 2d.....       | Mar. 4, 1931                    | Jan. 3, 1949          |  |

Class 3

|                   |           |                           |               |               |  |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 16th to 18th..... | 1810-1825 | John W. Walker.....       | Dec. 14, 1819 | Mar. 3, 1825  | Resigned December 12, 1822.  |
| 17th to 18th..... | 1821-1825 | William Kelly.....        | Dec. 12, 1822 | Mar. 3, 1825  |  |
| 19th to 21st..... | 1825-1831 | Henry H. Chambers.....    | Mar. 4, 1825  | Mar. 3, 1831  | Died Jan. 24, 1826.  |
| 19th.....         | 1825-1827 | Israel Ptekens.....       | Feb. 17, 1826 | Nov. 27, 1826 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 19th to 21st..... | 1825-1831 | John McKinley.....        | Nov. 27, 1826 | Mar. 3, 1831  |  |
| 22d to 24th.....  | 1831-1837 | Gabriel Moore.....        | Mar. 4, 1831  | Mar. 3, 1837  | Resigned Apr. 22, 1837.  |
| 25th to 27th..... | 1837-1843 | John McKinley.....        | Mar. 4, 1837  | Mar. 3, 1843  | Resigned Nov. 15, 1841.  |
| Do.....           | do.....   | Clement Comer Clay.....   | June 19, 1837 | Mar. 3, 1843  | Resigned June 16, 1848.  |
| 27th to 30th..... | 1841-1849 | Arthur P. Bagby.....      | Nov. 24, 1841 | Mar. 3, 1849  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 30th.....         | 1847-1849 | William R. King.....      | July 1, 1848  | Mar. 3, 1849  | Resigned Dec. 20, 1852.  |
| 31st to 33d.....  | 1849-1855 | do.....                   | Mar. 4, 1849  | Mar. 3, 1855  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 32d to 33d.....   | 1851-1855 | Benjamin Fitzpatrick..... | Jan. 14, 1853 | Dec. 11, 1853 | Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Vacancy   |
| 33d to 36th.....  | 1853-1861 | do.....                   | Dec. 12, 1853 | Mar. 3, 1861  | from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of Civil War.  |
| 40th to 45th..... | 1867-1879 | George E. Spencer.....    | June 25, 1863 | Mar. 3, 1879  | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.  |
| 46th to 48th..... | 1879-1885 | George S. Houston.....    | Mar. 4, 1879  | Mar. 3, 1885  | Died Dec. 31, 1879.  |
| 46th.....         | 1879-1881 | Luke Pryor.....           | Jan. 7, 1880  | Nov. 23, 1880 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 46th to 54th..... | 1879-1897 | James L. Pugh.....        | Nov. 24, 1880 | Mar. 3, 1897  |  |
| 55th to 60th..... | 1897-1909 | Edmund W. Pettus.....     | Mar. 4, 1897  | Mar. 3, 1909  | Died July 27, 1907.  |
| 60th to 63d.....  | 1907-1915 | Joseph F. Johnston.....   | Aug. 6, 1907  | Mar. 3, 1915  | Died Aug. 8, 1913. Vacancy from Aug. 8, 1913, to May 11, 1914. Henry D. Clayton, appointed by governor Aug. 12, 1913, to fill vacancy; credentials withdrawn, Oct. 21, 1913; Frank P. Glass, appointed by governor Nov. 17, 1913, but by Senate resolution, Feb. 4, 1914, was declared not entitled to a seat. |

## ALABAMA—Continued

## Class 3—Continued

| Congress                   | Name of Senator.            | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 63d.....1913-1915          | Francis S. White.....       | May 11, 1914                    | Mar. 3, 1915          |   |
| 64th to 69th.....1915-1927 | Oscar W. Underwood.....     | Mar. 4, 1915                    | Mar. 3, 1927          |   |
| 70th to 75th.....1927-1939 | Hugo Black.....             | Mar. 4, 1927                    | Jan. 3, 1939          |   |
| 76th.....1937-1939         | Mrs. Dixie Bibb Graves..... | Aug. 20, 1937                   | Jan. 3, 1939          | Resigned Aug. 19, 1937.                               |
| Do.....do.....             | Lister Hill.....            | Jan. 11, 1938                   | Apr. 26, 1938         | By governor, to fill vacancy. Resigned Jan. 10, 1938. |
| 75th to 81st.....1937-1951 | .....do.....                | Apr. 27, 1938                   | Jan. 3, 1951          | By governor, to fill vacancy.                         |

## ARIZONA

## CLASS 1

| Congress                   | Name of Senator             | Commence-<br>ment of<br>service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 62d to 76th.....1911-1941  | Henry Fountain Ashurst..... | Mar. 27, 1912                   | Jan. 3, 1941          |         |
| 77th to 79th.....1941-1947 | Ernest W. McFarland.....    | Jan. 3, 1941                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |         |

## CLASS 3

|                            |                       |               |              |  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| 62d to 66th.....1911-1921  | Marcus A. Smith.....  | Mar. 27, 1912 | Mar. 3, 1921 |  |
| 67th to 69th.....1921-1927 | Ralph H. Cameron..... | Mar. 4, 1921  | Mar. 3, 1927 |  |
| 70th to 81st.....1927-1951 | Carl Hayden.....      | Mar. 4, 1927  | Jan. 3, 1951 |  |



## ARKANSAS

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator           | Commence-<br>ment of<br>service | Expiration<br>of term. | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 24th to 26th.....1835-1847 | William S. Fulton.....    | Sept. 18, 1836                  | Mar. 3, 1847           | Died Aug. 15, 1844.   |
| 28th to 32d.....1843-1853  | Chester Ashley.....       | Nov. 8, 1844                    | Mar. 3, 1853           | Died Apr. 29, 1848.   |
| 30th.....1847-1849         | William K. Sebastian..... | May 12, 1848                    | Nov. 16, 1848          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 30th to 38th.....1847-1865 | .....do.....              | Nov. 17, 1848                   | Mar. 3, 1865           | Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from July 11, 1861, to June 22, 1868, because of Civil War.   |
| 40th to 41st.....1867-1871 | Alexander McDonald.....   | June 22, 1868                   | Mar. 3, 1871           | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.   |
| 42d to 44th.....1871-1877  | Powell Clayton.....       | Mar. 14, 1871                   | Mar. 3, 1877           | Resigned Mar. 6, 1885.  |
| 45th to 50th.....1877-1889 | Augustus H. Garland.....  | Mar. 4, 1877                    | Mar. 3, 1889           |   |
| 49th to 50th.....1885-1907 | James H. Berry.....       | Mar. 20, 1885                   | Mar. 3, 1907           |   |
| 60th to 62d.....1907-1913  | Jeff Davis.....           | Mar. 4, 1907                    | Mar. 3, 1913           | Died Jan. 3, 1913.  |
| 62d.....1911-1913          | John N. Heiskell.....     | Jan. 6, 1913                    | Jan. 20, 1913          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| Do.....do.....             | William M. Kavanaugh..... | Jan. 29, 1913                   | Mar. 3, 1913           |   |
| 63d to 77th.....1913-1943  | Joseph T. Robinson.....   | Mar. 4, 1913                    | Jan. 3, 1943           | Elected Jan. 28, 1913. Took oath Mar. 10, 1913. Served as governor until Mar. 8, 1913. Died July 14, 1937. Vacancy from July 15 to Nov. 14, 1937. |
| 75th to 77th.....1937-1943 | John E. Miller.....       | Nov. 15, 1937                   | Jan. 3, 1943           | Elected Oct. 18, 1937. Served in the House during interim. Resigned Mar. 31, 1941.  |
| 77th.....1941-1943         | Lloyd Spencer.....        | Apr. 1, 1941                    | Jan. 3, 1943           | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 78th to 80th.....1943-1949 | John L. McClellan.....    | Jan. 3, 1943                    | Jan. 3, 1949           |   |

## CLASS 3

|                   |           |                             |                |               |   |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| 24th to 30th..... | 1835-1840 | Ambrose H. Sevier.....      | Sept. 18, 1836 | Mar. 3, 1849  | Resigned Mar. 15, 1848.   |
| 30th.....         | 1847-1849 | Solou Borland.....          | Mar. 30, 1848  | Nov. 10, 1848 | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 30th to 33d.....  | 1847-1855 | do.....                     | Nov. 17, 1848  | Mar. 3, 1855  | Resigned Apr. 3, 1853.  |
| 33d.....          | 1853-1855 | Robert W. Johnson.....      | July 6, 1853   | Nov. 9, 1854  | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 33d to 36th.....  | 1853-1861 | do.....                     | Nov. 10, 1854  | Mar. 3, 1861  |   |
| 37th to 39th..... | 1861-1867 | Charles B. Mitchel.....     | Mar. 4, 1861   | Mar. 3, 1867  | Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from July 11, 1861, to June 23, 1863, because of Civil War. |
| 40th to 42d.....  | 1867-1873 | Benjamin F. Rice.....       | June 23, 1868  | Mar. 3, 1873  | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.                             |
| 43d to 45th.....  | 1873-1879 | Stephen W. Dorsey.....      | Mar. 4, 1873   | Mar. 3, 1879  |   |
| 46th to 48th..... | 1879-1885 | James D. Walker.....        | Mar. 4, 1879   | Mar. 3, 1885  |   |
| 49th to 57th..... | 1885-1903 | James K. Jones.....         | Mar. 4, 1885   | Mar. 3, 1903  |   |
| 58th to 66th..... | 1903-1921 | James P. Clarke.....        | Mar. 4, 1903   | Mar. 3, 1921  |   |
| 64th to 66th..... | 1915-1921 | William F. Kirby.....       | Nov. 8, 1916   | Mar. 3, 1921  | Died Oct. 1, 1916.  |
| 67th to 72d.....  | 1921-1933 | Thaddeus H. Caraway.....    | Mar. 4, 1921   | Mar. 3, 1933  | Died Nov. 6, 1931.  |
| 72d.....          | 1931-1933 | Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway..... | Nov. 13, 1931  | Jan. 12, 1932 | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 72d to 78th.....  | 1931-1945 | do.....                     | Jan. 13, 1932  | Jan. 3, 1945  |   |
| 79th to 81st..... | 1945-1951 | J. William Fulbright.....   | Jan. 3, 1945   | Jan. 3, 1951  |   |

## CALIFORNIA

## CLASS 1

| Congress                   | Name of Senator         | Commence-<br>ment of<br>service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 31st.....1849-1851         | John C. Frémont.....    | Sept. 9, 1850                   | Mar. 3, 1851          |   |
| 32d to 34th.....1851-1857  | John B. Weller.....     | Jan. 30, 1852                   | Mar. 3, 1857          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1851, to Jan. 30, 1852.  |
| 35th to 37th.....1857-1863 | David C. Broderick..... | Mar. 4, 1857                    | Mar. 3, 1863          | Died Sept. 16, 1859.  |
| 36th.....1859-1861         | Henry P. Haun.....      | Nov. 3, 1859                    | Mar. 4, 1860          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 36th to 37th.....1859-1863 | Milton S. Latham.....   | Jan. 11, 1860                   | Mar. 3, 1863          |   |
| 38th to 40th.....1863-1869 | John Conness.....       | Mar. 4, 1863                    | Mar. 3, 1869          |   |
| 41st to 43d.....1869-1875  | Eugene Casserly.....    | Mar. 4, 1869                    | Mar. 3, 1875          | Resigned Nov. 29, 1873.   |
| 43d.....1873-1875          | John S. Hager.....      | Dec. 23, 1873                   | Mar. 3, 1875          |   |
| 44th to 46th.....1875-1881 | Newton Booth.....       | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1881          |   |
| 47th to 49th.....1881-1887 | John F. Miller.....     | Mar. 4, 1881                    | Mar. 3, 1887          | Died Mar. 8, 1886.  |
| 49th.....1885-1887         | George Hearst.....      | Mar. 23, 1886                   | Aug. 4, 1886          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| Do.....do.....             | Abram P. Williams.....  | Aug. 4, 1886                    | Mar. 3, 1887          | Died Feb. 28, 1891.   |
| 50th to 52d.....1887-1893  | George Hearst.....      | Mar. 4, 1887                    | Mar. 3, 1893          |   |
| 52d.....1891-1893          | Charles N. Felton.....  | Mar. 19, 1891                   | Mar. 3, 1893          |   |
| 53d to 55th.....1893-1899  | Stephen M. White.....   | Mar. 4, 1893                    | Mar. 3, 1899          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1899, to Feb. 7, 1900, because of failure of legislature to elect. |
| 56th to 58th.....1899-1905 | Thomas R. Bard.....     | Feb. 7, 1900                    | Mar. 3, 1905          |   |
| 59th to 61st.....1905-1911 | Frank P. Flint.....     | Mar. 4, 1905                    | Mar. 3, 1911          |   |
| 62d to 64th.....1911-1917  | John D. Works.....      | Mar. 4, 1911                    | Mar. 3, 1917          |   |
| 65th to 70th.....1917-1947 | Hiram W. Johnson.....   | Mar. 4, 1917                    | Jan. 3, 1947          | Elected Nov. 7, 1916. Took oath Apr. 2, 1917. Governor during interim.                  |

CLASS 3

|                   | William M. Gwin      | Sept. 9, 1850 | Mar. 3, 1855  | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1855, to Jan. 12, 1857, because of failure of legislature to elect. |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 31st to 33d.....  | William M. Gwin      | Sept. 9, 1850 | Mar. 3, 1855  |  |
| 34th to 36th..... | do.                  | Jan. 13, 1857 | Mar. 3, 1861  |  |
| 37th to 39th..... | James A. McDougall   | Mar. 4, 1861  | Mar. 3, 1867  |  |
| 40th to 42d.....  | Cornelius Cole       | Mar. 4, 1867  | Mar. 3, 1873  |  |
| 43d to 45th.....  | Aaron A. Sargent     | Mar. 4, 1873  | Mar. 3, 1879  |  |
| 46th to 48th..... | James T. Farley      | Mar. 4, 1879  | Mar. 3, 1885  |  |
| 49th to 54th..... | Leland Stanford      | Mar. 4, 1885  | Mar. 3, 1897  | Died June 21, 1893.  |
| 55d.....          | George C. Perkins    | July 26, 1893 | Jan. 22, 1895 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 56d to 63d.....   | do.                  | Jan. 23, 1895 | Mar. 3, 1915  |  |
| 64th to 66th..... | James D. Phelan      | Mar. 4, 1915  | Mar. 3, 1921  |  |
| 67th to 72d.....  | Samuel M. Shortridge | Mar. 4, 1921  | Mar. 3, 1933  |  |
| 73d to 75th.....  | William Gibbs McAdoo | Mar. 4, 1933  | Jan. 3, 1939  | Resigned Nov. 8, 1938.   |
| 75th.....         | Thomas M. Storke     | Nov. 9, 1938  | Jan. 3, 1939  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 76th to 81st..... | Sheridan Downey      | Jan. 3, 1939  | Jan. 3, 1951  |  |

## COLORADO

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator          | Commence-<br>ment of<br>service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 44th to 47th.....1875-1883 | Henry M. Teller.....     | Nov. 15, 1876                   | Mar. 3, 1883          | Resigned Apr. 17, 1882.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 47th.....1881-1883         | George M. Chilcott.....  | Apr. 17, 1882                   | Jan. 27, 1883         |  |
| Do.....do.....             | Horace A. W. Tabor.....  | Jan. 27, 1883                   | Mar. 3, 1883          |  |
| 48th to 50th.....1883-1889 | Thomas M. Bowen.....     | Mar. 4, 1883                    | Mar. 3, 1889          |  |
| 51st to 56th.....1889-1901 | Edward O. Wolcott.....   | Mar. 4, 1889                    | Mar. 3, 1901          |  |
| 57th to 59th.....1901-1907 | Thomas M. Patterson..... | Mar. 4, 1901                    | Mar. 3, 1907          |  |
| 60th to 62d.....1907-1913  | Simon Gugenheim.....     | Mar. 4, 1907                    | Mar. 3, 1913          |  |
| 63d to 65th.....1913-1919  | John F. Shafer.....      | Mar. 4, 1913                    | Mar. 3, 1919          |  |
| 66th to 71st.....1919-1931 | Lawrence C. Phipps.....  | Mar. 4, 1919                    | Mar. 3, 1931          |  |
| 72d to 74th.....1931-1937  | Edward P. Costigan.....  | Mar. 4, 1931                    | Jan. 3, 1937          |  |
| 75th to 80th.....1937-1949 | Edwin C. Johnson.....    | Jan. 3, 1937                    | Jan. 3, 1949          |  |

# SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

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## CLASS 3

|                   |           |                            |                |               |   |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| 44th to 46th..... | 1875-1879 | Jerome B. Chaffee.....     | Nov. 16, 1876  | Mar. 3, 1879  |   |
| 46th to 48th..... | 1879-1885 | Nathaniel P. Hill.....     | Mar. 4, 1879   | Mar. 3, 1885  |   |
| 49th to 60th..... | 1885-1909 | Henry M. Teller.....       | Mar. 4, 1885   | Mar. 3, 1909  |   |
| 61st to 63d.....  | 1909-1915 | Charles J. Hughes, Jr..... | Mar. 4, 1909   | Mar. 3, 1915  | Died Jan. 11, 1911. Vacancy from Jan. 11, 1911, to Jan. 14, 1913, because of failure of legislature to elect. |
| 62d to 66th.....  | 1911-1921 | Charles S. Thomas.....     | Jan. 15, 1913  | Mar. 3, 1921  |   |
| 67th to 69th..... | 1921-1927 | Samuel D. Nicholson.....   | Mar. 4, 1921   | Mar. 3, 1927  | Died Mar. 24, 1923.   |
| 68th.....         | 1923-1925 | Alva B. Adams.....         | May 17, 1923   | Nov. 30, 1924 | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 68th to 69th..... | 1923-1927 | Rice W. Means.....         | Dec. 1, 1924   | Mar. 3, 1927  |   |
| 70th to 72d.....  | 1927-1933 | Charles W. Waterman.....   | Dec. 1, 1927   | Mar. 3, 1933  | Died Aug. 27, 1932.   |
| 72d.....          | 1931-1933 | Walter Walker.....         | Sept. 26, 1932 | Dec. 6, 1932  | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| Do.....           | do.....   | Karl C. Schuyler.....      | Dec. 7, 1932   | Mar. 3, 1933  |   |
| 73d to 78th.....  | 1933-1945 | Alva B. Adams.....         | Mar. 4, 1933   | Jan. 3, 1945  | Died Dec. 1, 1941.  |
| 77th.....         | 1941-1943 | Eugene D. Millikin.....    | Dec. 20, 1941  | Nov. 3, 1942  | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 77th to 81st..... | 1941-1951 | do.....                    | Nov. 4, 1942   | Jan. 3, 1951  |   |

## CONNECTICUT

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator            | Commencement of service | Expiration of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1st to 4th.....1789-1797   | Oliver Ellsworth.....      | Mar. 4, 1789            | Mar. 3, 1797       | Resigned Mar. 8, 1796.   |
| 4th to 10th.....1795-1815  | James Hillhouse.....       | May 12, 1796            | Mar. 3, 1815       | Resigned June 10, 1810.  |
| 11th to 16th.....1809-1821 | Samuel W. Dana.....        | May 10, 1810            | Mar. 3, 1821       |  |
| 17th to 19th.....1821-1827 | Elijah Boardman.....       | Mar. 4, 1821            | Mar. 3, 1827       | Died Oct. 8, 1823.   |
| 18th.....1823-1825         | Henry W. Edwards.....      | Oct. 8, 1823            | May 4, 1824        | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 18th to 19th.....1823-1827 | do.....                    | May 5, 1824             | Mar. 3, 1827       |  |
| 20th to 22d.....1827-1833  | Samuel A. Foote.....       | Mar. 4, 1827            | Mar. 3, 1833       |  |
| 23d to 25th.....1833-1839  | Nathan Smith.....          | Mar. 4, 1833            | Mar. 3, 1839       | Died Dec. 6, 1835.   |
| 24th.....1835-1837         | John M. Niles.....         | Dec. 14, 1835           | May 3, 1836        | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 24th to 25th.....1835-1839 | do.....                    | May 4, 1836             | Mar. 3, 1839       |  |
| 26th to 28th.....1839-1845 | Thaddeus Betts.....        | Mar. 4, 1839            | Mar. 3, 1845       | Died Apr. 7, 1840.   |
| 26th to 31st.....1839-1851 | Jabez W. Huntington.....   | May 4, 1840             | Mar. 3, 1851       | Died Nov. 1, 1847.   |
| 30th.....1847-1849         | Roger S. Baldwin.....      | Nov. 11, 1847           | May 2, 1848        | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 30th to 31st.....1847-1851 | do.....                    | May 3, 1848             | Mar. 3, 1851       |  |
| 32d to 34th.....1851-1857  | Isaac Toucey.....          | May 12, 1852            | Mar. 3, 1857       | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1851, to May 11, 1852, because of failure of governor to appoint. |
| 35th to 40th.....1857-1869 | James Dixon.....           | Mar. 4, 1857            | Mar. 3, 1869       |  |
| 41st to 43d.....1869-1875  | William A. Buckingham..... | Mar. 4, 1869            | Mar. 3, 1875       | Died Feb. 5, 1875.   |
| 43d.....1873-1875          | William W. Eaton.....      | Feb. 5, 1875            | Mar. 3, 1875       | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 44th to 46th.....1875-1881 | do.....                    | Mar. 4, 1875            | Mar. 3, 1881       |  |
| 47th to 58th.....1881-1905 | Joseph R. Hawley.....      | Mar. 4, 1881            | Mar. 3, 1905       |  |
| 59th to 61st.....1905-1911 | Morgan G. Bulkeley.....    | Mar. 4, 1905            | Mar. 3, 1911       |  |
| 62d to 70th.....1911-1929  | George P. McLean.....      | Mar. 4, 1911            | Mar. 3, 1929       |  |
| 71st to 73d.....1929-1935  | Frederic C. Wolcott.....   | Jan. 4, 1929            | Jan. 3, 1935       |  |
| 74th to 79th.....1935-1947 | Francis Maloney.....       | Jan. 3, 1935            | Jan. 3, 1947       |  |

# SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

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## CLASS 3

|                            |                          |               |              |  |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| 1st to 3d.....1789-1795    | William S. Johnson.....  | Mar. 4, 1789  | Mar. 3, 1795 | Resigned Mar. 4, 1791.<br>Died July 23, 1793.  |
| 2d to 3d.....1791-1795     | Roger Sherman.....       | June 13, 1791 | Mar. 3, 1795 |  |
| 3d.....1793-1795           | Stephen M. Mitchell..... | Dec. 2, 1793  | Mar. 3, 1795 |  |
| 4th to 6th.....1795-1813   | Jonathan Trumbull.....   | Mar. 4, 1795  | Mar. 3, 1801 | Resigned June 10, 1796.<br>Died July 19, 1807.   |
| 4th to 12th.....1795-1801  | Uriah Tracy.....         | Oct. 13, 1796 | Mar. 3, 1813 | Resigned in May 1813.  |
| 10th to 15th.....1807-1819 | Chauncey Goodrich.....   | Oct. 25, 1807 | Mar. 3, 1819 |  |
| 13th to 15th.....1813-1819 | David Daggett.....       | May 13, 1813  | Mar. 3, 1819 |  |
| 16th to 18th.....1819-1825 | James Lannan.....        | Mar. 4, 1819  | Mar. 3, 1825 |  |
| 19th to 21st.....1825-1831 | do.....                  | Mar. 4, 1825  | Mar. 3, 1831 | By governor, to fill vacancy. Not admitted.<br>Vacancy from Mar. 4 to May 4, 1825, because of recess of legislature. |
| Do.....do.....             |                          |               |              |  |
| 22d to 24th.....1831-1837  | Calvin Willey.....       | May 4, 1825   | Mar. 3, 1831 |  |
| 25th to 27th.....1837-1843 | Gideon Tomlinson.....    | Mar. 4, 1831  | Mar. 3, 1837 |  |
| 28th to 30th.....1843-1849 | Perry Smith.....         | Mar. 4, 1837  | Mar. 3, 1843 |  |
| 31st to 33d.....1849-1855  | John M. Niles.....       | Mar. 4, 1843  | Mar. 3, 1849 |  |
| 33d.....1853-1855          | Truman Smith.....        | Mar. 4, 1849  | Mar. 3, 1855 | Resigned Apr. 11, 1854, to take effect May 24, 1854.   |
| 34th to 39th.....1855-1867 | Francis Gillette.....    | May 25, 1854  | Mar. 3, 1855 |  |
| 34th to 39th.....1855-1867 | Lafayette S. Foster..... | Mar. 4, 1855  | Mar. 3, 1867 |  |
| 40th to 45th.....1867-1879 | Orris S. Ferry.....      | Mar. 4, 1867  | Mar. 3, 1879 | Died Nov. 21, 1875.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 44th.....1875-1877         | James E. English.....    | Nov. 27, 1875 | May 17, 1876 |  |
| 44th to 45th.....1875-1879 | William H. Barnum.....   | May 17, 1876  | Mar. 3, 1879 |  |
| 46th to 60th.....1879-1909 | Orville H. Platt.....    | Mar. 4, 1879  | Mar. 3, 1909 | Died Apr. 21, 1905.  |
| 56th to 66th.....1905-1927 | Frank B. Brandegee.....  | May 10, 1905  | Mar. 3, 1927 | Died Oct. 14, 1924. Vacancy from Oct. 15 to Dec. 16, 1924, when a successor was elected.                             |
| 68th to 72d.....1923-1933  | Hiram Bingham.....       | Dec. 17, 1924 | Mar. 3, 1933 |  |
| 73d to 75th.....1933-1939  | Augustine Lonergan.....  | Mar. 4, 1933  | Jan. 3, 1939 |  |
| 76th to 78th.....1939-1945 | John A. Danaher.....     | Jan. 3, 1939  | Jan. 3, 1945 |  |
| 79th to 81st.....1945-1951 | Brien McMahon.....       | Jan. 3, 1945  | Jan. 3, 1951 |  |



## DELAWARE

## CLASS 1

| Congress                   | Name of Senator               | Commencement of service | Expiration of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1st to 4th.....1789-1797   | George Read.....              | Mar. 4, 1789            | Mar. 3, 1797       | Resigned Sept. 18, 1793. Vacancy from Sept. 18, 1793, to Feb. 7, 1795. Kensey Johns was appointed by governor Mar. 19, 1794, to fill vacancy, but by Senate resolution of Mar. 28, 1794, was declared not entitled to a seat. |
| 3d to 7th.....1798-1803    | Henry Latimer.....            | Feb. 7, 1795            | Mar. 3, 1803       | Resigned Feb. 28, 1801.   |
| 6th to 7th.....1799-1803   | Samuel White.....             | Feb. 28, 1801           | Jan. 13, 1802      | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 7th to 13th.....1801-1815  | do.....                       | Jan. 14, 1802           | Mar. 3, 1815       | Died Nov. 4, 1809.  |
| 11th to 16th.....1809-1821 | Outerbridge Horsely.....      | Jan. 12, 1810           | Mar. 3, 1821       |   |
| 17th to 19th.....1821-1827 | Cesar A. Rodney.....          | Jan. 10, 1822           | Mar. 3, 1827       | Resigned Jan. 29, 1823.   |
| 18th to 19th.....1823-1827 | Thomas Clayton.....           | Jan. 8, 1824            | Mar. 3, 1827       |   |
| 20th to 22d.....1827-1833  | Louis McLane.....             | Mar. 4, 1827            | Mar. 3, 1833       | Resigned Apr. 16, 1829.   |
| 21st to 25th.....1829-1839 | Arnold Naudain.....           | Jan. 7, 1830            | Mar. 3, 1839       | Resigned June 16, 1836.   |
| 24th to 28th.....1835-1845 | Richard H. Bayard.....        | June 17, 1836           | Mar. 3, 1845       | Resigned Sept. 19, 1839. Re-elected, serving from Jan. 12, 1841, to Mar. 3, 1845. Vacancy from Sept. 19, 1839, to Jan. 11, 1841.  |
| 29th to 31st.....1845-1851 | John M. Clayton.....          | Mar. 4, 1845            | Mar. 3, 1851       | Resigned Feb. 23, 1849.   |
| 30th to 31st.....1847-1851 | John Wales.....               | Feb. 23, 1849           | Mar. 3, 1851       |   |
| 32d to 40th.....1851-1869  | James Asheton Bayard, Jr..... | Mar. 4, 1851            | Mar. 3, 1869       | Resigned Jan. 29, 1864.   |
| 38th to 40th.....1863-1869 | George Read Riddle.....       | Jan. 29, 1864           | Mar. 3, 1869       | Died Mar. 29, 1867.   |
| 40th.....1867-1869         | James Asheton Bayard, Jr..... | Apr. 5, 1867            | Jan. 13, 1869      | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| Do.....do.....             | do.....                       | Jan. 19, 1869           | Mar. 3, 1869       |   |
| 41st to 49th.....1869-1887 | Thomas F. Bayard, Sr.....     | Mar. 4, 1869            | Mar. 3, 1887       | Resigned Mar. 6, 1885.  |
| 49th to 55th.....1885-1899 | George Gray.....              | Mar. 18, 1885           | Mar. 3, 1899       |   |
| 57th to 58th.....1901-1905 | L. Heislter Ball.....         | Mar. 2, 1903            | Mar. 3, 1905       | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1899, to Mar. 2, 1903, because of failure of legislature to elect.   |

| 59th to 64th.....1905-1917 | Henry A. du Pont.....     | June 13, 1906 | Mar. 3, 1917 | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1905, to June 13, 1906, because of failure of legislature to elect.<br>Resigned, effective July 2, 1921.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| 65th to 67th.....1917-1923 | Josiah O. Wolcott.....    | Mar. 4, 1917  | Mar. 3, 1923 |  |
| 67th.....1921-1923         | T. Coleman du Pont.....   | July 7, 1921  | Nov. 6, 1922 |  |
| 67th to 70th.....1921-1929 | Thomas F. Bayard, Jr..... | Nov. 7, 1922  | Mar. 3, 1929 |  |
| 71st to 76th.....1923-1941 | John G. Townsend, Jr..... | Mar. 4, 1929  | Jan. 3, 1941 |  |
| 77th to 79th.....1941-1947 | James M. Tunnell.....     | Jan. 3, 1941  | Jan. 3, 1947 |  |

## DELAWARE—Continued

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator               | Commence-<br>ment of<br>service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1st to 2d.....1789-1793    | Richard Bassett.....          | Mar. 4, 1789                    | Mar. 3, 1793          |   |
| 3d to 5th.....1793-1799    | John Vining.....              | Mar. 4, 1793                    | Mar. 3, 1799          | Resigned Jan. 19, 1798.   |
| 5th.....1797-1799          | Joshua Clayton.....           | Jan. 19, 1798                   | Mar. 3, 1799          | Died Aug. 11, 1798.   |
| 6th to 8th.....1797-1805   | William Hill Wells.....       | Jan. 17, 1799                   | Mar. 3, 1805          | Resigned Nov. 6, 1804.  |
| 8th to 14th.....1803-1817  | James Asheton Bayard, Sr..... | Nov. 13, 1804                   | Mar. 3, 1817          | Resigned Mar. 3, 1813.  |
| 13th to 14th.....1813-1817 | William Hill Wells.....       | May 23, 1813                    | Mar. 3, 1817          |   |
| 15th to 20th.....1817-1829 | Nicholas Van Dyke.....        | Mar. 4, 1817                    | Mar. 3, 1829          | Died May 21, 1826.  |
| 19th.....1825-1827         | Daniel Rodney.....            | Nov. 8, 1826                    | Jan. 12, 1827         | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 19th to 20th.....1825-1829 | Henry M. Ridgely.....         | Jan. 12, 1827                   | Mar. 3, 1829          |   |
| 21st to 26th.....1829-1841 | John M. Clayton.....          | Mar. 4, 1829                    | Mar. 3, 1841          | Resigned Dec. 29, 1836.   |
| 24th to 26th.....1835-1847 | Thomas Clayton.....           | Jan. 9, 1837                    | Mar. 3, 1847          |   |
| 30th to 32d.....1847-1853  | Presley Spruance.....         | Mar. 4, 1847                    | Mar. 3, 1853          |   |
| 33d to 35th.....1853-1859  | John M. Clayton.....          | Mar. 4, 1853                    | Mar. 3, 1859          | Died Nov. 9, 1856.  |
| 34th.....1855-1857         | Joseph P. Comegys.....        | Nov. 19, 1856                   | Jan. 14, 1857         | By governor, to fill vacancy  |
| 34th to 35th.....1855-1859 | Martin W. Bates.....          | Jan. 14, 1857                   | Mar. 3, 1859          |   |
| 36th to 41st.....1859-1871 | Willard Saulsbury, Sr.....    | Mar. 4, 1859                    | Mar. 3, 1871          |   |
| 42d to 50th.....1871-1889  | Eli Saulsbury.....            | Mar. 4, 1871                    | Mar. 3, 1889          |   |
| 51st to 53d.....1889-1895  | Anthony Higgins.....          | Mar. 4, 1889                    | Mar. 3, 1895          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1895, to Jan. 19, 1897, because<br>of failure of legislature to elect. |
| 54th to 56th.....1895-1901 | Richard R. Kenney.....        | Jan. 19, 1897                   | Mar. 3, 1901          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1901, to Mar. 2, 1903, because<br>of failure of legislature to elect.  |
| 57th to 59th.....1901-1907 | James F. Allee.....           | Mar. 2, 1903                    | Mar. 3, 1907          |   |

|                   |           |                            |               |              |   |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| 60th to 62d.....  | 1907-1913 | Harry A. Richardson.....   | Mar. 4, 1907  | Mar. 3, 1913 | Resigned Dec. 9, 1928.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 63d to 65th.....  | 1913-1919 | Willard Saulsbury, Jr..... | Mar. 4, 1913  | Mar. 3, 1919 |   |
| 66th to 68th..... | 1919-1925 | L. Heisler Ball.....       | Mar. 4, 1919  | Mar. 3, 1925 |   |
| 69th to 71st..... | 1925-1931 | T. Coleman du Pont.....    | Mar. 4, 1925  | Mar. 3, 1931 |   |
| 70th to 74th..... | 1927-1931 | Daniel O. Hastings.....    | Dec. 10, 1928 | Nov. 4, 1930 |   |
| 71st to 74th..... | 1923-1937 | -----do-----               | Nov. 5, 1930  | Jan. 3, 1937 |   |
| 75th to 77th..... | 1937-1943 | James H. Hughes.....       | Jan. 3, 1937  | Jan. 3, 1943 |   |
| 78th to 80th..... | 1943-1949 | C. Douglass Buck.....      | Jan. 3, 1943  | Jan. 3, 1949 |   |
|                   |           |                            |               |              |   |
|                   |           |                            |               |              |   |

## FLORIDA

## CLASS 1

| Congress                   | Name of Senator          | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 29th to 31st.....1845-1851 | David Levy Yulee.....    | July 1, 1845                    | Mar. 3, 1851          | Joint credentials of Davy Levy and James D. Westcott, jr., dated July 1, 1845. Name David Levy changed to David Levy Yulee by an act of the Legislature of Florida (Sen. Jour., Jan. 12, 1846).  |
| 32d to 37th.....1851-1863  | Stephen R. Mallory.....  | Mar. 4, 1851                    | Mar. 3, 1863          | Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. Vacancy from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 17, 1863, because of Civil War. Wilkinson Call presented credentials of an election held on Dec. 29, 1863, but was not seated.                    |
| 40th.....1867-1869         | Adonijah S. Welch.....   | June 17, 1863                   | Mar. 3, 1869          | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1863.  |
| 41st to 43d.....1869-1875  | Abijah Gilbert.....      | Mar. 4, 1869                    | Mar. 3, 1875          | Vacancy from Mar. 4 to May 19, 1887; Iesse J. Finley was appointed on Feb. 28, 1887, but never qualified for the reason that President pro tempore Ingalls had held that the appointment having been anticipated was not valid and a successor had been elected. |
| 44th to 49th.....1875-1887 | Charles W. Jones.....    | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1887          |  |
| 50th to 52d.....1887-1893  | Samuel Pasco.....        | May 19, 1887                    | Mar. 3, 1893          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 53d.....1893-1895          | do.....                  | Mar. 4, 1893                    | Apr. 19, 1893         |  |
| 54d to 56th.....1893-1899  | do.....                  | Apr. 20, 1893                   | Mar. 3, 1899          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 56th.....1899-1901         | do.....                  | Mar. 4, 1899                    | Apr. 18, 1899         |  |
| 56th to 58th.....1899-1905 | James P. Tallaferra..... | Apr. 19, 1899                   | Mar. 3, 1905          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 59th.....1905-1907         | do.....                  | Mar. 4, 1905                    | Apr. 19, 1905         |  |

|                            |                            |               |               |   |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| 59th to 61st.....1905-1911 | do.....                    | Apr. 20, 1905 | Mar. 3, 1911  | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 62d.....1911-1913          | Nathan P. Bryan.....       | Mar. 4, 1911  | Apr. 18, 1911 |   |
| 62d to 64th.....1911-1917  | do.....                    | Apr. 19, 1911 | Mar. 3, 1917  |   |
| 65th to 76th.....1917-1941 | Park Trammell.....         | Mar. 4, 1917  | Jan. 3, 1941  | Died May 8, 1936.   |
| 74th.....1935-1937         | Scott M. Loftin.....       | May 20, 1936  | Nov. 3, 1936  | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 74th to 76th.....1935-1947 | Charles O. Andrews.....    | Nov. 4, 1936  | Jan. 3, 1947  |   |
| CLASS 3                    |                            |               |               |   |
| 29th to 30th.....1845-1849 | James D. Westcott, Jr..... | July 1, 1845  | Mar. 3, 1849  |   |
| 31st to 33d.....1849-1855  | Jackson Morton.....        | Mar. 4, 1849  | Mar. 3, 1855  |   |
| 34th to 36th.....1855-1861 | David L. Yulee.....        | Mar. 4, 1855  | Mar. 3, 1861  | Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Vacancy from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 18, 1868, because of Civil War. William Marvin presented credentials of an election held on Dec. 29, 1865, for term ending Mar. 3, 1867, and of an election held on Nov. 28, 1866, for term commencing Mar. 4, 1867, but was not seated. |
| 40th to 42d.....1867-1873  | Thomas W. Osborn.....      | June 18, 1868 | Mar. 3, 1873  | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.   |
| 43d to 45th.....1873-1879  | Simon B. Conover.....      | Mar. 4, 1873  | Mar. 3, 1879  | Vacancy from Mar. 4 to May 24, 1897. John A. Henderson was appointed by the governor on Mar. 6, 1897, but was not seated.   |
| 46th to 54th.....1879-1897 | Wilkinson Call.....        | Mar. 4, 1879  | Mar. 3, 1897  |   |
| 55th to 57th.....1897-1903 | Stephen R. Mallory.....    | Mar. 4, 1897  | Mar. 3, 1903  | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 58th.....1903-1905         | do.....                    | Mar. 4, 1903  | Apr. 21, 1903 | Died Dec. 23, 1907.   |
| 58th to 60th.....1905-1909 | William J. Bryan.....      | Apr. 22, 1903 | Mar. 3, 1909  | By governor, to fill vacancy. Died Mar. 22, 1908.   |
| 60th.....1907-1909         | William H. Milton.....     | Dec. 26, 1907 | Mar. 3, 1909  | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| Do.....do.....             | Duncan U. Fletcher.....    | Mar. 27, 1908 | Mar. 3, 1909  | By governor, for term commencing Mar. 3, 1909.  |
| 61st.....1909-1911         | do.....                    | Mar. 4, 1909  | Apr. 20, 1909 | Died June 17, 1936.   |
| 61st to 76th.....1909-1939 | William L. Hill.....       | Apr. 21, 1909 | Jan. 3, 1939  | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 74th.....1935-1937         | Claude Pepper.....         | July 1, 1936  | Nov. 3, 1936  |   |
| 74th to 81st.....1935-1951 | do.....                    | Nov. 4, 1936  | Jan. 3, 1951  |   |

## GEORGIA

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator              | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1st to 2d.....1789-1793    | William Few.....             | Mar. 4, 1789                    | Mar. 3, 1793          |  |
| 3d to 5th.....1793-1799    | James Jackson.....           | Mar. 4, 1793                    | Mar. 3, 1799          | Resigned in 1795.  |
| 4th.....1795-1797          | George Walton.....           | Nov. 16, 1795                   | Feb. 20, 1796         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 4th to 5th.....1795-1799   | Josiah Tatnall.....          | Feb. 20, 1796                   | Mar. 3, 1799          |  |
| 6th to 11th.....1799-1811  | Abraham Baldwin.....         | Mar. 4, 1799                    | Mar. 3, 1811          | Died Mar. 4, 1807.   |
| 10th.....1807-1809         | George Jones.....            | Aug. 27, 1807                   | Nov. 7, 1807          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 10th to 14th.....1807-1817 | William H. Crawford.....     | Nov. 7, 1807                    | Mar. 3, 1817          | Resigned Mar. 23, 1813.  |
| 13th.....1813-1815         | William B. Bulloch.....      | Apr. 8, 1813                    | Nov. 6, 1813          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 13th to 14th.....1813-1817 | William Wyatt Bibb.....      | Nov. 6, 1813                    | Mar. 3, 1817          | Resigned Nov. 9, 1816.   |
| 14th to 17th.....1815-1823 | George McIntosh Troup.....   | Nov. 13, 1816                   | Mar. 3, 1823          | Resigned Sept. 23, 1818.   |
| 15th to 17th.....1817-1823 | John Forsyth.....            | Nov. 23, 1818                   | Mar. 3, 1823          | Elected Nov. 7, 1818. Served in House during in-<br>terim. Resigned Feb. 17, 1819.   |
| 16th to 17th.....1819-1823 | Freeman Walker.....          | Nov. 6, 1819                    | Mar. 3, 1823          | Resigned Aug. 8, 1821.   |
| 17th to 20th.....1821-1829 | Nicholas Ware.....           | Nov. 10, 1821                   | Mar. 3, 1829          | Died Sept. 7, 1824.  |
| 18th to 20th.....1822-1829 | Thomas W. Cobb.....          | Nov. 4, 1824                    | Mar. 3, 1829          | Resigned in 1823.  |
| 20th.....1827-1829         | Oliver H. Prince.....        | Nov. 7, 1823                    | Mar. 3, 1829          |  |
| 21st to 23d.....1829-1835  | George McIntosh Troup.....   | Mar. 4, 1829                    | Mar. 3, 1835          | Resigned Mar. 2, 1833.   |
| 23d to 26th.....1833-1841  | John Pendleton King.....     | Nov. 21, 1833                   | Mar. 3, 1841          | Resigned Nov. 1, 1837.   |
| 25th to 26th.....1837-1841 | Wilson Lumpkin.....          | Nov. 23, 1837                   | Mar. 3, 1841          |  |
| 27th to 29th.....1841-1847 | John Macpherson Berrien..... | Mar. 4, 1841                    | Mar. 3, 1847          | Resigned May 1845.   |
| 28th.....1845-1847         | .....do.....                 | Nov. 14, 1845                   | Mar. 3, 1847          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, to Nov. 12, 1847, because of<br>failure of legislature to elect |
| 30th to 32d.....1847-1853  | .....do.....                 | Nov. 13, 1847                   | Mar. 3, 1853          | Resigned May 28, 1852.   |
| 32d.....1851-1853          | Robert M. Charlton.....      | May 31, 1852                    | Mar. 3, 1853          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |

|                   |           |                             |               |               |  |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 33d to 38th.....  | 1833-1835 | Robert Toombs.....          | Mar. 4, 1833  | Mar. 3, 1835  | Retired from the Senate Feb. 4, 1831. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1831. Vacancy from Feb. 4, 1831, to July 28, 1838, because of Civil War.   |
| 40th to 41st..... | 1839-1871 | Homer V. M. Miller.....     | July 28, 1838 | Mar. 3, 1871  | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1835. Took oath on Feb. 24, 1871, as prescribed in joint resolution approved Feb. 23, 1871.  |
| 42d to 44th.....  | 1871-1877 | Thomas M. Norwood.....      | Nov. 14, 1871 | Mar. 3, 1877  | Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Nov. 13, 1871. Foster Blodgett presented credentials, but was not permitted to qualify, and on Dec. 19, 1871, was adjudged not elected in accordance with the Constitution. |
| 45th to 47th..... | 1877-1883 | Benjamin H. Hill.....       | Mar. 4, 1877  | Mar. 3, 1883  | Died Aug. 16, 1882.  |
| 47th.....         | 1883-1883 | Pope Barrow.....            | Nov. 15, 1882 | Mar. 3, 1883  |  |
| 48th to 53d.....  | 1883-1895 | Alfred H. Colquitt.....     | Mar. 4, 1883  | Mar. 3, 1895  | Died Mar. 26, 1894.  |
| 53d.....          | 1893-1895 | Patrick Walsh.....          | Apr. 2, 1894  | Nov. 6, 1894  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| Do.....           | do.....   | do.....                     | Nov. 7, 1894  | Mar. 3, 1895  |  |
| 54th to 59th..... | 1895-1907 | Augustus O. Bacon.....      | Mar. 4, 1895  | Mar. 3, 1907  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 59th.....         | 1907-1909 | do.....                     | Mar. 4, 1907  | July 8, 1907  |  |
| 60th to 62d.....  | 1909-1913 | do.....                     | July 9, 1907  | Mar. 3, 1913  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 62d.....          | 1913-1915 | do.....                     | Mar. 4, 1913  | July 9, 1913  | Died Feb. 14, 1914.  |
| 63d to 65th.....  | 1913-1919 | do.....                     | July 10, 1913 | Mar. 3, 1919  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 65d.....          | 1913-1915 | William S. West.....        | Mar. 2, 1914  | Nov. 3, 1914  |  |
| 63d to 65th.....  | 1913-1919 | Thomas W. Hardwick.....     | Nov. 4, 1914  | Mar. 3, 1919  |  |
| 66th to 74th..... | 1919-1937 | William J. Harris.....      | Mar. 4, 1919  | Jan. 3, 1937  | Died Apr. 18, 1932.  |
| 72d.....          | 1931-1933 | John S. Cohen.....          | Apr. 25, 1932 | Jan. 11, 1933 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 72d to 80th.....  | 1931-1949 | Richard B. Russell, Jr..... | Jan. 12, 1933 | Jan. 3, 1949  |  |



## GEORGIA—Continued

## CLASS 3

| Congress                   | Name of Senator              | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1st to 6th.....1789-1801   | James Gunn.....              | Mar. 4, 1789                    | Mar. 3, 1801          |  |
| 7th to 9th.....1801-1807   | James Jackson.....           | Mar. 4, 1801                    | Mar. 3, 1807          | Died Mar. 19, 1806.  |
| 9th to 12th.....1805-1813  | John Milledge.....           | June 19, 1806                   | Mar. 3, 1813          | Resigned Nov. 14, 1809.  |
| 11th to 15th.....1809-1819 | Charles Telford.....         | Nov. 27, 1809                   | Mar. 3, 1819          |  |
| 16th to 18th.....1819-1825 | John Elliott.....            | Mar. 4, 1819                    | Mar. 3, 1825          |  |
| 19th to 21st.....1825-1831 | John Macpherson Berrien..... | Mar. 4, 1825                    | Mar. 3, 1831          | Resigned Mar. 9, 1829.   |
| 21st to 24th.....1829-1837 | John Forsyth.....            | Nov. 9, 1829                    | Mar. 3, 1837          | Resigned June 27, 1834.  |
| 23d to 27th.....1835-1843  | Alfred Cuthbert.....         | Jan. 12, 1835                   | Mar. 3, 1843          |  |
| 28th to 30th.....1843-1849 | Walter T. Colquitt.....      | Mar. 4, 1843                    | Mar. 3, 1849          | Resigned in February, 1848.  |
| 30th.....1847-1849         | Herschel V. Johnson.....     | Feb. 4, 1848                    | Mar. 3, 1849          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 31st to 33d.....1849-1855  | William C. Dawson.....       | Mar. 4, 1849                    | Mar. 3, 1855          |  |
| 34th to 36th.....1855-1861 | Alfred Iverson.....          | Mar. 4, 1855                    | Mar. 3, 1861          | Retired from Senate Jan. 28, 1861. Vacancy from Jan. 28, 1861, to July 28, 1868, because of Civil War. |
| 40th to 42d.....1869-1873  | Joshua Hill.....             | July 28, 1868                   | Mar. 3, 1873          | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.  |
| 43d to 48th.....1872-1885  | John B. Gordon.....          | Mar. 4, 1873                    | Mar. 3, 1885          | Tendered resignation May 14, 1880, and retired from the Senate May 26, 1880.                           |
| 46th.....1879-1881         | Joseph E. Brown.....         | May 26, 1880                    | Nov. 15, 1880         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 46th to 51st.....1879-1891 | .....do.....                 | Nov. 16, 1880                   | Mar. 3, 1891          |  |

|                   |           |                             |               |              |   |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| 52d to 64th.....  | 1891-1897 | John B. Gordon.....         | Mar. 4, 1891  | Mar. 3, 1897 | Died Nov. 13, 1910.                                   |
| 55th to 63d.....  | 1897-1915 | Alexander S. Clay.....      | Mar. 4, 1897  | Mar. 3, 1915 | By governor, to fill vacancy. Resigned July 14, 1911. |
| 61st to 63d.....  | 1909-1915 | Joseph M. Terrell.....      | Nov. 17, 1910 | Mar. 3, 1915 | Elected July 12, 1911. Took oath Dec. 4, 1911. Gov-   |
| 62d to 66th.....  | 1911-1921 | Hoke Smith.....             | Nov. 16, 1911 | Mar. 3, 1921 | ernor during interim.                                 |
| 67th to 69th..... | 1921-1927 | Thomas E. Watson.....       | Mar. 4, 1921  | Mar. 3, 1927 | Died Sept. 28, 1922.                                  |
| 67th.....         | 1921-1922 | Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton..... | Oct. 3, 1922  | Nov. 7, 1922 | By governor, to fill vacancy.                         |
| 67th to 81st..... | 1921-1951 | Walter F. George.....       | Nov. 8, 1922  | Jan. 3, 1951 |   |

## IDAHO

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator       | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 51st to 56th.....1889-1901 | George L. Shoup.....  | Dec. 18, 1890                   | Mar. 3, 1901          |                               |
| 57th to 59th.....1901-1907 | Fred T. Dubois.....   | Mar. 4, 1901                    | Mar. 3, 1907          |                               |
| 60th to 77th.....1907-1943 | William E. Borah..... | Mar. 4, 1907                    | Jan. 3, 1943          |                               |
| 78th.....1939-1941         | John Thomas.....      | Jan. 27, 1940                   | Nov. 5, 1940          | Died Jan. 19, 1940.           |
| 79th to 80th.....1939-1949 | .....do.....          | Nov. 6, 1940                    | Jan. 3, 1949          | By governor, to fill vacancy. |

CLASS 3

|                   |           |                           |               |              |                                   |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 51st.....         | 1889-1891 | William J. McConnell..... | Dec. 18, 1890 | Mar. 3, 1891 |                                   |
| 52d to 54th.....  | 1891-1897 | Fred T. Dubois.....       | Mar. 4, 1891  | Mar. 3, 1897 |                                   |
| 55th to 57th..... | 1897-1903 | Henry Helfield.....       | Mar. 4, 1897  | Mar. 3, 1903 |                                   |
| 58th to 63d.....  | 1903-1915 | Weldon B. Heyburn.....    | Mar. 4, 1903  | Mar. 3, 1915 |                                   |
| 62d.....          | 1911-1913 | Kirtland I. Perky.....    | Nov. 18, 1912 | Feb. 5, 1913 | Died Oct. 17, 1912.               |
| 62d to 66th.....  | 1911-1921 | James H. Brady.....       | Feb. 6, 1913  | Mar. 3, 1921 | By governor, to fill vacancy.     |
| 65th.....         | 1917-1919 | John F. Nugent.....       | Jan. 22, 1918 | Nov. 4, 1918 | Died Jan. 13, 1918.               |
| 66th.....         | 1919-1921 | do.....                   | Nov. 5, 1918  | Mar. 3, 1921 | By governor, to fill vacancy.     |
| Do.....           | do.....   | Frank R. Gooding.....     | Jan. 15, 1921 | Mar. 3, 1921 | Resigned, effective Jan. 14, 1921 |
| 67th to 72d.....  | 1921-1933 | do.....                   | Mar. 4, 1921  | Mar. 3, 1933 | By governor, to fill vacancy.     |
| 70th.....         | 1927-1929 | John Thomas.....          | June 30, 1928 | Nov. 5, 1928 | Died June 24, 1928.               |
| 70th to 72d.....  | 1927-1933 | do.....                   | Nov. 6, 1928  | Mar. 3, 1933 | By governor, to fill vacancy      |
| 73d to 75th.....  | 1933-1939 | James P. Pope.....        | Mar. 4, 1933  | Jan. 3, 1939 |                                   |
| 76th to 78th..... | 1939-1945 | D. Worth Clark.....       | Jan. 3, 1939  | Jan. 3, 1945 |                                   |
| 79th to 81st..... | 1945-1951 | Glen H. Taylor.....       | Jan. 3, 1945  | Jan. 3, 1951 |                                   |

## ILLINOIS \*

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator            | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 15th to 20th.....1817-1820 | Jesse B. Thomas.....       | Dec. 3, 1818                    | Mar. 3, 1829          |  |
| 21st to 23d.....1820-1835  | John McLean.....           | Mar. 4, 1820                    | Mar. 3, 1835          | Died Oct. 14, 1830.  |
| 21st.....1820-1831         | David J. Baker.....        | Nov. 12, 1830                   | Dec. 11, 1830         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 21st to 26th.....1820-1841 | John M. Robinson.....      | Dec. 11, 1830                   | Mar. 3, 1841          |  |
| 27th to 29th.....1841-1847 | Samuel McRoberts.....      | Mar. 4, 1841                    | Mar. 3, 1847          | Died Mar. 27, 1843.  |
| 28th.....1843-1845         | James Sample.....          | Aug. 16, 1843                   | Dec. 10, 1844         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 28th to 29th.....1843-1847 | .....do.....               | Dec. 11, 1844                   | Mar. 3, 1847          |  |
| 30th to 38th.....1847-1865 | Stephen A. Douglas.....    | Mar. 4, 1847                    | Mar. 3, 1865          | Died June 3, 1861.   |
| 37th.....1861-1863         | Orville H. Browning.....   | June 26, 1861                   | Jan. 12, 1863         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 37th to 38th.....1861-1865 | William A. Richardson..... | Jan. 12, 1863                   | Mar. 3, 1865          |  |
| 39th to 41st.....1865-1871 | Richard Yates.....         | Mar. 4, 1865                    | Mar. 3, 1871          |  |
| 42d to 44th.....1871-1877  | John A. Logan.....         | Mar. 4, 1871                    | Mar. 3, 1877          |  |
| 45th to 47th.....1877-1883 | David Davis.....           | Mar. 4, 1877                    | Mar. 3, 1883          |  |
| 48th to 62d.....1883-1913  | Shelby M. Cullom.....      | Mar. 4, 1883                    | Mar. 3, 1913          |  |
| 63d to 65th.....1913-1919  | James Hamilton Lewis.....  | Mar. 26, 1913                   | Mar. 3, 1919          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, to Mar. 25, 1913, because of recess of legislature. |
| 66th to 68th.....1919-1925 | Medill McCormick.....      | Mar. 4, 1919                    | Mar. 3, 1925          | Died Feb. 25, 1925.  |
| 68th.....1923-1925         | Charles S. Deneen.....     | Feb. 26, 1925                   | Mar. 3, 1925          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 69th to 71st.....1925-1931 | .....do.....               | Mar. 4, 1925                    | Mar. 3, 1931          |  |
| 72d to 77th.....1931-1943  | James Hamilton Lewis.....  | Mar. 4, 1931                    | Jan. 3, 1943          | Died Apr. 9, 1939.   |
| 76th.....1939-1941         | James M. Slattery.....     | Apr. 14, 1939                   | Nov. 21, 1940         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 76th to 80th.....1939-1949 | C. Wayland Brooks.....     | Nov. 22, 1940                   | Jan. 3, 1949          |  |

|                   |           |                           |               |              |   |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| 15th to 18th..... | 1817-1825 | Ninian Edwards.....       | Dec. 3, 1818  | Mar. 3, 1825 | Resigned Mar. 4, 1824.  |
| 18th.....         | 1825-1825 | John McLean.....          | Nov. 23, 1824 | Mar. 3, 1825 |   |
| 19th to 24th..... | 1825-1837 | Elias K. Kane.....        | Mar. 4, 1825  | Mar. 3, 1837 | Died Dec. 11, 1835.   |
| 24th.....         | 1835-1837 | William Lee D. Ewing..... | Dec. 30, 1835 | Mar. 3, 1837 |   |
| 25th to 27th..... | 1837-1843 | Richard M. Young.....     | Mar. 4, 1837  | Mar. 3, 1843 |   |
| 28th to 30th..... | 1843-1849 | Sidney Breesa.....        | Mar. 4, 1843  | Mar. 3, 1849 |   |
| 31st to 33d.....  | 1849-1855 | James Shields.....        | Mar. 4, 1849  | Mar. 3, 1855 | Vacancy from Mar. 16 to Dec. 2, 1849, Mr. Shields not having been a citizen the term of years required by law. Subsequently elected for the term.   |
| 34th to 42d.....  | 1855-1873 | Lyman Trumbull.....       | Mar. 4, 1855  | Mar. 3, 1873 |   |
| 43d to 45th.....  | 1873-1879 | Richard J. Oglesby.....   | Mar. 4, 1873  | Mar. 3, 1879 |   |
| 46th to 51st..... | 1879-1891 | John A. Logan.....        | Mar. 4, 1879  | Mar. 3, 1891 | Died Dec. 26, 1886.   |
| 49th to 51st..... | 1885-1891 | Charles B. Farwell.....   | Jan. 19, 1887 | Mar. 3, 1891 |   |
| 52d to 54th.....  | 1891-1897 | John McAuley Palmer.....  | Mar. 4, 1891  | Mar. 3, 1897 |   |
| 55th to 57th..... | 1897-1903 | William E. Mason.....     | Mar. 4, 1897  | Mar. 3, 1903 |   |
| 58th to 60th..... | 1903-1909 | Albert J. Hopkins.....    | Mar. 4, 1903  | Mar. 3, 1909 | Vacancy from Mar. 4 to May 27, 1909, because of failure of legislature to elect, and also from May 27 to June 17, 1909, because Mr. Lorimer did not resign his seat in the House of Representatives until the last-named date. Election declared invalid July 13, 1912. |
| 61st to 63d.....  | 1909-1915 | William Lorimer.....      | June 18, 1909 | Mar. 3, 1915 | Vacancy from July 14, 1912, to Mar. 25, 1913, because of recess of legislature.   |
| 63d.....          | 1913-1915 | Lawrence Y. Sherman.....  | Mar. 26, 1913 | Mar. 3, 1915 |   |
| 64th to 66th..... | 1915-1921 | .....do.....              | Mar. 4, 1915  | Mar. 3, 1921 | Died Dec. 7, 1920.  |
| 67th to 69th..... | 1921-1927 | William B. McKinley.....  | Mar. 4, 1921  | Mar. 3, 1927 | By governor, to fill vacancy. Dec. 16, 1926. Oath not administered. Elected for term beginning Mar. 4, 1927, but was not permitted to qualify.  |
| 70th to 72d.....  | 1927-1933 | Frank L. Smith.....       | Mar. 4, 1927  | Mar. 3, 1933 | Resignation sent to Governor of Illinois, Feb. 9, 1928. Vacancy from Dec. 8, 1926, to Dec. 2, 1928.   |
| 71st to 72d.....  | 1927-1933 | Otis F. Glenn.....        | Dec. 3, 1928  | Mar. 3, 1933 |   |
| 73d to 75th.....  | 1933-1939 | William H. Dieterich..... | Mar. 4, 1933  | Jan. 3, 1939 |   |
| 76th to 81st..... | 1939-1951 | Scott W. Lucas.....       | Jan. 3, 1939  | Jan. 3, 1951 |   |

## INDIANA

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator          | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks                       |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 14th to 22d.....1815-1833  | James Noble.....         | Dec. 11, 1816                   | Mar. 3, 1833          |                               |
| 22d.....1831-1833          | Robert Hanna.....        | Aug. 19, 1831                   | Jan. 3, 1832          | Died Feb. 20, 1831.           |
| 22d to 25th.....1831-1839  | John Tipton.....         | Jan. 4, 1832                    | Mar. 3, 1839          | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 26th to 28th.....1839-1845 | Albert S. White.....     | Mar. 4, 1839                    | Mar. 3, 1845          |                               |
| 29th to 37th.....1845-1863 | Jesse D. Bright.....     | Mar. 4, 1845                    | Mar. 3, 1863          | Expelled Feb. 5, 1862.        |
| 37th.....1861-1863         | Joseph A. Wright.....    | Feb. 24, 1862                   | Jan. 14, 1863         | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| Do.....do.....             | David Turpie.....        | Jan. 14, 1863                   | Mar. 3, 1863          |                               |
| 38th to 40th.....1863-1869 | Thomas A. Hendricks..... | Mar. 4, 1863                    | Mar. 3, 1869          |                               |
| 41st to 43d.....1869-1875  | Daniel D. Pratt.....     | Mar. 4, 1869                    | Mar. 3, 1875          |                               |
| 44th to 46th.....1875-1881 | Joseph E. McDonald.....  | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1881          |                               |
| 47th to 49th.....1881-1887 | Benjamin Harrison.....   | Mar. 4, 1881                    | Mar. 3, 1887          |                               |
| 50th to 55th.....1887-1899 | David Turpie.....        | Mar. 4, 1887                    | Mar. 3, 1899          |                               |
| 56th to 61st.....1899-1911 | Albert J. Beveridge..... | Mar. 4, 1899                    | Mar. 3, 1911          |                               |
| 62d to 64th.....1911-1917  | John W. Kern.....        | Mar. 4, 1911                    | Mar. 3, 1917          |                               |
| 65th to 67th.....1917-1923 | Harry S. New.....        | Mar. 4, 1917                    | Mar. 3, 1923          |                               |
| 68th to 70th.....1923-1929 | Samuel M. Ralston.....   | Mar. 4, 1923                    | Mar. 3, 1929          |                               |
| 69th.....1925-1927         | Arthur R. Robinson.....  | Oct. 20, 1925                   | Nov. 2, 1926          | Died Oct. 14, 1925.           |
| 69th to 73d.....1925-1935  | do.....                  | Nov. 3, 1926                    | Jan. 3, 1935          | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 74th to 76th.....1935-1941 | Sherman Minton.....      | Jan. 3, 1935                    | Jan. 3, 1941          |                               |
| 77th to 79th.....1941-1947 | Raymond E. Willis.....   | Jan. 3, 1941                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |                               |

## CLASS 3

|                   |           |                             |               |               |   |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| 14th to 18th..... | 1815-1825 | Waller Taylor.....          | Nov. 8, 1816  | Mar. 3, 1825  |   |
| 19th to 24th..... | 1825-1837 | William Hendricks.....      | Mar. 4, 1825  | Mar. 3, 1837  |   |
| 25th to 27th..... | 1837-1843 | Oliver H. Smith.....        | Mar. 4, 1837  | Mar. 3, 1843  |   |
| 28th to 30th..... | 1843-1849 | Edward A. Hannegan.....     | Mar. 4, 1843  | Mar. 3, 1849  |   |
| 31st to 33d.....  | 1849-1855 | James Whitcomb.....         | Mar. 4, 1849  | Mar. 3, 1855  | Died Oct. 4, 1852.                          |
| 32d to 33d.....   | 1851-1853 | Charles W. Cathcart.....    | Nov. 23, 1852 | Jan. 11, 1853 | By governor, to fill vacancy.               |
| 32d to 33d.....   | 1853-1855 | John Pettit.....            | Jan. 11, 1853 | Mar. 3, 1855  |   |
| 34th to 36th..... | 1855-1861 | Graham N. Fitch.....        | Feb. 4, 1857  | Mar. 3, 1861  | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1855, to Feb. 3, 1857. |
| 37th to 39th..... | 1861-1867 | Henry S. Lane.....          | Mar. 4, 1861  | Mar. 3, 1867  |   |
| 40th to 45th..... | 1867-1879 | Oliver H. P. T. Morton..... | Mar. 4, 1867  | Mar. 3, 1879  | Died Nov. 1, 1877.                          |
| 45th.....         | 1877-1879 | Daniel W. Voorhees.....     | Nov. 6, 1877  | Jan. 30, 1879 | By governor, to fill vacancy.               |
| 45th to 54th..... | 1877-1897 | do.....                     | Jan. 31, 1879 | Mar. 3, 1897  |   |
| 55th to 60th..... | 1897-1909 | Charles W. Fairbanks.....   | Mar. 4, 1897  | Mar. 3, 1909  | Resigned Mar. 3, 1905.                      |
| 59th to 60th..... | 1905-1909 | James A. Hemenway.....      | Mar. 4, 1905  | Mar. 3, 1909  |   |
| 61st to 66th..... | 1909-1921 | Benjamin F. Shively.....    | Mar. 4, 1909  | Mar. 3, 1921  | Died Mar. 14, 1916.                         |
| 64th.....         | 1915-1917 | Thomas Taggart.....         | Mar. 20, 1916 | Nov. 7, 1916  | By governor, to fill vacancy.               |
| 64th to 72d.....  | 1915-1933 | James E. Watson.....        | Nov. 8, 1916  | Mar. 3, 1933  |   |
| 73d to 78th.....  | 1923-1945 | Frederick Van Nuys.....     | Mar. 4, 1923  | Jan. 3, 1945  | Died Jan. 25, 1944.                         |
| 78th.....         | 1943-1945 | Samuel D. Jackson.....      | Jan. 28, 1944 | Nov. 13, 1944 | By governor, to fill vacancy.               |
| 78th.....         | 1943-1945 | William E. Jenner.....      | Nov. 14, 1944 | Jan. 3, 1945  |   |
| 79th to 81st..... | 1945-1951 | Homer E. Capehart.....      | Jan. 3, 1945  | Jan. 3, 1951  |   |



## IOWA

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator           | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 30th to 35th.....1847-1859 | George W. Jones.....      | Dec. 7, 1848                    | Mar. 3, 1859          |  |
| 36th to 41st.....1859-1871 | James W. Grimes.....      | Mar. 4, 1859                    | Mar. 3, 1871          | Resigned Dec. 6, 1869.   |
| 41st.....1869-1871         | James B. Howell.....      | Jan. 18, 1870                   | Mar. 3, 1871          |  |
| 42d to 44th.....1871-1877  | George G. Wright.....     | Mar. 4, 1871                    | Mar. 3, 1877          |  |
| 45th to 47th.....1877-1883 | Samuel J. Kirkwood.....   | Mar. 4, 1877                    | Mar. 3, 1883          | Resigned Mar. 7, 1881.   |
| 47th.....1881-1883         | James W. McDill.....      | Mar. 8, 1881                    | Jan. 17, 1882         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| Do.....do.....             | do.....                   | Jan. 18, 1882                   | Mar. 3, 1883          |  |
| 48th to 53d.....1883-1895  | James F. Wilson.....      | Mar. 4, 1883                    | Mar. 3, 1895          |  |
| 54th to 59th.....1895-1907 | John H. Gear.....         | Mar. 4, 1895                    | Mar. 3, 1907          | Died July 14, 1900.  |
| 56th.....1890-1901         | Jonathan P. Dolliver..... | Aug. 22, 1900                   | Mar. 3, 1901          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 57th.....1901-1903         | do.....                   | Mar. 4, 1901                    | Jan. 20, 1902         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 57th to 62d.....1901-1913  | do.....                   | Jan. 21, 1902                   | Mar. 3, 1913          | Died Oct. 15, 1910.  |
| 61st to 62d.....1909-1913  | Lafayette Young.....      | Nov. 12, 1910                   | Apr. 11, 1911         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 62d to 68th.....1911-1925  | William S. Kenyon.....    | Apr. 12, 1911                   | Mar. 3, 1925          | Resigned Feb. 24, 1922.  |
| 67th.....1921-1923         | Charles A. Rawson.....    | Feb. 24, 1922                   | Nov. 7, 1922          | By governor, to fill vacancy   |
| 67th to 68th.....1921-1925 | Smith W. Brookhart.....   | Nov. 7, 1922                    | Mar. 3, 1925          |  |
| 69th to 71st.....1925-1931 | do.....                   | Mar. 4, 1925                    | Mar. 3, 1931          | Election declared invalid, Apr. 12, 1926.  |
| Do.....do.....             | Daniel F. Steek.....      | Apr. 12, 1926                   | Mar. 3, 1931          | Successfully contested the election of Smith W. Brookhart and took his seat Apr. 12, 1926. |
| 72d to 74th.....1931-1937  | L. J. Dickinson.....      | Mar. 4, 1931                    | Jan. 3, 1937          |  |
| 75th to 77th.....1937-1943 | Clyde L. Herring.....     | Jan. 3, 1937                    | Jan. 3, 1943          | Elected Nov. 3, 1936. Took oath Jan. 19, 1937. Governor during interim.                    |
| 78th to 80th.....1943-1949 | George A. Wilson.....     | Jan. 3, 1943                    | Jan. 3, 1949          | Elected Nov. 3, 1942. Took oath Jan. 14, 1943. Governor during interim.                    |

## CLASS 3

|                   |           |                             |               |              |  |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| 30th to 33d.....  | 1847-1855 | Augustus C. Dodge.....      | Dec. 7, 1848  | Mar. 3, 1855 | Resigned Feb. 22, 1855.  |
| 34th to 36th..... | 1855-1861 | James Harlan.....           | Mar. 4, 1855  | Mar. 3, 1861 | Seat declared vacant Jan. 12, 1857.  |
| 34th to 36th..... | 1855-1867 | do.....                     | Jan. 17, 1857 | Mar. 3, 1867 | Subsequently elected. Resigned May 15, 1865. Vacancy from May 16, 1865, to Jan. 12, 1866.            |
| 36th.....         | 1865-1867 | Samuel J. Kirkwood.....     | Jan. 13, 1866 | Mar. 3, 1867 |  |
| 40th to 42d.....  | 1867-1873 | James Harlan.....           | Mar. 4, 1867  | Mar. 3, 1873 |  |
| 43d to 60th.....  | 1873-1909 | William B. Allison.....     | Mar. 4, 1873  | Mar. 3, 1909 |  |
| 60th to 69th..... | 1907-1927 | Albert B. Cummins.....      | Nov. 24, 1908 | Mar. 3, 1927 | Died Aug. 4, 1908. Vacancy from Aug. 4 to Nov. 24, 1908, because of failure of legislature to elect. |
| 69th.....         | 1925-1927 | David W. Stewart.....       | Aug. 7, 1926  | Nov. 9, 1926 | Died July 30, 1926.  |
| 70th to 72d.....  | 1927-1933 | do.....                     | Nov. 10, 1926 | Mar. 3, 1927 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 73d to 75th.....  | 1933-1939 | Smith W. Brookhart.....     | Mar. 4, 1927  | Mar. 3, 1933 |  |
|                   |           | Richard Louis Murphy.....   | Mar. 4, 1933  | Jan. 3, 1939 | Died July 16, 1936. Vacancy from July 17 to Nov. 3, 1936, when a successor was elected.              |
| 74th to 78th..... | 1935-1945 | Guy M. Gillette.....        | Nov. 4, 1936  | Jan. 3, 1945 |  |
| 79th to 81st..... | 1945-1951 | Bourke B. Hickenlooper..... | Jan. 3, 1945  | Jan. 3, 1951 |  |

## KANSAS

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator          | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks                       |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 37th to 41st.....1861-1871 | James H. Lane.....       | Apr. 4, 1861                    | Mar. 3, 1871          | Died July 11, 1866.           |
| 38th.....1865-1867         | Edmund G. Ross.....      | July 19, 1866                   | Jan. 22, 1867         | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 39th to 41st.....1865-1871 | do.....                  | Jan. 23, 1867                   | Mar. 3, 1871          |                               |
| 42d to 44th.....1871-1877  | Alexander Caldwell.....  | Mar. 4, 1871                    | Mar. 3, 1877          | Resigned Mar. 24, 1873.       |
| 43d.....1873-1875          | Robert Crozier.....      | Nov. 24, 1873                   | Feb. 2, 1874          | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 43d to 44th.....1873-1877  | James M. Harvey.....     | Feb. 2, 1874                    | Mar. 3, 1877          |                               |
| 45th to 53d.....1877-1895  | Preston B. Plumb.....    | Mar. 4, 1877                    | Mar. 3, 1895          | Died Dec. 20, 1891.           |
| 52d.....1891-1893          | Bishop W. Perkins.....   | Jan. 1, 1892                    | Mar. 3, 1893          | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 53d.....1893-1895          | John Martin.....         | Mar. 4, 1893                    | Mar. 3, 1895          |                               |
| 54th to 56th.....1895-1901 | Lucien Baker.....        | Mar. 4, 1895                    | Mar. 3, 1901          |                               |
| 57th to 59th.....1901-1907 | Joseph R. Burton.....    | Mar. 4, 1901                    | Mar. 3, 1907          | Resigned June 4, 1906.        |
| 59th.....1905-1907         | Alfred W. Benson.....    | June 11, 1906                   | Jan. 23, 1907         | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 59th to 62d.....1905-1913  | Charles Curtis.....      | Jan. 23, 1907                   | Mar. 3, 1913          |                               |
| 62d to 65th.....1913-1919  | William H. Thompson..... | Mar. 4, 1913                    | Mar. 3, 1919          |                               |
| 66th to 80th.....1919-1949 | Arthur Capper.....       | Mar. 4, 1919                    | Jan. 3, 1949          |                               |

# SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

CLASS 3

|                   |           |                        |              |               |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 37th to 42d.....  | 1861-1873 | Samuel C. Pomeroy..... | Apr. 4, 1861 | Mar. 3, 1873  |                               |
| 43d to 51st.....  | 1873-1891 | John J. Ingalls.....   | Mar. 4, 1873 | Mar. 3, 1891  |                               |
| 52d to 54th.....  | 1891-1897 | William A. Peffer..... | Mar. 4, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897  |                               |
| 55th to 57th..... | 1897-1903 | William A. Harris..... | Mar. 4, 1897 | Mar. 3, 1903  |                               |
| 58th to 60th..... | 1903-1909 | Chester I. Long.....   | Mar. 4, 1903 | Mar. 3, 1909  |                               |
| 61st to 63d.....  | 1909-1915 | Joseph L. Bristow..... | Mar. 4, 1909 | Mar. 3, 1915  |                               |
| 64th to 72d.....  | 1915-1933 | Charles Curtis.....    | Mar. 4, 1915 | Mar. 3, 1933  | Resigned, Mar. 3, 1929.       |
| 71st.....         | 1929-1931 | Henry J. Allen.....    | Apr. 1, 1929 | Nov. 30, 1930 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 71st to 76th..... | 1929-1939 | George McGill.....     | Dec. 1, 1930 | Jan. 3, 1939  |                               |
| 76th to 81st..... | 1939-1951 | Clyde M. Reed.....     | Jan. 3, 1939 | Jan. 3, 1951  |                               |

## KENTUCKY

## CLASS 2

| Congress          | Name of Senator             | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2d to 8th.....    | John Brown.....             | June 18, 1792                   | Mar. 3, 1805          |                               |
| 9th to 11th.....  | Buckner Thurstont.....      | Mar. 4, 1805                    | Mar. 3, 1811          | Resigned Dec. 18, 1809.       |
| 11th.....         | Henry Clay.....             | Jan. 4, 1810                    | Mar. 3, 1811          |                               |
| 12th to 14th..... | George M. Bibb.....         | Mar. 4, 1811                    | Mar. 3, 1817          | Resigned Aug. 23, 1814.       |
| 13th.....         | George Walker.....          | Aug. 30, 1814                   | Dec. 16, 1814         | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 13th to 14th..... | William T. Barry.....       | Dec. 16, 1814                   | Mar. 3, 1817          | Resigned May 1, 1816.         |
| 14th.....         | Martin D. Hardin.....       | Nov. 13, 1816                   | Dec. 4, 1816          | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| Do.....           | do.....                     | Dec. 5, 1816                    | Mar. 3, 1817          |                               |
| 15th to 17th..... | John J. Crittenden.....     | Mar. 4, 1817                    | Mar. 3, 1823          | Resigned Mar. 3, 1819.        |
| 16th to 20th..... | Richard M. Johnson.....     | Dec. 10, 1819                   | Mar. 3, 1829          |                               |
| 21st to 23d.....  | George M. Bibb.....         | Mar. 4, 1829                    | Mar. 3, 1835          |                               |
| 24th to 26th..... | John J. Crittenden.....     | Mar. 4, 1835                    | Mar. 3, 1841          |                               |
| 27th to 29th..... | James T. Morehead.....      | Mar. 4, 1841                    | Mar. 3, 1847          |                               |
| 30th to 32d.....  | Joseph R. Underwood.....    | Mar. 4, 1847                    | Mar. 3, 1853          |                               |
| 33d to 35th.....  | John B. Thompson.....       | Mar. 4, 1853                    | Mar. 3, 1859          |                               |
| 36th to 38th..... | Lazarus W. Powell.....      | Mar. 4, 1859                    | Mar. 3, 1865          |                               |
| 39th to 41st..... | James Guthrie.....          | Mar. 4, 1865                    | Mar. 3, 1871          | Resigned Feb. 7, 1868.        |
| 40th to 41st..... | Thomas C. McCreery.....     | Feb. 19, 1868                   | Mar. 3, 1871          |                               |
| 42d to 44th.....  | John W. Stevenson.....      | Mar. 4, 1871                    | Mar. 3, 1877          |                               |
| 45th to 53d.....  | James B. Beck.....          | Mar. 4, 1877                    | Mar. 3, 1895          | Died May 3, 1890.             |
| 51st to 53d.....  | John G. Carlisle.....       | May 17, 1890                    | Mar. 3, 1895          | Resigned Feb. 4, 1899         |
| 52d to 56th.....  | William Lindsay.....        | Feb. 15, 1893                   | Mar. 3, 1901          |                               |
| 57th to 59th..... | Joseph C. S. Blackburn..... | Mar. 4, 1901                    | Mar. 3, 1907          |                               |

|                   |           |                         |               |               |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 60th to 62d.....  | 1907-1913 | Thomas H. Paynter.....  | Mar. 4, 1907  | Mar. 3, 1913  |                               |
| 63d to 65th.....  | 1913-1919 | Ollie M. James.....     | Mar. 4, 1913  | Mar. 3, 1919  | Died Aug. 28, 1918.           |
| 65th.....         | 1917-1919 | George B. Martin.....   | Sept. 7, 1918 | Mar. 3, 1919  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 66th to 68th..... | 1919-1925 | A. Owsley Stanley.....  | Mar. 4, 1919  | Mar. 3, 1925  |                               |
| 69th to 71st..... | 1925-1931 | Fred. M. Sackett.....   | Mar. 4, 1925  | Mar. 3, 1931  | Resigned Jan. 9, 1930.        |
| 71st.....         | 1929-1931 | John M. Robston.....    | Jan. 9, 1930  | Nov. 30, 1930 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| Do.....           | do.....   | Ben M. Williamson.....  | Dec. 1, 1930  | Mar. 3, 1931  |                               |
| 72d to 77th.....  | 1931-1943 | Marvel M. Logan.....    | Mar. 4, 1931  | Jan. 3, 1943  | Died Oct. 3, 1939.            |
| 76th.....         | 1939-1941 | Albert B. Chandler..... | Oct. 10, 1939 | Nov. 5, 1940  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 76th to 80th..... | 1939-1949 | do.....                 | Nov. 6, 1940  | Jan. 3, 1949  |                               |

## KENTUCKY—Continued

## CLASS 3

| Congress                   | Name of Senator         | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 2d to 3d.....1791-1795     | John Edwards.....       | June 18, 1792                   | Mar. 3, 1795          |   |
| 4th to 6th.....1795-1801   | Humphrey Marshall.....  | Mar. 4, 1795                    | Mar. 3, 1801          |   |
| 7th to 9th.....1801-1807   | John Breckinridge.....  | Mar. 4, 1801                    | Mar. 3, 1807          | Resigned Aug. 7, 1805.  |
| 9th.....1805-1807          | John Adair.....         | Nov. 8, 1805                    | Mar. 3, 1807          | Resigned Nov. 18, 1806.   |
| Do.....do.....             | Henry Clay.....         | Nov. 19, 1806                   | Mar. 3, 1807          |   |
| 10th to 12th.....1807-1813 | John Pope.....          | Mar. 4, 1807                    | Mar. 3, 1813          |   |
| 13th to 15th.....1813-1819 | Jesse Bledsoe.....      | Mar. 4, 1813                    | Mar. 3, 1819          | Resigned Dec. 24, 1814. Declared by Senate resolution of Jan. 20, 1815, as having resigned. |
| Do.....do.....             | Isham Talbot.....       | Jan. 5, 1815                    | Mar. 3, 1819          |   |
| 16th to 18th.....1819-1825 | William Logan.....      | Mar. 4, 1819                    | Mar. 3, 1825          | Resigned May 28, 1820.  |
| Do.....do.....             | Isham Talbot.....       | Oct. 19, 1820                   | Mar. 3, 1825          |   |
| 19th to 21st.....1825-1831 | John Rowan.....         | Mar. 4, 1825                    | Mar. 3, 1831          |   |
| 22d to 27th.....1831-1843  | Henry Clay.....         | Nov. 10, 1831                   | Mar. 3, 1843          | Resigned Mar. 31, 1842.   |
| 27th to 30th.....1841-1849 | John J. Crittenden..... | Mar. 31, 1842                   | Mar. 3, 1849          | Resigned June 12, 1848.   |
| 30th.....1847-1849         | Thomas Metcalfe.....    | June 23, 1848                   | Jan. 2, 1849          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| Do.....do.....             | do.....                 | Jan. 3, 1849                    | Mar. 3, 1849          |   |
| 31st to 33d.....1849-1855  | Henry Clay.....         | Mar. 4, 1849                    | Mar. 3, 1855          | Resigned Dec. 15, 1851, to take effect first Monday in Sept., 1852. Died June 29, 1852.     |
| 33d.....1851-1853          | David Mariwether.....   | July 6, 1852                    | Sept. 1, 1852         | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |

|                   |           |                             |                |               |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 32d to 33d.....   | 1851-1855 | Archibald Dixon.....        | Sept. 1, 1852  | Mar. 3, 1855  |                               |
| 34th to 36th..... | 1855-1861 | John J. Crittenden.....     | Mar. 4, 1855   | Mar. 3, 1861  |                               |
| 37th to 39th..... | 1861-1867 | John C. Breckinridge.....   | Mar. 4, 1861   | Mar. 3, 1867  | Expelled Dec. 4, 1861.        |
| 37th to 42d.....  | 1861-1873 | Garrett Davis.....          | Dec. 10, 1861  | Mar. 3, 1873  | Died Sept. 22, 1872.          |
| 42d.....          | 1871-1873 | Willis B. Machen.....       | Sept. 27, 1872 | Jan. 20, 1873 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| Do.....           | do.....   | do.....                     | Jan. 21, 1873  | Mar. 3, 1873  |                               |
| 43d to 45th.....  | 1873-1879 | Thomas C. McCreery.....     | Mar. 4, 1873   | Mar. 3, 1879  |                               |
| 46th to 48th..... | 1879-1885 | John Stuart Williams.....   | Mar. 4, 1879   | Mar. 3, 1885  |                               |
| 49th to 54th..... | 1885-1897 | Joseph C. S. Blackburn..... | Mar. 4, 1885   | Mar. 3, 1897  |                               |
| 55th to 57th..... | 1897-1903 | William J. Deboe.....       | Mar. 4, 1897   | Mar. 3, 1903  |                               |
| 58th to 60th..... | 1903-1909 | James B. McCreery.....      | Mar. 4, 1903   | Mar. 3, 1909  |                               |
| 61st to 63d.....  | 1909-1915 | William O. Bradley.....     | Mar. 4, 1909   | Mar. 3, 1915  | Died May 23, 1914.            |
| 63d.....          | 1913-1915 | Johnson N. Camden.....      | June 16, 1914  | Nov. 2, 1914  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| Do.....           | do.....   | do.....                     | Nov. 3, 1914   | Mar. 3, 1915  |                               |
| 64th to 66th..... | 1915-1921 | John C. W. Beckham.....     | Mar. 4, 1915   | Mar. 3, 1921  |                               |
| 67th to 69th..... | 1921-1927 | Richard P. Ernst.....       | Mar. 4, 1921   | Mar. 3, 1927  |                               |
| 70th to 81st..... | 1927-1951 | Alben W. Barkley.....       | Mar. 4, 1927   | Jan. 3, 1951  |                               |



## LOUISIANA

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator             | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 12th to 14th.....1811-1817 | John N. Destrehan.....      | Sept. 3, 1812                   | Mar. 3, 1817          | (Not sworn.) Resigned Oct. 1, 1812.   |
| 12th.....1811-1813         | Thomas Posey.....           | Oct. 8, 1812                    | Feb. 4, 1813          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 12th to 14th.....1811-1817 | James Brown.....            | Feb. 5, 1813                    | Mar. 3, 1817          | Elected Dec. 1, 1812.   |
| 15th to 17th.....1817-1823 | William C. C. Chabonne..... | Mar. 4, 1817                    | Mar. 3, 1823          | Died Nov. 23, 1817.   |
| 15th to 20th.....1817-1829 | Henry Johnson.....          | Jan. 12, 1818                   | Mar. 3, 1829          | Resigned May 27, 1824.  |
| 18th to 20th.....1823-1829 | Dominique Bouligny.....     | Nov. 19, 1824                   | Mar. 3, 1829          |   |
| 21st to 23d.....1829-1835  | Edward Livingston.....      | Mar. 4, 1829                    | Mar. 3, 1835          | Resigned May 24, 1831.  |
| 22d to 23d.....1831-1835   | George A. Waggaman.....     | Nov. 15, 1831                   | Mar. 3, 1835          | Elected in place of Chas. E. A. Gayarre, who did not<br>qualify. Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1835, to Jan. 13,<br>1836.                  |
| 24th to 26th.....1835-1841 | Robert C. Nicholas.....     | Jan. 13, 1836                   | Mar. 3, 1841          |   |
| 27th to 29th.....1841-1847 | Alexander Barrow.....       | Mar. 4, 1841                    | Mar. 3, 1847          | Died Dec. 29, 1846.   |
| 29th.....1845-1847         | Pierre Soulé.....           | Jan. 21, 1847                   | Mar. 3, 1847          |   |
| 30th to 32d.....1847-1853  | Solomon W. Downs.....       | Mar. 4, 1847                    | Mar. 3, 1853          |   |
| 33d to 38th.....1853-1865  | Judah P. Benjamin.....      | Mar. 4, 1853                    | Mar. 3, 1865          | Retired Feb. 4, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14,<br>1861. Vacancy from Feb. 4, 1861, to July 8, 1863,<br>because of Civil War. |
| 40th to 41st.....1867-1871 | John S. Harris.....         | July 8, 1868                    | Mar. 3, 1871          | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar.<br>4, 1865.  |
| 42d to 44th.....1871-1877  | J. Rodman West.....         | Mar. 4, 1871                    | Mar. 3, 1877          |   |
| 45th to 47th.....1877-1883 | William P. Kellogg.....     | Mar. 4, 1877                    | Mar. 3, 1883          |   |
| 48th to 53d.....1883-1895  | Randall L. Gibson.....      | Mar. 4, 1883                    | Mar. 3, 1895          | Died Dec. 15, 1892.   |
| 52d to 53d.....1891-1895   | Donelson Caffery.....       | Dec. 31, 1892                   | May 22, 1894          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 53d to 56th.....1893-1901  | .....do.....                | May 23, 1894                    | Mar. 3, 1901          |   |

|                   |           |                          |               |               |  |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 57th to 62d.....  | 1901-1913 | Murphy J. Foster.....    | Mar. 4, 1901  | Mar. 3, 1913  | Elected Nov. 4, 1930. Took oath Jan. 25, 1932.<br>Governor during interim. Died Sept. 10, 1935.<br>Vacancy from Sept. 11, 1935, to Jan. 30, 1936.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 63d to 71st.....  | 1913-1931 | Joseph E. Ransdell.....  | Mar. 4, 1913  | Mar. 3, 1931  |  |
| 72d to 74th.....  | 1931-1937 | Huey P. Long.....        | Mar. 4, 1931  | Jan. 3, 1937  |  |
| 74th.....         | 1935-1937 | Rose McConnell Long..... | Jan. 31, 1936 | Apr. 20, 1936 |  |
| Do.....           | do.....   | do.....                  | Apr. 21, 1936 | Jan. 3, 1937  |  |
| 75th to 80th..... | 1937-1949 | Allen J. Ellender.....   | Jan. 3, 1937  | Jan. 3, 1949  |  |

## LOUISIANA—Continued

## CLASS 3

| Congress                   | Name of Senator          | Commencement of service | Expiration of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 12th.....1811-1813         | Allan B. Magruder.....   | Sept. 3, 1812           | Mar. 3, 1813       |   |
| 13th to 15th.....1813-1819 | Eligius Frontenin.....   | Mar. 4, 1813            | Mar. 3, 1819       |   |
| 16th to 18th.....1819-1825 | James Brown.....         | Mar. 4, 1819            | Mar. 3, 1825       | Resigned Dec. 10, 1823.   |
| 18th to 24th.....1823-1837 | Josiah S. Johnston.....  | Jan. 15, 1824           | Mar. 3, 1837       | Died May 19, 1833. Vacancy from May 20 to Dec 18, 1833.   |
| 22d to 24th.....1833-1837  | Alexander Porter.....    | Dec. 19, 1833           | Mar. 3, 1837       | Resigned Jan. 5, 1837; subsequently elected for term beginning Mar. 4, 1843, but did not qualify.                                   |
| 24th to 27th.....1835-1843 | Alexander Mouton.....    | Jan. 12, 1837           | Mar. 3, 1843       | Resigned Mar. 1, 1842.  |
| 27th.....1841-1843         | Charles M. Conrad.....   | Apr. 14, 1842           | Mar. 3, 1843       |   |
| 28th to 30th.....1843-1849 | Henry Johnson.....       | Feb. 12, 1844           | Mar. 3, 1849       | Alexander Porter was elected for this term. Did not present credentials nor qualify. Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1843, to Feb. 12, 1844.   |
| 31st to 33d.....1849-1855  | Pierre Soulé.....        | Mar. 4, 1849            | Mar. 3, 1855       | Resigned Apr. 11, 1853.   |
| 33d to 36th.....1853-1861  | John Slidell.....        | Apr. 28, 1853           | Mar. 3, 1861       | Retired from the Senate Feb. 4, 1861. Vacancy from Feb. 4, 1861, to July 8, 1863, because of Civil War.                             |
| 40th to 44th.....1867-1873 | William P. Kellogg.....  | July 8, 1868            | Mar. 3, 1873       | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867. Resigned Nov. 1, 1872. Vacancy from Nov. 1, 1872, to Jan. 12, 1876. |
| 44th to 45th.....1875-1879 | James B. Eustis.....     | Jan. 12, 1876           | Mar. 3, 1879       |   |
| 46th to 48th.....1879-1885 | Benjamin F. Jonas.....   | Mar. 4, 1879            | Mar. 3, 1885       |   |
| 49th to 51st.....1885-1891 | James B. Eustis.....     | Mar. 4, 1885            | Mar. 3, 1891       |   |
| 52d to 54th.....1891-1897  | Edward D. White.....     | Mar. 4, 1891            | Mar. 3, 1897       | Resigned, effective Mar. 12, 1894.  |
| 53d.....1893-1895          | Newton C. Blanchard..... | Mar. 12, 1894           | May 22, 1894       | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 53d to 54th.....1893-1897  | do.....                  | May 23, 1894            | Mar. 3, 1897       |   |
| 55th to 63d.....1897-1915  | Samuel D. McEnery.....   | Mar. 4, 1897            | Mar. 3, 1915       | Died June 28, 1910. Vacancy from June 29 to Dec. 6, 1910.   |

|                   |           |                          |               |              |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 61st to 63d.....  | 1909-1915 | John R. Thornton.....    | Dec. 7, 1910  | Mar. 3, 1915 |                               |
| 64th to 66th..... | 1915-1921 | Robert F. Broussard..... | Mar. 4, 1915  | Mar. 3, 1921 | Died Apr. 12, 1918,           |
| 65th.....         | 1917-1919 | Walter Gulon.....        | Apr. 22, 1918 | Nov. 5, 1918 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 65th to 66th..... | 1917-1921 | Edward J. Gay.....       | Nov. 6, 1918  | Mar. 3, 1921 |                               |
| 67th to 72d.....  | 1921-1933 | Edwin S. Broussard.....  | Mar. 4, 1921  | Mar. 3, 1933 |                               |
| 73d to 81st.....  | 1933-1951 | John H. Overton.....     | Mar. 4, 1933  | Jan. 3, 1951 |                               |

## MAINE

## Class 1

| Congress                   | Name of Senator         | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 16th to 19th.....1819-1827 | John Holmes.....        | June 13, 1820                   | Mar. 3, 1827          |  |
| 20th to 22d.....1827-1833  | Albion K. Parris.....   | Mar. 4, 1827                    | Mar. 3, 1833          | Resigned Aug. 26, 1828.                              |
| Do.....do.....             | John Holmes.....        | Jan. 15, 1829                   | Mar. 3, 1833          |  |
| 23d to 25th.....1833-1839  | Ether Shepley.....      | Mar. 4, 1833                    | Mar. 3, 1839          | Resigned Mar. 3, 1836.                               |
| 24th.....                  | Judah Dana.....         | Dec. 7, 1836                    | Feb. 22, 1837         | By governor, to fill vacancy.                        |
| 25th to 28th.....1837-1845 | Renel Williams.....     | Feb. 22, 1837                   | Mar. 3, 1845          | Resigned Feb. 15, 1843.                              |
| 28th to 31st.....1843-1851 | John Fairfield.....     | Mar. 3, 1843                    | Mar. 3, 1851          | Died Dec. 24, 1847.                                  |
| 30th.....                  | Wymen B. S. Moor.....   | Jan. 5, 1848                    | May 26, 1848          | By governor, to fill vacancy.                        |
| 30th to 34th.....1847-1857 | Hannibal Hamlin.....    | May 26, 1848                    | Mar. 3, 1857          | Resigned Jan. 7, 1857.                               |
| 34th.....                  | Amos Nourse.....        | Jan. 16, 1857                   | Mar. 3, 1857          |  |
| 35th to 37th.....1857-1863 | Hannibal Hamlin.....    | Mar. 4, 1857                    | Mar. 3, 1863          | Resigned Jan. 7, 1861, to take effect Jan. 17, 1861. |
| 36th to 40th.....1859-1869 | Lot Myrick Morrill..... | Jan. 17, 1861                   | Mar. 3, 1869          |  |
| 41st to 46th.....1869-1881 | Hannibal Hamlin.....    | Mar. 4, 1869                    | Mar. 3, 1881          |  |
| 47th to 61st.....1881-1911 | Eugene Hale.....        | Mar. 4, 1881                    | Mar. 3, 1911          |  |
| 62d to 64th.....1911-1917  | Charles F. Johnson..... | Mar. 4, 1911                    | Mar. 3, 1917          |  |
| 65th to 76th.....1917-1941 | Frederick Hale.....     | Mar. 4, 1917                    | Jan. 3, 1941          |  |
| 77th to 78th.....1941-1947 | Ralph O. Brewster.....  | Jan. 3, 1941                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |  |

CLASS 2

|                   |           |                             |                |               |   |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| 16th to 20th..... | 1819-1829 | John Chandler.....          | June 14, 1820  | Mar. 3, 1829  | Resigned Jan. 1, 1835.  |
| 21st to 23d.....  | 1829-1835 | Peleg Sprague.....          | Mar. 4, 1829   | Mar. 3, 1835  |   |
| 23d to 26th.....  | 1833-1841 | John Ruggles.....           | Jan. 20, 1835  | Mar. 3, 1841  |   |
| 27th to 29th..... | 1841-1847 | George Evans.....           | Mar. 4, 1841   | Mar. 3, 1847  |   |
| 30th to 32d.....  | 1847-1853 | James W. Bradbury.....      | Mar. 4, 1847   | Mar. 3, 1853  |   |
| 33d to 38th.....  | 1853-1865 | William Pitt Fessenden..... | Feb. 10, 1854  | Mar. 3, 1865  | Resigned July 1, 1864.  |
| 38th.....         | 1863-1865 | Nathan A. Farwell.....      | Oct. 27, 1864  | Jan. 10, 1865 | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| Do.....           | do.....   | do.....                     | Jan. 11, 1865  | Mar. 3, 1865  |   |
| 39th to 41st..... | 1865-1871 | William Pitt Fessenden..... | Mar. 4, 1865   | Mar. 3, 1871  | Died Sept. 7, 1869.   |
| 41st.....         | 1869-1871 | Lot Myrick Morrill.....     | Oct. 30, 1869  | Jan. 18, 1870 | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 41st to 44th..... | 1869-1877 | do.....                     | Jan. 19, 1870  | Mar. 3, 1877  | Resigned July 7, 1876.  |
| 44th.....         | 1875-1877 | James G. Blaine.....        | July 10, 1876  | Jan. 16, 1877 | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 44th to 47th..... | 1875-1883 | do.....                     | Jan. 17, 1877  | Mar. 3, 1883  | Resigned Mar. 5, 1881.  |
| 47th to 62d.....  | 1881-1913 | William P. Frye.....        | Mar. 18, 1881  | Mar. 3, 1913  | Elected Mar. 15, 1881. Resigned from House Mar. 17, 1881. Died Aug. 8, 1911.                  |
| 62d.....          | 1911-1913 | Obadiah Gardner.....        | Sept. 23, 1911 | Apr. 1, 1912  | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| Do.....           | do.....   | do.....                     | Apr. 2, 1912   | Mar. 3, 1913  |   |
| 63d to 65th.....  | 1913-1919 | Edwin C. Burleigh.....      | Mar. 4, 1913   | Mar. 3, 1919  | Died June 16, 1916. Vacancy from June 17 to Sept. 11, 1916, because of recess of legislature. |
| 64th to 71st..... | 1915-1931 | Bert M. Fernald.....        | Sept. 12, 1916 | Mar. 3, 1931  | Died Aug. 23, 1926.   |
| 69th to 71st..... | 1927-1931 | Arthur R. Gould.....        | Nov. 30, 1926  | Mar. 3, 1931  |   |
| 72d to 80th.....  | 1931-1949 | Wallace H. White, Jr.....   | Mar. 4, 1931   | Jan. 3, 1949  |   |

## MARYLAND

## CLASS 1

| Congress          | Name of Senator                | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1st to 4th.....   | C. Carroll, of Carrollton..... | Mar. 4, 1789                    | Mar. 3, 1797          | Resigned Nov. 30, 1792.   |
| 2d to 4th.....    | Richard Potts.....             | Jan. 10, 1793                   | Mar. 3, 1797          | Resigned Oct. 24, 1796.   |
| 4th to 7th.....   | John E. Howard.....            | Nov. 30, 1796                   | Mar. 3, 1803          |   |
| 8th to 10th.....  | Samuel Smith.....              | Mar. 4, 1803                    | Mar. 3, 1809          |   |
| 11th.....         | do.....                        | Mar. 4, 1809                    | Nov. 15, 1809         | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 11th to 13th..... | do.....                        | Nov. 16, 1809                   | Mar. 3, 1815          |   |
| 14th to 16th..... | Robert G. Harper.....          | Jan. 20, 1816                   | Mar. 3, 1821          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1815, to Jan. 28, 1816, because<br>of failure of legislature to elect. Resigned Dec. 6,<br>1816. |
| Do.....do.....    | Alexander Contee Hanson.....   | Dec. 20, 1816                   | Mar. 3, 1821          | Died Apr. 23, 1819.   |
| 16th to 19th..... | William Pinkney.....           | Dec. 21, 1819                   | Mar. 3, 1827          | Died Feb. 25, 1822.   |
| 17th to 22d.....  | Samuel Smith.....              | Dec. 10, 1822                   | Mar. 3, 1833          |   |
| 23d to 25th.....  | Joseph Kent.....               | Mar. 4, 1833                    | Mar. 3, 1839          |   |
| 25th to 28th..... | William D. Merrick.....        | Jan. 4, 1838                    | Mar. 3, 1845          | Died Nov. 24, 1837.   |
| 29th to 31st..... | Reverdy Johnson.....           | Mar. 4, 1845                    | Mar. 3, 1851          | Resigned Mar. 7, 1849.  |
| 31st.....         | David Stewart.....             | Dec. 6, 1849                    | Jan. 12, 1850         | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 31st to 34th..... | Thomas G. Pratt.....           | Jan. 12, 1850                   | Mar. 3, 1857          |   |
| 35th to 37th..... | Anthony Kennedy.....           | Mar. 4, 1857                    | Mar. 3, 1863          |   |
| 38th to 40th..... | Reverdy Johnson.....           | Mar. 4, 1863                    | Mar. 3, 1869          | Resigned July 10, 1868.   |
| 40th.....         | William Pinkney Whyte.....     | July 13, 1868                   | Mar. 3, 1869          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 41st to 43d.....  | William T. Hamilton.....       | Mar. 4, 1869                    | Mar. 3, 1875          |   |
| 44th to 46th..... | William Pinkney Whyte.....     | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1881          |   |
| 47th to 55th..... | Arthur P. Gorman.....          | Mar. 4, 1881                    | Mar. 3, 1899          |   |
| 56th to 58th..... | Louis E. McComas.....          | Mar. 4, 1889                    | Mar. 3, 1905          |   |
| 59th to 64th..... | Isidor Rayner.....             | Mar. 4, 1905                    | Mar. 3, 1917          | Died Nov. 25, 1912.   |

By governor, to fill vacancy:

|                   |           |                                |               |               |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 62d to 63d.....   | 1911-1915 | William P. Jackson.....        | Nov. 20, 1912 | Jan. 28, 1914 |
| 63d to 64th.....  | 1913-1917 | Blair Lee.....                 | Jan. 20, 1914 | Mar. 3, 1917  |
| 65th to 67th..... | 1917-1923 | Joseph I. France.....          | Mar. 4, 1917  | Mar. 3, 1923  |
| 68th to 70th..... | 1923-1929 | William Cabell Bruce.....      | Mar. 4, 1923  | Mar. 3, 1929  |
| 71st to 73d.....  | 1929-1935 | Phillips Lee Goldsborough..... | Mar. 4, 1929  | Jan. 3, 1935  |
| 74th to 79th..... | 1935-1947 | George W. Radcliffe.....       | Jan. 3, 1935  | Jan. 3, 1947  |



## MARYLAND—Continued

## CLASS 3

| Congress                   | Name of Senator             | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1st to 6th.....1789-1801   | John Henry.....             | Mar. 4, 1789                    | Mar. 3, 1801          | Resigned Dec. 10, 1797.  |
| 5th to 6th.....1797-1801   | James Lloyd.....            | Dec. 11, 1797                   | Mar. 3, 1801          | Resigned Dec. 1, 1800.   |
| 6th.....1799-1801          | William Hindman.....        | Dec. 12, 1800                   | Mar. 3, 1801          |  |
| 7th.....1801-1803          | do.....                     | Mar. 4, 1801                    | Nov. 19, 1801         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 7th to 9th.....1801-1807   | Robert Wright.....          | Nov. 19, 1801                   | Mar. 3, 1807          | Resigned Nov. 12, 1806.  |
| 9th to 12th.....1805-1813  | Philip Reed.....            | Nov. 25, 1806                   | Mar. 3, 1813          |  |
| 13th to 15th.....1813-1819 | Robert H. Goldsborough..... | May 21, 1813                    | Mar. 3, 1819          |  |
| 16th to 21st.....1819-1831 | Edward Lloyd.....           | Dec. 21, 1819                   | Mar. 3, 1831          | Resigned January 14, 1826.   |
| 19th to 24th.....1825-1837 | Ezekiel F. Chambers.....    | Jan. 24, 1826                   | Mar. 3, 1837          | Resigned in 1834.  |
| 23d to 24th.....1833-1837  | Robert H. Goldsborough..... | Jan. 13, 1835                   | Mar. 3, 1837          | Died Oct. 5, 1836.   |
| 24th to 27th.....1835-1843 | John S. Spence.....         | Dec. 31, 1836                   | Mar. 3, 1843          | Died Oct. 24, 1840.  |
| 26th to 30th.....1839-1843 | John Leeds Kerr.....        | Jan. 5, 1841                    | Mar. 3, 1843          |  |
| 28th to 30th.....1843-1867 | James A. Pearce.....        | Mar. 4, 1843                    | Mar. 3, 1867          | Died Dec. 20, 1862.  |
| 37th to 38th.....1861-1865 | Thomas H. Hicks.....        | Dec. 20, 1862                   | Jan. 11, 1864         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 38th to 39th.....1863-1867 | do.....                     | Jan. 12, 1864                   | Mar. 3, 1867          | Died Feb. 14, 1865.  |
| 39th.....1865-1867         | John A. J. Cresswell.....   | Mar. 9, 1865                    | Mar. 3, 1867          |  |
| 40th to 42d.....1867-1873  | George Vickers.....         | Mar. 7, 1868                    | Mar. 3, 1873          | Philip F. Thomas was elected but was not permitted to qualify. Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1867, to Mar. 6, 1868. |
| 43d to 45th.....1873-1879  | George R. Dennis.....       | Mar. 4, 1873                    | Mar. 3, 1879          |  |

|                            |                            |               |               |  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 46th to 48th.....1879-1885 | James B. Groome.....       | Mar. 4, 1879  | Mar. 3, 1885  | Died Feb. 24, 1891. Had been reelected on Jan. 15, 1890, for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1891. Vacancy from Feb. 25 to Nov. 18, 1891, because of recess of legislature. |
| 40th to 51st.....1885-1891 | Ephraim King Wilson.....   | Mar. 4, 1885  | Mar. 3, 1891  |  |
| 52d.....1891-1893          | Charles H. Gibson.....     | Nov. 10, 1891 | Jan. 20, 1892 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 52d to 54th.....1891-1897  | do.....                    | Jan. 21, 1892 | Mar. 3, 1897  |  |
| 55th to 57th.....1897-1903 | George L. Wellington.....  | Mar. 4, 1897  | Mar. 3, 1903  | Died June 4, 1906.   |
| 58th to 60th.....1903-1909 | Arthur P. Gorman.....      | Mar. 4, 1903  | Mar. 3, 1909  |  |
| 59th to 60th.....1905-1909 | William Pinkney Whyte..... | June 8, 1906  | Jan. 14, 1908 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 60th.....1907-1909         | do.....                    | Jan. 15, 1908 | Mar. 3, 1909  |  |
| 60th to 66th.....1907-1921 | John Walter Smith.....     | Mar. 25, 1908 | Mar. 3, 1921  | Died Mar. 17, 1908.  |
| 67th to 68th.....1921-1927 | Ovington E. Weller.....    | Mar. 4, 1921  | Mar. 3, 1927  |  |
| 70th to 81st.....1927-1951 | Millard E. Tydings.....    | Mar. 4, 1927  | Jan. 3, 1951  |  |

## MASSACHUSETTS

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator          | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks                       |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1st.....1789-1791          | Tristram Dalton.....     | Mar. 4, 1789                    | Mar. 3, 1791          |                               |
| 2d to 4th.....1791-1797    | George Cabot.....        | Mar. 4, 1791                    | Mar. 3, 1797          | Resigned June 9, 1796.        |
| 4th to 7th.....1795-1803   | Benjamin Goodhue.....    | June 11, 1796                   | Mar. 3, 1803          | Resigned Nov. 8, 1800.        |
| 6th to 7th.....1799-1803   | Jonathan Mason.....      | Nov. 14, 1800                   | Mar. 3, 1803          |                               |
| 8th to 10th.....1803-1809  | John Quincy Adams.....   | Mar. 4, 1803                    | Mar. 3, 1809          | Resigned June 8, 1808.        |
| 10th to 13th.....1807-1815 | James Lloyd.....         | June 9, 1808                    | Mar. 3, 1815          | Resigned May 1, 1813.         |
| 13th.....1813-1815         | Christopher Gore.....    | May 5, 1813                     | May 20, 1813          | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 13th to 16th.....1813-1821 | do.....                  | May 30, 1813                    | Mar. 3, 1821          | Resigned May 30, 1816.        |
| 14th to 16th.....1815-1821 | Eli P. Ashmun.....       | June 12, 1816                   | Mar. 3, 1821          | Resigned May 10, 1818.        |
| 15th to 16th.....1817-1821 | Prentiss Mellen.....     | June 5, 1818                    | Mar. 3, 1821          | Resigned May 15, 1820.        |
| 16th to 19th.....1819-1827 | Elijah H. Mills.....     | June 12, 1820                   | Mar. 3, 1827          |                               |
| 20th to 28th.....1827-1845 | Daniel Webster.....      | May 30, 1827                    | Mar. 3, 1845          | Resigned Feb. 22, 1841.       |
| 26th to 28th.....1830-1845 | Rufus Choate.....        | Feb. 23, 1841                   | Mar. 3, 1845          |                               |
| 29th to 31st.....1845-1851 | Daniel Webster.....      | Mar. 4, 1845                    | Mar. 3, 1851          | Resigned July 22, 1850.       |
| 31st.....1849-1851         | Robert C. Winthrop.....  | July 30, 1850                   | Feb. 1, 1851          | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| Do.....do.....             | Robert Rantoul.....      | Feb. 1, 1851                    | Mar. 3, 1851          |                               |
| 32d to 43d.....1851-1875   | Charles Sumner.....      | Mar. 4, 1851                    | Mar. 3, 1875          | Died Mar. 11, 1874.           |
| 43d.....1873-1875          | William B. Washburn..... | Apr. 17, 1874                   | Mar. 3, 1875          |                               |
| 44th to 52d.....1875-1893  | Henry L. Dawes.....      | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1893          |                               |
| 53d to 70th.....1893-1929  | Henry Cabot Lodge.....   | Mar. 4, 1893                    | Mar. 3, 1929          | Died Nov. 9, 1924.            |
| 69th.....1925-1927         | William M. Butler.....   | Nov. 13, 1924                   | Dec. 5, 1926          | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 69th to 79th.....1925-1947 | David I. Walsh.....      | Dec. 6, 1926                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |                               |

CLASS 2

|              |           |                        |               |               |                                  |
|--------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1st to 5th   | 1789-1799 | Caleb Strong           | Mar. 4, 1789  | Mar. 3, 1799  | Resigned June 1, 1796.           |
| 4th to 5th   | 1795-1799 | Theodore Sedgwick      | June 11, 1796 | Mar. 3, 1799  |                                  |
| 6th to 8th   | 1799-1805 | Samuel Dexter          | Mar. 4, 1799  | Mar. 3, 1805  | Resigned May 30, 1800.           |
| Do           | do        | Dwight Foster          | June 6, 1800  | Mar. 3, 1805  | Resigned Mar. 3, 1803.           |
| 8th to 11th  | 1803-1811 | Timothy Pickering      | Mar. 4, 1803  | Mar. 3, 1811  |                                  |
| 12th to 14th | 1811-1817 | Joseph B. Varnum       | June 8, 1811  | Mar. 3, 1817  |                                  |
| 15th to 17th | 1817-1823 | Harrison Gray Otis     | Mar. 4, 1817  | Mar. 3, 1823  | Resigned May 30, 1822.           |
| 17th to 20th | 1821-1829 | James Lloyd            | June 5, 1822  | Mar. 3, 1829  | Resigned May 23, 1826.           |
| 19th to 23d  | 1825-1835 | Nathaniel Silsbee      | May 31, 1826  | Mar. 3, 1835  |                                  |
| 24th to 26th | 1835-1841 | John Davis             | Mar. 4, 1835  | Mar. 3, 1841  | Resigned Jan. 5, 1841.           |
| 26th to 29th | 1839-1847 | Isaac C. Bates         | Jan. 13, 1841 | Mar. 3, 1847  | Died Mar. 16, 1845.              |
| 29th to 32d  | 1845-1853 | John Davis             | Mar. 24, 1845 | Mar. 3, 1853  |                                  |
| 33d to 35th  | 1853-1859 | Edward Everett         | Mar. 4, 1853  | Mar. 3, 1859  | Resigned effective June 1, 1854. |
| 33d          | 1853-1855 | Julius Rockwell        | June 3, 1854  | Jan. 31, 1855 | By governor, to fill vacancy.    |
| 33d to 44th  | 1853-1877 | Henry Wilson           | Jan. 31, 1855 | Mar. 3, 1877  | Resigned Mar. 3, 1873.           |
| 43d to 44th  | 1873-1877 | George S. Boutwell     | Mar. 12, 1873 | Mar. 3, 1877  |                                  |
| 45th to 59th | 1877-1907 | George F. Hoar         | Mar. 4, 1877  | Mar. 3, 1907  | Died Sept. 30, 1904.             |
| 58th         | 1903-1905 | Winthrop Murray Crane  | Oct. 12, 1904 | Jan. 17, 1905 | By governor, to fill vacancy.    |
| 58th to 62d  | 1903-1913 | do                     | Jan. 18, 1905 | Mar. 3, 1913  |                                  |
| 63d to 65th  | 1913-1919 | John W. Weeks          | Mar. 4, 1913  | Mar. 3, 1919  |                                  |
| 66th to 68th | 1919-1925 | David I. Walsh         | Mar. 4, 1919  | Mar. 3, 1925  |                                  |
| 69th to 71st | 1925-1931 | Frederick H. Gillett   | Mar. 4, 1925  | Mar. 3, 1931  |                                  |
| 72d to 74th  | 1931-1937 | Marcus A. Coolidge     | Mar. 4, 1931  | Mar. 3, 1937  |                                  |
| 75th to 80th | 1937-1949 | Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. | Jan. 3, 1937  | Jan. 3, 1949  | Resigned Feb. 3, 1944.           |
| 78th         | 1943-1945 | Sinclair Weeks         | Feb. 8, 1944  | Jan. 3, 1949  | By governor, to fill vacancy.    |
| 78th to 80th | 1943-1949 | Leverett Saltonstall   | Jan. 4, 1945  | Jan. 3, 1949  |                                  |

## MICHIGAN

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator             | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 24th to 25th.....1835-1839 | Lucius Lyon.....            | Jan. 26, 1837                   | Mar. 3, 1839          |                               |
| 26th to 28th.....1839-1845 | Augustus S. Porter.....     | Jan. 20, 1840                   | Mar. 3, 1845          |                               |
| 29th to 31st.....1845-1851 | Lewis Cass.....             | Mar. 4, 1845                    | Mar. 3, 1851          | Resigned May 20, 1848.        |
| 30th.....1847-1849         | Thomas Fitzgerald.....      | June 8, 1848                    | Mar. 3, 1849          | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 30th to 34th.....1847-1857 | Lewis Cass.....             | Mar. 4, 1849                    | Mar. 3, 1857          |                               |
| 35th to 43d.....1857-1875  | Zachariah Chandler.....     | Mar. 4, 1857                    | Mar. 3, 1875          |                               |
| 44th to 46th.....1875-1881 | Isaac P. Christianity.....  | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1881          | Resigned Feb. 10, 1879.       |
| 46th.....1879-1881         | Zachariah Chandler.....     | Feb. 19, 1879                   | Mar. 3, 1881          | Died Nov. 1, 1879.            |
| Do.....do.....             | Henry P. Baldwin.....       | Nov. 17, 1879                   | Jan. 18, 1881         | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| Do.....do.....             | do.....                     | Jan. 19, 1881                   | Mar. 3, 1881          |                               |
| 47th to 49th.....1881-1887 | Omar D. Conger.....         | Mar. 4, 1881                    | Mar. 3, 1887          |                               |
| 50th to 55th.....1887-1899 | Francis B. Stockbridge..... | Mar. 4, 1887                    | Mar. 3, 1899          | Died Apr. 30, 1894.           |
| 53d.....1893-1895          | John Patton, Jr.....        | May 5, 1894                     | Jan. 14, 1895         | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 53d to 61st.....1893-1911  | Julius C. Burrows.....      | Jan. 23, 1895                   | Mar. 3, 1911          |                               |
| 62d to 67th.....1911-1923  | Charles E. Townsend.....    | Mar. 4, 1911                    | Mar. 3, 1923          |                               |
| 68th to 70th.....1923-1929 | Woodbridge N. Ferris.....   | Mar. 4, 1923                    | Mar. 3, 1929          | Died Mar. 23, 1928.           |
| 70th.....1927-1929         | Arthur H. Vandenberg.....   | Mar. 31, 1928                   | Nov. 5, 1928          | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 70th to 70th.....1927-1947 | do.....                     | Nov. 6, 1928                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |                               |

## CLASS 2

|                   |           |                          |                |               |  |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|--|
| 24th to 26th..... | 1835-1841 | John Norvell.....        | Jan. 26, 1837  | Mar. 3, 1841  |  |
| 27th to 29th..... | 1841-1847 | William Woodbridge.....  | Mar. 4, 1841   | Mar. 3, 1847  |  |
| 30th to 32d.....  | 1847-1853 | Alpheus Felch.....       | Mar. 4, 1847   | Mar. 3, 1853  |  |
| 33d to 35th.....  | 1853-1859 | Charles E. Stuart.....   | Mar. 4, 1853   | Mar. 3, 1859  |  |
| 36th to 38th..... | 1859-1865 | Kinsley S. Bingham.....  | Mar. 4, 1859   | Mar. 3, 1865  |  |
| 37th to 41st..... | 1861-1871 | Jacob M. Howard.....     | Jan. 4, 1862   | Mar. 3, 1871  | Died Oct. 5 1861.  |
| 42d to 47th.....  | 1871-1883 | Thomas W. Ferry.....     | Mar. 4, 1871   | Mar. 3, 1883  |  |
| 48th to 50th..... | 1883-1889 | Thomas W. Palmer.....    | Mar. 4, 1883   | Mar. 3, 1889  |  |
| 51st to 59th..... | 1889-1907 | James McMillan.....      | Mar. 4, 1889   | Mar. 3, 1907  | Died Aug. 10, 1902.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy.       |
| 57th.....         | 1901-1903 | Russell A. Alger.....    | Sept. 27, 1902 | Jan. 19, 1903 | Died Jan. 24, 1907.  |
| 57th to 59th..... | 1901-1907 | .....do.....             | Jan. 20, 1903  | Mar. 3, 1907  |  |
| 59th to 65th..... | 1905-1919 | William Alden Smith..... | Feb. 6, 1907   | Mar. 3, 1919  |  |
| 66th to 68th..... | 1919-1925 | Truman H. Newberry.....  | Mar. 4, 1919   | Mar. 3, 1925  | Resigned Nov. 18, 1922.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 67th to 68th..... | 1921-1925 | James Couzens.....       | Nov. 29, 1922  | Nov. 3, 1924  | Died Oct. 22, 1936. Vacancy from Oct. 23 to Nov. 18, 1936. |
| 68th to 74th..... | 1923-1937 | .....do.....             | Nov. 4, 1924   | Jan. 3, 1937  |  |
| 74th.....         | 1935-1937 | Prentiss M. Brown.....   | Nov. 19, 1936  | Jan. 3, 1937  | By governor, to fill vacancy.                              |
| 75th to 77th..... | 1937-1943 | .....do.....             | Jan. 3, 1937   | Jan. 3, 1943  |  |
| 78th to 80th..... | 1943-1949 | Homer Ferguson.....      | Jan. 3, 1943   | Jan. 3, 1949  |  |

## MINNESOTA

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator            | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks                       |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 35th to 37th.....1857-1863 | Henry M. Rice.....         | May 11, 1858                    | Mar. 3, 1863          |                               |
| 38th to 43d.....1863-1875  | Alexander Ramsey.....      | Mar. 4, 1863                    | Mar. 3, 1875          |                               |
| 44th to 49th.....1875-1887 | Samuel J. R. McMillan..... | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1887          |                               |
| 50th to 53th.....1887-1905 | Cushman K. Davis.....      | Mar. 4, 1887                    | Mar. 3, 1905          |                               |
| 56th.....1889-1901         | Charles A. Towne.....      | Dec. 5, 1900                    | Jan. 23, 1901         | Died Nov. 27, 1900.           |
| 56th to 64th.....1899-1917 | Moses E. Clapp.....        | Jan. 23, 1901                   | Mar. 3, 1917          | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 65th to 67th.....1917-1923 | Frank B. Kellogg.....      | Mar. 4, 1917                    | Mar. 3, 1923          |                               |
| 68th to 79th.....1923-1947 | Henrik Shipstead.....      | Mar. 4, 1923                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |                               |

## CLASS 2

|                    |           |                          |               |               |  |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 35th.....          | 1857-1859 | James Shields.....       | May 11, 1858  | Mar. 3, 1859  |  |
| 36th to 38th.....  | 1859-1865 | Morton S. Wilkinson..... | Mar. 4, 1859  | Mar. 3, 1865  |  |
| 39th to 41st.....  | 1865-1871 | Daniel S. Norton.....    | Mar. 4, 1865  | Mar. 3, 1871  | Died July 13, 1870.  |
| 41st.....          | 1869-1871 | William Windom.....      | July 15, 1870 | Jan. 22, 1871 | By governor, to fill vacancy.                              |
| Do.....            | do.....   | Ozora P. Stearns.....    | Jan. 18, 1871 | Mar. 3, 1871  |  |
| 42d to 47th.....   | 1871-1883 | William Windom.....      | Mar. 4, 1871  | Mar. 3, 1883  | Resigned Mar. 4, 1881.                                     |
| 47th.....          | 1881-1883 | A. J. Edgerton.....      | Mar. 12, 1881 | Oct. 26, 1881 | By governor, to fill vacancy.                              |
| Do.....            | do.....   | William Windom.....      | Oct. 27, 1881 | Mar. 3, 1883  |  |
| 48th to 50th.....  | 1883-1889 | Dwight M. Sabin.....     | Mar. 4, 1883  | Mar. 3, 1889  |  |
| 51st to 53d.....   | 1889-1895 | William D. Washburn..... | Mar. 4, 1889  | Mar. 3, 1895  |  |
| 54th to 68th.....  | 1895-1925 | Knute Nelson.....        | Mar. 4, 1895  | Mar. 3, 1925  | Died Apr. 28, 1923.  |
| 68th.....          | 1923-1925 | Magnus Johnson.....      | July 16, 1923 | Mar. 3, 1925  |  |
| 69th to 74th.....  | 1925-1937 | Thomas D. Schall.....    | Mar. 4, 1925  | Jan. 3, 1937  | Died Dec. 22, 1935.  |
| 74th.....          | 1935-1937 | Elmer A. Benson.....     | Dec. 27, 1935 | Nov. 3, 1936  | By governor, to fill vacancy.                              |
| Do.....            | do.....   | Guy V. Howard.....       | Nov. 4, 1936  | Jan. 3, 1937  |  |
| 75th to 77th.....  | 1937-1943 | Ernest Lundeen.....      | Jan. 3, 1937  | Jan. 3, 1943  | Died Aug. 31, 1940. Vacancy from Sept. 1 to Oct. 13, 1940. |
| 76th and 77th..... | 1939-1943 | Joseph H. Ball.....      | Oct. 14, 1940 | Nov. 17, 1942 | By governor, to fill vacancy.                              |
| 77th.....          | 1941-1943 | Arthur E. Nelson.....    | Nov. 18, 1942 | Jan. 3, 1943  |  |
| 78th to 80th.....  | 1943-1949 | Joseph H. Ball.....      | Jan. 3, 1943  | Jan. 3, 1949  |  |



## MISSISSIPPI

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator              | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 15th to 16th.....1817-1821 | Walter Leake.....            | Dec. 10, 1817                   | Mar. 3, 1821          | Resigned May 15, 1820.   |
| 16th.....1819-1821         | David Holmes.....            | Aug. 30, 1820                   | Mar. 3, 1821          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 17th to 19th.....1821-1827 | do.....                      | Mar. 4, 1821                    | Mar. 3, 1827          | Resigned Sept 25, 1825.  |
| 19th.....1825-1827         | Powhatan Ellis.....          | Sept. 28, 1825                  | Jan. 28, 1826         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| Do.....do.....             | Thomas B. Reed.....          | Jan. 28, 1826                   | Mar. 3, 1827          |  |
| 20th to 22d.....1827-1833  | Powhatan Ellis.....          | Mar. 4, 1827                    | Mar. 3, 1833          | Resigned July 16, 1832.  |
| 22d.....1831-1833          | John Black.....              | Nov. 12, 1832                   | Mar. 3, 1833          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 23d to 25th.....1833-1839  | do.....                      | Mar. 4, 1833                    | Mar. 3, 1839          | Resigned Jan. 22, 1838.  |
| 25th.....1837-1839         | James F. Trotter.....        | Jan. 22, 1838                   | Mar. 3, 1839          | Resigned July 10, 1838.  |
| Do.....do.....             | Thomas Hickman Williams..... | Nov. 12, 1838                   | Jan. 29, 1839         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| Do.....do.....             | do.....                      | Jan. 30, 1839                   | Mar. 3, 1839          |  |
| 26th to 28th.....1839-1845 | John Henderson.....          | Mar. 4, 1839                    | Mar. 3, 1845          |  |
| 29th to 31st.....1845-1851 | Jesse Speight.....           | Mar. 4, 1845                    | Mar. 3, 1851          | Died May 1, 1847.  |
| 30th.....1847-1849         | Jefferson Davis.....         | Aug. 10, 1847                   | Jan. 10, 1848         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 30th to 34th.....1847-1857 | do.....                      | Jan. 11, 1848                   | Mar. 3, 1857          | Resigned Sept. 23, 1851.   |
| 32d.....1851-1853          | John J. McKee.....           | Dec. 1, 1851                    | Mar. 17, 1852         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 32d to 34th.....1851-1857  | Stephen Adams.....           | Mar. 17, 1852                   | Mar. 3, 1857          |  |
| 35th to 37th.....1857-1863 | Jefferson Davis.....         | Mar. 4, 1857                    | Mar. 3, 1863          | Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. Vacancy from Jan. 21, 1861, to Jan. 18, 1870, because of Civil War. |
| 41st to 43d.....1869-1875  | Adelbert Ames.....           | Jan. 18, 1870                   | Mar. 3, 1875          | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1869; resigned Jan. 10, 1874.  |
| 43d.....1875-1875          | Henry R. Pease.....          | Feb. 3, 1874                    | Mar. 3, 1875          |  |

|                   |           |                          |               |               |  |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 44th to 46th..... | 1875-1881 | Blanche K. Bruce.....    | Mar. 4, 1875  | Mar. 3, 1881  | Died Aug. 14, 1897.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 47th to 56th..... | 1881-1899 | James Z. George.....     | Mar. 4, 1881  | Mar. 3, 1899  |  |
| 56th.....         | 1897-1899 | Hernando D. Money.....   | Oct. 8, 1897  | Jan. 18, 1898 |  |
| 56th to 61st..... | 1897-1911 | do.....                  | Jan. 19, 1898 | Mar. 3, 1911  |  |
| 62d to 67th.....  | 1911-1923 | John Sharp Williams..... | Mar. 4, 1911  | Mar. 3, 1923  |  |
| 68th to 73d.....  | 1923-1935 | Hubert D. Stephens.....  | Mar. 4, 1923  | Jan. 3, 1935  |  |
| 74th to 79th..... | 1935-1947 | Theodore G. Bilbo.....   | Jan. 3, 1935  | Jan. 3, 1947  |  |

## MISSISSIPPI—Continued

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator           | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 15th to 20th.....1817-1829 | Thomas Hill Williams..... | Oct. 9, 1817                    | Mar. 3, 1829          |  |
| 21st to 23d.....1829-1835  | Thomas B. Reed.....       | Mar. 4, 1829                    | Mar. 3, 1835          | Died Nov. 26, 1829.  |
| Do.....do.....             | Robert H. Adams.....      | Jan. 6, 1830                    | Mar. 3, 1835          | Died July 2, 1830.   |
| 21st.....1829-1831         | George Poindexter.....    | Oct. 15, 1830                   | Nov. 17, 1830         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 21st to 23d.....1829-1835  | do.....                   | Nov. 18, 1830                   | Mar. 3, 1835          |  |
| 24th to 29th.....1835-1847 | Robert J. Walker.....     | Mar. 4, 1835                    | Mar. 3, 1847          | Resigned Mar. 5, 1845.   |
| 29th.....1845-1847         | Joseph W. Chalmers.....   | Nov. 3, 1845                    | Jan. 9, 1846          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| Do.....do.....             | do.....                   | Jan. 10, 1846                   | Mar. 3, 1847          |  |
| 30th to 32d.....1847-1853  | Henry Stuart Foote.....   | Mar. 4, 1847                    | Mar. 3, 1853          | Resigned Jan. 8, 1852.   |
| 32d.....1851-1853          | Walker Brooke.....        | Feb. 18, 1852                   | Mar. 3, 1853          |  |
| 33d to 38th.....1853-1865  | Albert G. Brown.....      | Mar. 4, 1853                    | Mar. 3, 1865          | Retired from the Senate Jan. 12, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. Vacancy from Jan. 14, 1861, to Jan. 20, 1870, because of Civil War. |
| 41st.....1869-1871         | Hiram R. Revels.....      | Jan. 20, 1870                   | Mar. 3, 1871          | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.  |
| 42d to 44th.....1871-1877  | James L. Alcorn.....      | Mar. 4, 1871                    | Mar. 3, 1877          | Elected Jan. 18, 1870. Took oath Dec. 4, 1871. Governor during interim.  |
| 45th to 50th.....1877-1889 | Lucius Q. C. Lamar.....   | Mar. 4, 1877                    | Mar. 3, 1889          | Resigned Mar. 6, 1886.   |
| 49th.....1885-1887         | Edward C. Walthall.....   | Mar. 9, 1885                    | Jan. 20, 1889         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 49th to 53d.....1885-1895  | do.....                   | Jan. 20, 1886                   | Mar. 3, 1895          | Resigned Jan. 24, 1894.  |
| 53d.....1893-1895          | Anselm J. McLaurin.....   | Feb. 7, 1894                    | Mar. 3, 1895          |  |
| 54th to 56th.....1895-1901 | Edward C. Walthall.....   | Mar. 4, 1895                    | Mar. 3, 1901          | Died Apr. 21, 1898.  |

|                   |           |                          |                |                |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 55th to 56th..... | 1897-1901 | William V. Sullivan..... | May 31, 1898   | Jan. 15, 1900  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 56th.....         | 1899-1901 | do.....                  | Jan. 16, 1900  | Mar. 3, 1901   |                               |
| 57th to 62d.....  | 1901-1913 | Anselm J. McLaurin.....  | Mar. 4, 1901   | Mar. 3, 1913   | Died Dec. 22, 1909.           |
| 61st.....         | 1909-1911 | James Gordon.....        | Dec. 27, 1909  | Feb. 22, 1910  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 61st to 62d.....  | 1909-1913 | Le Roy Percy.....        | Feb. 23, 1910  | Mar. 3, 1913   |                               |
| 63d to 65th.....  | 1913-1919 | James K. Vardaman.....   | Mar. 4, 1913   | Mar. 3, 1919   |                               |
| 66th to 77th..... | 1919-1943 | Pat Harrison.....        | Mar. 4, 1919   | Jan. 3, 1943   | Died June 22, 1941.           |
| 77th.....         | 1941-1943 | James O. Eastland.....   | June 30, 1941  | Sept. 23, 1941 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| Do.....           | do.....   | Wall Doxey.....          | Sept. 29, 1941 | Jan. 3, 1943   |                               |
| 78th to 80th..... | 1943-1949 | James O. Eastland.....   | Jan. 3, 1943   | Jan. 3, 1949   |                               |

## MISSOURI

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator          | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 17th to 31st.....1821-1851 | Thomas H. Benton.....    | Aug. 10, 1821                   | Mar. 3, 1851          |   |
| 32d to 34th.....1851-1857  | Henry S. Geyer.....      | Mar. 4, 1851                    | Mar. 3, 1857          |   |
| 35th to 37th.....1857-1863 | Truett Polk.....         | Mar. 4, 1857                    | Mar. 3, 1863          |   |
| 37th.....1861-1863         | John B. Henderson.....   | Jan. 17, 1862                   | Jan. 5, 1863          | Expelled Jan. 10, 1862.   |
| 37th to 40th.....1861-1869 | do.....                  | Jan. 6, 1863                    | Mar. 3, 1869          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 41st to 43d.....1869-1875  | Carl Schurz.....         | Mar. 4, 1869                    | Mar. 3, 1875          |   |
| 44th to 58th.....1875-1905 | Francis M. Cockrell..... | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1905          |   |
| 59th to 61st.....1905-1911 | William Warner.....      | Mar. 18, 1905                   | Mar. 3, 1911          | Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Mar. 17, 1905, because of failure of legislature to elect. |
| 62d to 70th.....1911-1929  | James A. Reed.....       | Mar. 4, 1911                    | Mar. 3, 1929          |   |
| 71st to 73d.....1929-1935  | Roscoe C. Patterson..... | Mar. 4, 1929                    | Jan. 3, 1935          |   |
| 74th to 76th.....1935-1947 | Harry S. Truman.....     | Jan. 3, 1935                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |   |

## CLASS 3

|                   |           |                          |                |               |  |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|--|
| 17th to 21st..... | 1821-1831 | David Barton.....        | Aug. 10, 1821  | Mar. 3, 1831  |  |
| 22th to 24th..... | 1831-1837 | Alexander Buckner.....   | Mar. 4, 1831   | Mar. 3, 1837  | Died June 6, 1833.   |
| 23d.....          | 1833-1835 | Lewis F. Linn.....       | Oct. 26, 1833  | Nov. 19, 1834 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 23d to 30th.....  | 1833-1849 | do.....                  | Nov. 20, 1834  | Mar. 3, 1849  | Died Oct. 3, 1843.   |
| 28th.....         | 1843-1845 | David R. Atchison.....   | Oct. 14, 1843  | Nov. 19, 1844 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 28th to 33d.....  | 1843-1855 | do.....                  | Nov. 20, 1844  | Mar. 3, 1855  | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1855, to Jan. 12, 1857, and from Mar. 3 to Mar. 17, 1861. |
| 34th to 36th..... | 1855-1861 | James S. Green.....      | Jan. 12, 1857  | Mar. 3, 1861  | Expelled Jan. 10, 1862. Vacancy from Jan. 10 to Jan. 17, 1862.                 |
| 37th to 39th..... | 1861-1867 | Waldo P. Johnson.....    | Mar. 17, 1861  | Mar. 3, 1867  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 37th to 38th..... | 1861-1865 | Robert Wilson.....       | Jan. 17, 1862  | Nov. 13, 1863 | Resigned Dec. 19, 1870.  |
| 38th to 39th..... | 1863-1867 | B. Gratz Brown.....      | Nov. 13, 1863  | Mar. 3, 1867  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 40th to 42d.....  | 1867-1873 | Charles D. Drake.....    | Mar. 4, 1867   | Mar. 3, 1873  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 41st.....         | 1869-1871 | Daniel T. Jewett.....    | Dec. 19, 1870  | Jan. 20, 1871 |  |
| 41st to 42d.....  | 1869-1873 | Francis P. Blair.....    | Jan. 20, 1871  | Mar. 3, 1873  |  |
| 43d to 45th.....  | 1873-1879 | Lewis V. Boggs.....      | Mar. 4, 1873   | Mar. 4, 1879  | Died Sept. 20, 1877.   |
| 45th.....         | 1877-1879 | David H. Armstrong.....  | Sept. 20, 1877 | Jan. 26, 1879 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| Do.....           | do.....   | James Shields.....       | Jan. 27, 1879  | Mar. 3, 1879  |  |
| 46th to 47th..... | 1879-1903 | George G. Vest.....      | Mar. 4, 1879   | Mar. 3, 1903  | Died Apr. 14, 1918.  |
| 48th to 66th..... | 1903-1921 | William J. Stone.....    | Mar. 4, 1903   | Mar. 3, 1921  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 65th.....         | 1917-1919 | Xenophon P. Wilkey.....  | Apr. 30, 1918  | Nov. 5, 1918  | Died May 16, 1925.   |
| 65th to 69th..... | 1918-1927 | Selden P. Spencer.....   | Nov. 6, 1918   | Mar. 3, 1927  |  |
| 69th.....         | 1925-1927 | George H. Williams.....  | May 25, 1925   | Dec. 5, 1926  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 69th to 72d.....  | 1925-1933 | Harry B. Hawes.....      | Dec. 6, 1926   | Mar. 3, 1933  | Resigned effective Feb. 3, 1933.   |
| 72d.....          | 1931-1933 | Bennett Champ Clark..... | Feb. 3, 1933   | Mar. 3, 1933  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 73d to 78th.....  | 1933-1945 | do.....                  | Mar. 4, 1933   | Jan. 3, 1945  |  |
| 79th to 81st..... | 1945-1951 | Forrest C. Donnell.....  | Jan. 3, 1945   | Jan. 3, 1951  |  |

## MONTANA

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator        | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 51st to 52d.....1889-1893  | Wilbur F. Sanders..... | Jan. 1, 1890                    | Mar. 3, 1893          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1893, to Jan. 16, 1895, because<br>of failure of legislature to elect.<br>Resigned to take effect May 15, 1900. Vacancy from<br>May 15, 1900, to Mar. 7, 1901. |
| 53d to 55th.....1893-1899  | Lee Mantle.....        | Jan. 16, 1895                   | Mar. 3, 1899          |   |
| 56th to 58th.....1899-1905 | William A. Clark.....  | Mar. 4, 1899                    | Mar. 3, 1905          |   |
| 57th to 58th.....1901-1905 | Paris Gibson.....      | Mar. 7, 1901                    | Mar. 3, 1905          |   |
| 59th to 61st.....1905-1911 | Thomas H. Carter.....  | Mar. 4, 1905                    | Mar. 3, 1911          |   |
| 62d to 67th.....1911-1923  | Henry L. Myers.....    | Mar. 4, 1911                    | Mar. 3, 1923          |   |
| 68th to 79th.....1923-1947 | Burton K. Wheeler..... | Mar. 4, 1923                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |   |

## CLASS 2

|                   |           |                       |               |              |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 51st to 53d.....  | 1889-1895 | Thomas C. Power.....  | Jan. 2, 1890  | Mar. 3, 1895 |                               |
| 54th to 56th..... | 1895-1901 | Thomas H. Carter..... | Mar. 4, 1895  | Mar. 3, 1901 |                               |
| 57th to 59th..... | 1901-1907 | William A. Clark..... | Mar. 4, 1901  | Mar. 3, 1907 |                               |
| 60th to 62d.....  | 1907-1913 | Joseph M. Dixon.....  | Mar. 4, 1907  | Mar. 3, 1913 |                               |
| 63d to 74th.....  | 1913-1937 | Thomas J. Walsh.....  | Mar. 4, 1913  | Jan. 3, 1937 | Died Mar. 2, 1933.            |
| 73d.....          | 1933-1935 | John E. Erickson..... | Mar. 13, 1933 | Nov. 6, 1934 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 73d to 80th.....  | 1933-1949 | James E. Murray.....  | Nov. 7, 1934  | Jan. 3, 1949 |                               |



## NEBRASKA

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator           | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 40th to 43d.....1867-1875  | Thomas W. Tipton.....     | Mar. 1, 1867                    | Mar. 3, 1875          |  |
| 44th to 46th.....1875-1881 | Algernon S. Paddock.....  | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1881          |  |
| 47th to 49th.....1881-1887 | Charles H. Van Wyck.....  | Mar. 4, 1881                    | Mar. 3, 1887          |  |
| 50th to 52d.....1887-1893  | Algernon S. Paddock.....  | Mar. 4, 1887                    | Mar. 3, 1893          |  |
| 53d to 55th.....1893-1899  | William V. Allen.....     | Mar. 4, 1893                    | Mar. 3, 1899          |  |
| 56th to 58th.....1899-1905 | Monroe L. Hayward.....    | Mar. 8, 1899                    | Mar. 3, 1905          |  |
| 56th to 57th.....1899-1903 | William V. Allen.....     | Dec. 13, 1899                   | Mar. 28, 1901         | Died Dec. 5, 1899, before qualifying.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy.                     |
| 57th to 58th.....1901-1905 | Charles H. Dietrich.....  | Mar. 28, 1901                   | Mar. 3, 1905          |  |
| 59th to 61st.....1905-1911 | Elmer J. Burkett.....     | Mar. 4, 1905                    | Mar. 3, 1911          |  |
| 62d to 67th.....1911-1923  | Gilbert M. Hitchcock..... | Mar. 4, 1911                    | Mar. 3, 1923          |  |
| 68th to 73d.....1923-1935  | Robert B. Howell.....     | Mar. 4, 1923                    | Jan. 3, 1935          | Died Mar. 11, 1933. Vacancy from Mar. 12 to May 23, 1933.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 73d.....1933-1935          | William H. Thompson.....  | May 24, 1933                    | Nov. 6, 1934          |  |
| Do.....do.....             | Richard C. Hunter.....    | Nov. 7, 1934                    | Jan. 3, 1935          |  |
| 74th to 76th.....1935-1941 | Edward R. Burke.....      | Jan. 3, 1935                    | Jan. 3, 1941          |  |
| 77th to 79th.....1941-1947 | Hugh A. Butler.....       | Jan. 3, 1941                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |  |

CLASS 2

|                   |           |                           |               |              |  |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| 40th to 41st..... | 1867-1871 | John M. Thayer.....       | Mar. 1, 1867  | Mar. 3, 1871 | Vacancy from Mar. 3 to Mar. 28, 1901, because of failure of legislature to elect |
| 42d to 44th.....  | 1871-1877 | Phineas W. Hitchcock..... | Mar. 4, 1871  | Mar. 3, 1877 |  |
| 45th to 47th..... | 1877-1883 | Alvin Saunders.....       | Mar. 4, 1877  | Mar. 3, 1883 |  |
| 48th to 53d.....  | 1883-1895 | Charles F. Manderson..... | Mar. 4, 1883  | Mar. 3, 1895 |  |
| 54th to 56th..... | 1895-1901 | John M. Thurston.....     | Mar. 4, 1895  | Mar. 3, 1901 |  |
| 57th to 59th..... | 1901-1907 | Joseph H. Millard.....    | Mar. 28, 1901 | Mar. 3, 1907 |  |
| 60th to 62d.....  | 1907-1913 | Norris Brown.....         | Mar. 4, 1907  | Mar. 3, 1913 |  |
| 63d to 77th.....  | 1913-1943 | George W. Norris.....     | Mar. 4, 1913  | Jan. 3, 1943 |  |
| 78th to 80th..... | 1943-1949 | Kenneth S. Wherry.....    | Jan. 3, 1943  | Jan. 3, 1949 |  |

## NEVADA

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator         | Commence-<br>ment of<br>service | Expiration of<br>term | Remarks                       |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 38th to 43d.....1863-1875  | William M. Stewart..... | Dec. 15, 1864                   | Mar. 3, 1875          |                               |
| 44th to 46th.....1875-1881 | William Sharon.....     | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1881          |                               |
| 47th to 49th.....1881-1887 | James G. Fair.....      | Mar. 4, 1881                    | Mar. 3, 1887          |                               |
| 50th to 53d.....1887-1905  | William M. Stewart..... | Mar. 4, 1887                    | Mar. 3, 1905          |                               |
| 54th to 64th.....1905-1917 | George S. Nixon.....    | Mar. 4, 1905                    | Mar. 3, 1917          | Died June 5, 1912.            |
| 62d.....1911-1913          | William A. Massey.....  | July 1, 1912                    | Jan. 20, 1913         | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 62d to 76th.....1911-1941  | Key Pittman.....        | Jan. 20, 1913                   | Jan. 3, 1941          | Died Nov. 10, 1940.           |
| 76th to 77th.....1939-1943 | Berkeley L. Bunker..... | Nov. 27, 1940                   | Dec. 6, 1942          | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 77th to 79th.....1941-1947 | James G. Scrugham.....  | Dec. 7, 1942                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |                               |

|                   |           |                           |               |              |  |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| 38th to 42d.....  | 1863-1873 | James W. Nye.....         | Dec. 10, 1864 | Mar. 3, 1873 | Died Dec. 24, 1917.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 43d to 47th.....  | 1873-1903 | John P. Jones.....        | Mar. 4, 1873  | Mar. 3, 1903 |  |
| 48th to 57th..... | 1873-1921 | Francis G. Newlands.....  | Mar. 4, 1903  | Mar. 3, 1921 |  |
| 58th to 66th..... | 1903-1919 | Charles B. Henderson..... | Jan. 12, 1918 | Nov. 5, 1918 |  |
| 65th.....         | 1917-1921 | do.....                   | Nov. 6, 1918  | Mar. 3, 1921 |  |
| 66th to 66th..... | 1917-1921 | Tasker L. Oddle.....      | Mar. 4, 1921  | Mar. 3, 1933 |  |
| 67th to 72d.....  | 1921-1933 | Patrick A. McCarran.....  | Mar. 4, 1933  | Jan. 3, 1951 |  |
| 73d to 81st.....  | 1933-1951 |                           |               |              |  |

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator          | Commence-<br>ment<br>of<br>service | Expiration<br>of<br>term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1st to 2d.....1793-1793    | Palme Wingate.....       | Mar. 4, 1789                       | Mar. 3, 1793             |   |
| 3d to 8th.....1793-1805    | Samuel Livermore.....    | Mar. 4, 1793                       | Mar. 3, 1805             | Resigned June 12, 1801.   |
| 7th to 8th.....1801-1805   | Simcon Olcott.....       | June 17, 1801                      | Mar. 3, 1805             |   |
| 9th to 14th.....1805-1817  | Nicholas Gilman.....     | Mar. 4, 1805                       | Mar. 3, 1817             | Died May 2, 1814.   |
| 13th to 14th.....1813-1817 | Thomas W. Thompson.....  | June 24, 1814                      | Mar. 3, 1817             |   |
| 15th to 17th.....1817-1823 | David L. Morrill.....    | Mar. 4, 1817                       | Mar. 3, 1823             |   |
| 18th to 23d.....1823-1835  | Samuel Bell.....         | Mar. 4, 1823                       | Mar. 3, 1835             |   |
| 24th to 26th.....1835-1841 | Henry Hubbard.....       | Mar. 4, 1835                       | Mar. 3, 1841             |   |
| 27th to 29th.....1841-1847 | Levi Woodbury.....       | Mar. 4, 1841                       | Mar. 3, 1847             | Resigned Nov. 20, 1845.   |
| 29th.....1845-1847         | Bennett W. Jenness.....  | Dec. 1, 1845                       | June 13, 1846            | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| Do.....do.....             | Joseph Cilley.....       | June 13, 1846                      | Mar. 3, 1847             |   |
| 30th to 32d.....1847-1853  | John P. Hale.....        | Mar. 4, 1847                       | Mar. 3, 1853             | Died Nov. 15, 1853.   |
| 33d to 35th.....1853-1859  | Charles G. Atherton..... | Mar. 4, 1853                       | Mar. 3, 1859             | By governor, to fill vacancy. Senate resolution of Aug. 3, 1854, declared that representation under the appointment had expired. Vacancy from Aug. 4, 1854, to July 29, 1855. |
| 33d.....1853-1855          | Jared W. Williams.....   | Nov. 29, 1853                      | July 15, 1854            |   |
| 34th to 38th.....1855-1865 | John P. Hale.....        | July 30, 1855                      | Mar. 3, 1865             |   |
| 38th to 44th.....1865-1877 | Aaron H. Cragin.....     | Mar. 4, 1865                       | Mar. 3, 1877             |   |
| 45th to 47th.....1877-1883 | Edward H. Rollins.....   | Mar. 4, 1877                       | Mar. 3, 1883             |   |
| 48th to 50th.....1883-1889 | Austin F. Pike.....      | Mar. 4, 1883                       | Mar. 3, 1889             | Died Oct. 8, 1886.  |
| 49th to 50th.....1885-1889 | Person O. Cheney.....    | Nov. 24, 1886                      | June 14, 1887            | By governor, to fill vacancy  |
| 50th.....1887-1889         | William E. Chandler..... | June 14, 1887                      | Mar. 3, 1889             |   |

| 51st.....1889-1901         | Gilman Marston.....      | Mar. 4, 1889  | June 13, 1889 | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| 51st to 56th.....1889-1901 | William E. Chandler..... | June 19, 1889 | Mar. 3, 1901  |   |
| 57th to 62d.....1901-1913  | Henry E. Burnham.....    | Mar. 4, 1901  | Mar. 3, 1913  |   |
| 63d to 65th.....1913-1919  | Henry F. Hollis.....     | Mar. 13, 1913 | Mar. 3, 1919  | Vacancy from Mar. 3 to Mar. 13, 1913, because of failure of legislature to elect. |
| 66th to 74th.....1919-1937 | Henry W. Keyes.....      | Mar. 4, 1919  | Jan. 3, 1937  |   |
| 75th to 80th.....1937-1949 | H. Styles Bridges.....   | Jan. 3, 1937  | Jan. 3, 1949  |   |

## NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

## CLASS 3

| Congress                   | Name of Senator          | Commencement of service | Expiration of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1st to 6th.....1789-1801   | John Langdon.....        | Mar. 4, 1789            | Mar. 3, 1801       |   |
| 7th to 9th.....1801-1807   | James Sheafe.....        | Mar. 4, 1801            | Mar. 3, 1807       | Resigned June 14, 1802.   |
| Do.....do.....             | William Plumer.....      | June 17, 1802           | Mar. 3, 1807       |   |
| 10th to 12th.....1807-1813 | Nahum Parker.....        | Mar. 4, 1807            | Mar. 3, 1813       | Resigned June 1, 1810.  |
| 11th to 12th.....1809-1813 | Charles Cutts.....       | June 21, 1810           | Mar. 3, 1813       |   |
| 13th.....1813-1815         | do.....                  | Apr. 2, 1813            | June 10, 1813      | By governor, to fill vacancy.                                       |
| 13th to 15th.....1813-1819 | Jeremiah Mason.....      | June 10, 1813           | Mar. 3, 1819       | Resigned June 16, 1817.   |
| 15th.....1817-1819         | Clement Storer.....      | June 27, 1817           | Mar. 3, 1819       |   |
| 16th to 18th.....1819-1825 | John F. Parrott.....     | Mar. 4, 1819            | Mar. 3, 1825       |   |
| 19th to 21st.....1825-1831 | Levi Woodbury.....       | June 16, 1825           | Mar. 3, 1831       |   |
| 22d to 24th.....1831-1837  | Isaac Hill.....          | Mar. 4, 1831            | Mar. 3, 1837       | Resigned May 30, 1836.  |
| 24th.....1835-1837         | John Page.....           | June 8, 1836            | Mar. 3, 1837       |   |
| 25th to 27th.....1837-1843 | Franklin Pierce.....     | Mar. 4, 1837            | Mar. 3, 1843       | Resigned Feb. 28, 1842.   |
| 27th.....1841-1843         | Leonard Wilcox.....      | Mar. 1, 1842            | June 8, 1842       | By governor, to fill vacancy.                                       |
| Do.....do.....             | do.....                  | June 9, 1842            | Mar. 3, 1843       |   |
| 28th to 30th.....1843-1849 | Charles G. Atherton..... | Mar. 4, 1843            | Mar. 3, 1849       |   |
| 31st to 33d.....1849-1855  | Moses Norris, Jr.....    | Mar. 4, 1849            | Mar. 3, 1855       | Died Jan. 11, 1855.   |
| 33d.....1853-1855          | John S. Wells.....       | Jan. 16, 1855           | Mar. 3, 1855       | By governor, to fill vacancy. Vacancy from Mar. 4 to July 29, 1855. |
| 34th to 36th.....1855-1861 | James Bell.....          | July 30, 1855           | Mar. 3, 1861       | Died May 26, 1857.  |
| 35th to 36th.....1857-1867 | Daniel Clark.....        | June 27, 1857           | Mar. 3, 1867       | Resigned July 27, 1866.   |
| 36th.....1865-1867         | George G. Fogg.....      | Aug. 31, 1866           | Mar. 3, 1867       | By governor, to fill vacancy.                                       |
| 40th to 42d.....1867-1873  | James W. Patterson.....  | Mar. 4, 1867            | Mar. 3, 1873       |   |
| 43d to 45th.....1873-1879  | Bainbridge Wadleigh..... | Mar. 4, 1873            | Mar. 3, 1879       |   |
| 46th.....1879-1881         | Charles H. Bell.....     | Mar. 13, 1879           | June 16, 1879      | By governor, to fill vacancy.                                       |

|                   |           |                         |               |               |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 46th to 48th..... | 1879-1885 | Henry W. Blair.....     | June 17, 1879 | Mar. 3, 1885  |                               |
| 49th.....         | 1885-1887 | do.....                 | Mar. 5, 1885  | June 16, 1885 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 49th to 51st..... | 1885-1891 | do.....                 | June 17, 1885 | Mar. 3, 1891  |                               |
| 52d to 66th.....  | 1891-1921 | Jacob H. Gallinger..... | Mar. 4, 1891  | Mar. 3, 1921  |                               |
| 65th.....         | 1917-1919 | Irving W. Drew.....     | Sept. 2, 1918 | Nov. 5, 1918  | Died Aug. 17, 1918.           |
| 65th to 72d.....  | 1917-1933 | George H. Moses.....    | Nov. 6, 1918  | Mar. 3, 1933  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 73d to 75th.....  | 1933-1939 | Fred H. Brown.....      | Mar. 4, 1933  | Jan. 3, 1939  |                               |
| 76th to 81st..... | 1939-1951 | Charles W. Tobey.....   | Jan. 3, 1939  | Jan. 3, 1951  |                               |



## NEW JERSEY

## CLASS 1

| Congress                   | Name of Senator         | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1st.....1789-1791          | Jonathan Elmer.....     | Mar. 4, 1789                    | Mar. 3, 1791          | Resigned Nov. 26, 1798.  |
| 2d to 7th.....1791-1803    | John Rutherford.....    | Mar. 4, 1791                    | Mar. 3, 1803          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 5th.....1797-1799          | Franklin Davenport..... | Dec. 5, 1798                    | Mar. 3, 1799          | Elected Feb. 14, 1799. Served in the House during interim. Resigned Feb. 16, 1801.                               |
| 5th to 7th.....1797-1803   | James Schureman.....    | Mar. 4, 1799                    | Mar. 3, 1803          |  |
| 6th to 7th.....1799-1803   | Aaron Ogden.....        | Feb. 28, 1801                   | Mar. 3, 1803          | By governor, to fill vacancy. Vacancy from Mar. 3, to Sept. 1, 1803, because of failure of legislature to elect. |
| 8th.....1803-1805          | John Condit.....        | Sept. 1, 1803                   | Nov. 2, 1803          |  |
| 8th to 10th.....1803-1809  | .....do.....            | Nov. 3, 1803                    | Mar. 3, 1809          |  |
| 11th to 13th.....1809-1815 | John Lambert.....       | Mar. 4, 1809                    | Mar. 3, 1815          | Resigned Jan. 8, 1821.   |
| 14th to 16th.....1815-1821 | James J. Wilson.....    | Mar. 4, 1815                    | Mar. 3, 1821          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 16th.....1819-1821         | Samuel L. Southard..... | Jan. 26, 1821                   | Mar. 3, 1821          | Resigned Mar. 3, 1823.   |
| 17th to 19th.....1821-1827 | .....do.....            | Mar. 4, 1821                    | Mar. 3, 1827          | Died Aug. 19, 1826.  |
| 18th to 19th.....1823-1827 | Joseph Motlaine.....    | Nov. 12, 1823                   | Mar. 3, 1827          | Resigned Jan. 12, 1829.  |
| 19th to 22d.....1825-1833  | Ephraim Bateman.....    | Nov. 10, 1826                   | Mar. 3, 1833          |  |
| 20th to 22d.....1827-1833  | Mahlon Dickerson.....   | Jan. 30, 1829                   | Mar. 3, 1833          |  |
| 22d to 28th.....1833-1845  | Samuel L. Southard..... | Mar. 4, 1833                    | Mar. 3, 1845          | Died June 26, 1842.  |
| 27th.....1841-1843         | William L. Dayton.....  | July 2, 1842                    | Oct. 27, 1842         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 27th to 31st.....1841-1851 | .....do.....            | Oct. 28, 1842                   | Mar. 3, 1851          |  |
| 32d to 34th.....1851-1857  | Robert F. Stockton..... | Mar. 4, 1851                    | Mar. 3, 1857          | Resigned Jan. 10, 1853.  |
| 33d to 37th.....1853-1863  | John R. Thomson.....    | Mar. 4, 1853                    | Mar. 3, 1863          | Died Sept. 12, 1862.   |
| 37th.....1861-1863         | Richard S. Field.....   | Nov. 21, 1862                   | Jan. 14, 1863         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| Do.....do.....             | James W. Wall.....      | Jan. 14, 1863                   | Mar. 3, 1863          |  |
| 38th to 40th.....1863-1869 | William Wright.....     | Mar. 4, 1863                    | Mar. 3, 1869          | Died Nov. 1, 1868.   |

|                   |           |                              |               |               |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 39th.....         | 1865-1867 | Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen..... | Nov. 12, 1866 | Jan. 22, 1867 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 39th to 40th..... | 1865-1869 | do.....                      | Jan. 23, 1867 | Mar. 3, 1869  |                               |
| 41st to 43d.....  | 1869-1875 | John P. Stockton.....        | Mar. 4, 1869  | Mar. 3, 1875  |                               |
| 44th to 46th..... | 1875-1881 | Theodore F. Randolph.....    | Mar. 4, 1875  | Mar. 2, 1881  |                               |
| 47th to 49th..... | 1881-1887 | William J. Sewell.....       | Mar. 4, 1881  | Mar. 3, 1887  |                               |
| 50th to 52d.....  | 1887-1893 | Rufus Blodgett.....          | Mar. 4, 1887  | Mar. 3, 1893  |                               |
| 53d to 55th.....  | 1893-1899 | James Smith, Jr.....         | Mar. 4, 1893  | Mar. 3, 1899  |                               |
| 56th to 61st..... | 1899-1911 | John Kean.....               | Mar. 4, 1899  | Mar. 3, 1911  |                               |
| 62d to 64th.....  | 1911-1917 | James E. Martine.....        | Mar. 4, 1911  | Mar. 3, 1917  |                               |
| 65th to 67th..... | 1917-1923 | Joseph S. Frelinghuysen..... | Mar. 4, 1917  | Mar. 3, 1923  |                               |
| 68th to 70th..... | 1923-1929 | Edward I. Edwards.....       | Mar. 4, 1923  | Mar. 3, 1929  |                               |
| 71st to 73d.....  | 1929-1935 | Hamilton F. Kean.....        | Mar. 4, 1929  | Jan. 3, 1935  |                               |
| 74th to 76th..... | 1935-1941 | A. Harry Moore.....          | Jan. 3, 1935  | Jan. 3, 1941  | Resigned Jan. 18, 1938.       |
| 75th.....         | 1937-1939 | John Milton.....             | Jan. 18, 1938 | Nov. 8, 1938  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 75th to 79th..... | 1937-1947 | W. Warren Barbour.....       | Nov. 9, 1938  | Jan. 3, 1947  | Died Nov. 22, 1943.           |
| 78th.....         | 1943-1945 | Arthur Walsh.....            | Nov. 29, 1943 | Dec. 6, 1944  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 78th to 79th..... | 1943-1947 | H. Alexander Smith.....      | Dec. 7, 1944  | Jan. 3, 1947  |                               |

## NEW JERSEY—Continued

## CLASS 2

| Congress          | Name of Senator              | Commencement of service | Expiration of term | Remarks   |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1st to 2d.....    | William Paterson.....        | Mar. 4, 1789            | Mar. 3, 1793       | Resigned Nov. 13, 1790.                               |
| Do.....do.....    | Philemon Dickinson.....      | Nov. 23, 1790           | Mar. 3, 1793       |   |
| 3d to 5th.....    | Frederick Frelinghuysen..... | Mar. 4, 1793            | Mar. 3, 1799       | Resigned Nov. 12, 1796.                               |
| 4th to 5th.....   | Richard Stockton.....        | Nov. 12, 1796           | Mar. 3, 1799       |   |
| 6th to 8th.....   | Jonathan Dayton.....         | Mar. 4, 1799            | Mar. 3, 1805       |   |
| 9th to 11th.....  | Aaron Kitchell.....          | Mar. 4, 1805            | Mar. 3, 1811       | Resigned Mar. 12, 1809.                               |
| 11th.....         | John Condit.....             | Mar. 21, 1809           | Nov. 1, 1809       | By governor, to fill vacancy.                         |
| 11th to 14th..... | do.....                      | Nov. 2, 1809            | Mar. 3, 1817       |   |
| 15th to 20th..... | Mahlon Dickerson.....        | Mar. 4, 1817            | Mar. 3, 1829       | Resigned Jan. 30, 1829.                               |
| 21st to 23d.....  | Theodore Frelinghuysen.....  | Mar. 4, 1829            | Mar. 3, 1835       |   |
| 24th to 26th..... | Garret D. Wall.....          | Mar. 4, 1835            | Mar. 3, 1841       |   |
| 27th to 32d.....  | Jacob W. Miller.....         | Mar. 4, 1841            | Mar. 3, 1853       |   |
| 33d to 35th.....  | William Wright.....          | Mar. 4, 1853            | Mar. 3, 1859       |   |
| 36th to 38th..... | John C. Ten Eyck.....        | Mar. 4, 1859            | Mar. 3, 1865       |   |
| 39th to 41st..... | John P. Stockton.....        | Mar. 4, 1865            | Mar. 3, 1871       | Seat declared vacant Mar. 27, 1866.                   |
| Do.....do.....    | Alexander G. Cattell.....    | Sept. 19, 1866          | Mar. 3, 1871       | To fill unexpired term of John P. Stockton, unseated. |
| 42d to 44th.....  | Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen..... | Mar. 4, 1871            | Mar. 3, 1877       | Vacancy from Mar. 28 to Sept. 18, 1866.               |
| 45th to 53d.....  | John R. McPherson.....       | Mar. 4, 1877            | Mar. 3, 1895       |   |

|                   |           |                          |               |              |   |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| 54th to 56th..... | 1895-1907 | William J. Sewell.....   | Mar. 4, 1895  | Mar. 3, 1907 | Died Dec. 27, 1901.   |
| 57th to 59th..... | 1901-1907 | John F. Dryden.....      | Jan. 29, 1902 | Mar. 3, 1907 |   |
| 60th to 62d.....  | 1907-1913 | Frank O. Briggs.....     | Mar. 4, 1907  | Mar. 3, 1913 |   |
| 63d to 65th.....  | 1913-1919 | William Hughes.....      | Mar. 4, 1913  | Mar. 3, 1919 | Died Jan. 30, 1918.   |
| 65th.....         | 1917-1919 | David Baird.....         | Feb. 23, 1918 | Nov. 5, 1918 | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| Do.....           | do.....   | do.....                  | Nov. 6, 1918  | Mar. 3, 1919 |   |
| 66th to 71st..... | 1919-1931 | Walter E. Edge.....      | Mar. 4, 1919  | Mar. 3, 1931 | Resigned Nov. 21, 1929.   |
| 71st.....         | 1929-1931 | David Baird, Jr.....     | Nov. 30, 1929 | Dec. 2, 1930 | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 71st to 74th..... | 1929-1937 | Dwight W. Morrow.....    | Dec. 3, 1930  | Jan. 3, 1937 | Died Oct. 5, 1931.  |
| 72d.....          | 1931-1933 | W. Warren Barbour.....   | Dec. 1, 1931  | Nov. 8, 1932 | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 72d to 74th.....  | 1931-1937 | do.....                  | Nov. 9, 1932  | Jan. 3, 1937 |   |
| 75th to 77th..... | 1937-1943 | William H. Snathers..... | Jan. 3, 1937  | Jan. 3, 1943 | Elected Nov. 3, 1936. Took oath Apr. 15, 1937.<br>Served as a State senator during interim. |
| 78th to 80th..... | 1943-1949 | Albert W. Hawkes.....    | Jan. 3, 1943  | Jan. 3, 1949 |   |

## NEW MEXICO

## CLASS 1

| Congress                   | Name of Senator             | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 62d to 64th.....1911-1917  | Thomas B. Catron.....       | Mar. 27, 1912                   | Mar. 3, 1917          |   |
| 65th to 70th.....1917-1929 | Andrieus A. Jones.....      | Mar. 4, 1917                    | Mar. 3, 1929          |   |
| 70th.....1927-1929         | Bronson Cutting.....        | Dec. 29, 1927                   | Dec. 6, 1928          | Died Dec. 20, 1927.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy |
| Do.....do.....             | Octaviano A. Larrazolo..... | Dec. 7, 1928                    | Mar. 3, 1929          |   |
| 71st to 76th.....1929-1941 | Bronson Cutting.....        | Mar. 4, 1929                    | Jan. 3, 1941          |   |
| 74th.....1935-1937         | Dennis Chavez.....          | May 11, 1935                    | Nov. 3, 1936          | Died May 6, 1935.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 74th to 79th.....1935-1947 | do.....                     | Nov. 4, 1936                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |   |

## CLASS 2

|                    |                |                     |                     |                     |   |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| 62d to 68th.....   | 1911-1915..... | Albert B. Fall..... | Mar. 27, 1912.....  | Mar. 3, 1925.....   | Resigned Mar. 4, 1921.                          |
| 67th.....          | 1921-1923..... | John O. Bursum..... | Mar. 11, 1921.....  | Sept. 19, 1921..... | By governor, to fill vacancy.                   |
| 67th and 68th..... | 1921-1925..... | .....do.....        | Sept. 20, 1921..... | Mar. 3, 1925.....   | Resigned June 24, 1933. Vacancy from June 25 to |
| 69th to 74th.....  | 1925-1937..... | Sam G. Bratton..... | Mar. 4, 1925.....   | Jan. 3, 1937.....   | Oct. 9, 1933.                                   |
| 73d.....           | 1933-1935..... | Carl A. Hatch.....  | Oct. 10, 1933.....  | Nov. 6, 1934.....   | By governor, to fill vacancy.                   |
| 73d to 80th.....   | 1933-1940..... | .....do.....        | Nov. 7, 1934.....   | Jan. 3, 1940.....   |   |

## NEW YORK

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator             | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1st.....1789-1791          | Philip Schuyler.....        | July 15, 1789                   | Mar. 3, 1791          |                               |
| 2d to 4th.....1791-1797    | Aaron Burr.....             | Mar. 4, 1791                    | Mar. 3, 1797          |                               |
| 5th to 7th.....1797-1803   | Philip Schuyler.....        | Mar. 4, 1797                    | Mar. 3, 1803          | Resigned Jan. 3, 1798.        |
| Do.....do.....             | John S. Hobart.....         | Jan. 11, 1798                   | Mar. 3, 1803          | Resigned Apr. 16, 1798.       |
| 5th.....1797-1799          | William North.....          | May 5, 1798                     | Aug. 17, 1798         | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 5th to 7th.....1797-1803   | James Watson.....           | Aug. 17, 1798                   | Mar. 3, 1803          | Resigned Mar. 19, 1800.       |
| 6th to 7th.....1799-1803   | Gouverneur Morris.....      | Apr. 3, 1800                    | Mar. 3, 1803          |                               |
| 8th to 10th.....1803-1809  | Theodorus Bailey.....       | Mar. 4, 1803                    | Mar. 3, 1809          | Resigned Jan. 16, 1804.       |
| Do.....do.....             | John Armstrong.....         | Feb. 4, 1804                    | Mar. 3, 1809          | Resigned June 30, 1804.       |
| Do.....do.....             | Samuel L. Mitchell.....     | Nov. 9, 1804                    | Mar. 3, 1809          |                               |
| 11th to 13th.....1809-1815 | Obadiah German.....         | Mar. 4, 1809                    | Mar. 3, 1815          |                               |
| 14th to 16th.....1815-1821 | Nathan Sanford.....         | Mar. 4, 1815                    | Mar. 3, 1821          |                               |
| 17th to 20th.....1821-1833 | Martin Van Buren.....       | Mar. 4, 1821                    | Mar. 3, 1833          | Resigned Dec. 20, 1828        |
| 20th to 22d.....1827-1833  | Charles E. Dudley.....      | Jan. 15, 1829                   | Mar. 3, 1833          |                               |
| 23d to 28th.....1833-1845  | Nathaniel P. Tallmadge..... | Mar. 4, 1833                    | Mar. 3, 1845          | Resigned June 17, 1844.       |
| 28th.....1843-1845         | Daniel S. Dickinson.....    | Nov. 30, 1844                   | Jan. 17, 1845         | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 28th to 31st.....1843-1851 | do.....do.....              | Jan. 18, 1845                   | Mar. 3, 1851          |                               |

|                   |           |                        |               |              |   |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| 32d to 34th.....  | 1851-1857 | Hamilton Fish.....     | Mar. 4, 1851  | Mar. 3, 1857 |   |
| 35th to 37th..... | 1857-1863 | Preston King.....      | Mar. 4, 1857  | Mar. 3, 1863 |   |
| 38th to 40th..... | 1863-1869 | Edwin D. Morgan.....   | Mar. 4, 1863  | Mar. 3, 1869 |   |
| 41st to 43d.....  | 1869-1875 | Reuben E. Fenton.....  | Mar. 4, 1869  | Mar. 3, 1875 |   |
| 44th to 46th..... | 1875-1881 | Francis Kernan.....    | Mar. 4, 1875  | Mar. 3, 1881 |   |
| 47th to 49th..... | 1881-1887 | Thomas C. Platt.....   | Mar. 4, 1881  | Mar. 3, 1887 | Resigned May 16, 1881.  |
| Do.....           | do.....   | Warner Miller.....     | July 16, 1881 | Mar. 3, 1887 |   |
| 50th to 52d.....  | 1887-1893 | Frank Hiscock.....     | Mar. 4, 1887  | Mar. 3, 1893 |   |
| 53d to 55th.....  | 1893-1899 | Edward Murphy, Jr..... | Mar. 4, 1893  | Mar. 3, 1899 |   |
| 56th to 61st..... | 1899-1911 | Chauncey M. Depew..... | Mar. 4, 1899  | Mar. 3, 1911 |   |
| 62d to 64th.....  | 1911-1917 | James A. O'Gorman..... | Mar. 31, 1911 | Mar. 3, 1917 | Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Mar. 30, 1911, because of failure of legislature to elect. |
| 65th to 67th..... | 1917-1923 | William M. Calder..... | Mar. 4, 1917  | Mar. 3, 1923 | Died June 17, 1938. Vacancy from June 18 to Dec. 2, 1938.                         |
| 68th to 70th..... | 1923-1941 | Royal S. Copeland..... | Mar. 4, 1923  | Jan. 3, 1941 | Elected Nov. 8, 1938. Served in the House during interim.                         |
| 75th to 79th..... | 1937-1947 | James M. Mead.....     | Dec. 3, 1938  | Jan. 3, 1947 |   |



## NEW YORK—Continued

## CLASS 3

| Congress                   | Name of Senator        | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks                                      |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1st to 6th.....1789-1801   | Rufus King.....        | July 16, 1789                   | Mar. 3, 1801          | Resigned May 23, 1796.                       |
| 4th to 6th.....1795-1801   | John Laurance.....     | Nov. 9, 1796                    | Mar. 3, 1801          | Resigned in August 1800.                     |
| 6th to 9th.....1799-1807   | John Armstrong.....    | Nov. 6, 1800                    | Mar. 3, 1807          | Resigned Feb. 5, 1802.                       |
| 7th to 9th.....1801-1807   | De Witt Clinton.....   | Feb. 9, 1802                    | Mar. 3, 1807          | Resigned Nov. 4, 1803.                       |
| 8th.....1803-1805          | John Armstrong.....    | Nov. 10, 1803                   | Feb. 4, 1804          | By governor, to fill vacancy.                |
| 8th to 12th.....1803-1813  | John Smith.....        | Feb. 4, 1804                    | Mar. 3, 1813          |  |
| 13th to 18th.....1813-1825 | Rufus King.....        | Mar. 4, 1813                    | Mar. 3, 1825          |  |
| 19th to 21st.....1825-1831 | Nathan Sanford.....    | Jan. 14, 1826                   | Mar. 3, 1831          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1825, to Jan. 13, 1826. |
| 22d to 24th.....1831-1837  | William L. Marcy.....  | Mar. 4, 1831                    | Mar. 3, 1837          | Resigned Jan. 1, 1833.                       |
| 22d to 30th.....1831-1849  | Silas Wright, Jr.....  | Jan. 4, 1833                    | Mar. 3, 1849          | Resigned Nov. 26, 1844.                      |
| 28th.....1843-1845         | Henry A. Foster.....   | Nov. 30, 1844                   | Jan. 18, 1845         | By governor, to fill vacancy.                |
| 28th to 30th.....1843-1849 | John A. Dix.....       | Jan. 18, 1845                   | Mar. 3, 1849          |  |
| 31st to 36th.....1849-1861 | William H. Seward..... | Mar. 4, 1849                    | Mar. 3, 1861          |  |
| 37th to 39th.....1861-1867 | Ira Harris.....        | Mar. 4, 1861                    | Mar. 3, 1867          |  |

|                   |           |                             |               |              |  |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| 40th to 48th..... | 1867-1885 | Roseoe Conkling.....        | Mar. 4, 1867  | Mar. 3, 1885 | Resigned May 16, 1881.   |
| 47th to 48th..... | 1881-1885 | Elbridge G. Lapham.....     | July 22, 1881 | Mar. 3, 1885 |  |
| 49th to 51st..... | 1885-1891 | William M. Evarts.....      | Mar. 4, 1885  | Mar. 3, 1891 |  |
| 52d to 54th.....  | 1891-1897 | David B. Hill.....          | Mar. 4, 1891  | Mar. 3, 1897 | Elected Jan. 21, 1891. Took oath Jan. 7, 1892. Gov-<br>ernor during interim. |
| 55th to 60th..... | 1897-1909 | Thomas C. Platt.....        | Mar. 4, 1897  | Mar. 3, 1909 |  |
| 61st to 63d.....  | 1909-1915 | Elihu Root.....             | Mar. 4, 1909  | Mar. 3, 1915 |  |
| 64th to 69th..... | 1915-1927 | James W. Wadsworth, Jr..... | Mar. 4, 1915  | Mar. 3, 1927 |  |
| 70th to 81st..... | 1927-1951 | Robert F. Wagner.....       | Mar. 4, 1927  | Jan. 3, 1951 |  |

## NORTH CAROLINA

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator       | Commence-<br>ment of<br>service | Expiration of<br>term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1st to 2d.....1789-1793    | Samuel Johnston.....  | Nov. 27, 1789                   | Mar. 3, 1793          |   |
| 3d to 5th.....1793-1799    | Alexander Martin..... | Mar. 4, 1793                    | Mar. 3, 1799          |   |
| 6th to 8th.....1799-1805   | Jesse Franklin.....   | Mar. 4, 1799                    | Mar. 3, 1805          |   |
| 9th to 14th.....1805-1817  | James Turner.....     | Mar. 4, 1805                    | Mar. 3, 1817          | Resigned Nov. 21, 1816.                             |
| 14th to 17th.....1815-1823 | Montfort Stokes.....  | Dec. 4, 1816                    | Mar. 3, 1823          |   |
| 18th to 23d.....1823-1835  | John Branch.....      | Dec. 4, 1823                    | Mar. 3, 1835          | Resigned Mar. 9, 1839.                              |
| 21st to 26th.....1829-1841 | Bedford Brown.....    | Dec. 9, 1829                    | Mar. 3, 1841          | Resigned Nov. 11, 1840.                             |
| 26th to 32d.....1839-1853  | Willie P. Mangum..... | Nov. 25, 1840                   | Mar. 3, 1853          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1853, to Dec. 6, 1854.         |
| 33d to 35th.....1853-1859  | David S. Reid.....    | Dec. 6, 1854                    | Mar. 3, 1859          | Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from July 11, 1861, |
| 36th to 38th.....1859-1865 | Thomas Bragg.....     | Mar. 4, 1859                    | Mar. 3, 1865          | to July 14, 1868, because of Civil War.             |

|                   |           |                           |               |              |   |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| 40th to 41st..... | 1867-1871 | Joseph C. Abbott.....     | July 14, 1868 | Mar. 3, 1871 | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.                             |
| 42d to 53d.....   | 1871-1895 | Matt W. Ransom.....       | Jan. 30, 1872 | Mar. 3, 1895 | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1871, to Jan. 29, 1872. Zebulon B. Vance was elected but not admitted. |
| 54th to 56th..... | 1895-1901 | Marion Butler.....        | Mar. 4, 1895  | Mar. 3, 1901 |   |
| 57th to 71st..... | 1901-1931 | Furnifold M. Simmons..... | Mar. 4, 1901  | Mar. 3, 1931 |   |
| 72d to 80th.....  | 1931-1949 | Josiah W. Bailey.....     | Mar. 4, 1931  | Jan. 3, 1949 |   |

## NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

## CLASS 3

| Congress          | Name of Senator             | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1st to 3d.....    | Benjamin Hawkins.....       | Nov. 27, 1789                   | Mar. 3, 1795          |  |
| 4th to 6th.....   | Timothy Bloodworth.....     | Mar. 4, 1795                    | Mar. 3, 1801          |  |
| 7th to 9th.....   | David Stone.....            | Mar. 4, 1801                    | Mar. 3, 1807          | Resigned about Feb. 17, 1807.  |
| 10th to 12th..... | Jesse Franklin.....         | Mar. 4, 1807                    | Mar. 3, 1813          |  |
| 13th to 15th..... | David Stone.....            | Mar. 4, 1813                    | Mar. 3, 1819          | Resigned Dec. 24, 1814.  |
| Do.....do.....    | Francis Locke.....          | ....., 1814                     | Mar. 3, 1819          | Did not qualify. Resigned Dec. 5, 1815.  |
| 14th to 21st..... | Nathaniel Macon.....        | Dec. 5, 1815                    | Mar. 3, 1831          | Resigned Nov. 14, 1828.  |
| 20th to 21st..... | James Iredell.....          | Dec. 15, 1828                   | Mar. 3, 1831          |  |
| 22d to 24th.....  | Willie P. Mangum.....       | Mar. 4, 1831                    | Mar. 3, 1837          |  |
| 24th to 27th..... | Robert Strange.....         | Dec. 5, 1836                    | Mar. 3, 1843          | Resigned Nov. 26, 1836.  |
| 26th to 27th..... | William A. Graham.....      | Nov. 25, 1840                   | Mar. 3, 1843          | Resigned Nov. 16, 1840.  |
| 28th to 30th..... | William H. Haywood, Jr..... | Mar. 4, 1843                    | Mar. 3, 1849          |  |
| 29th to 33d.....  | George E. Badger.....       | Nov. 25, 1846                   | Mar. 3, 1855          | Resigned July 25, 1846.  |
| 34th to 36th..... | Asa Biggs.....              | Mar. 4, 1855                    | Mar. 3, 1861          | Resigned May 5, 1858.  |
| 35th.....         | Thomas L. Clingman.....     | May 6, 1858                     | Nov. 22, 1858         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 35th to 39th..... | .....do.....                | Nov. 23, 1858                   | Mar. 3, 1867          | Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from July 11, 1861,<br>to June 25, 1868, because of Civil War. |

| 40th to 42d  | 1867-1873 | John Pool            | June 25, 1868 | Mar. 3, 1873  | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867. |
|--------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| 43d to 45th  | 1873-1879 | Augustus S. Merrimon | Mar. 4, 1873  | Mar. 3, 1879  |   |
| 46th to 54th | 1879-1897 | Zebulon B. Vance     | Mar. 4, 1879  | Mar. 3, 1897  | Died Apr. 14, 1894.   |
| 53d          | 1893-1895 | Thomas J. Jarvis     | Apr. 19, 1894 | Jan. 23, 1895 | By governor, to fill vacancy.                                   |
| 53d to 57th  | 1893-1903 | Jeter C. Pritchard   | Jan. 23, 1895 | Mar. 3, 1903  |   |
| 58th to 72d  | 1903-1933 | Lee S. Overman       | Mar. 4, 1903  | Mar. 3, 1933  | Died Dec. 12, 1930.   |
| 71st to 72d  | 1929-1933 | Cameron Morrison     | Dec. 13, 1930 | Dec. 4, 1932  | By governor, to fill vacancy.                                   |
| 72d to 78th  | 1931-1945 | Robert R. Reynolds   | Dec. 5, 1932  | Jan. 3, 1945  |   |
| 79th to 81st | 1945-1951 | Clyde R. Hoey        | Jan. 3, 1945  | Jan. 3, 1951  |   |

## NORTH DAKOTA

## CLASS 1

| Congress                   | Name of Senator         | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 51st to 52d.....1889-1893  | Lyman R. Casey.....     | Nov. 25, 1889                   | Mar. 3, 1893          |         |
| 53d to 55th.....1893-1899  | William N. Roach.....   | Mar. 4, 1893                    | Mar. 3, 1899          |         |
| 56th to 67th.....1899-1923 | Porter J. McCumber..... | Mar. 4, 1899                    | Mar. 3, 1923          |         |
| 68th to 76th.....1923-1941 | Lynn J. Frazier.....    | Mar. 4, 1923                    | Jan. 3, 1941          |         |
| 77th to 79th.....1941-1947 | William Langer.....     | Jan. 3, 1941                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |         |

## CLASS 3

|                   |           |                           |               |               |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 51st.....         | 1889-1891 | Gilbert A. Pierce.....    | Nov. 21, 1889 | Mar. 3, 1891  |                               |
| 52d to 60th.....  | 1891-1909 | Henry C. Hansbrough.....  | Mar. 4, 1891  | Mar. 3, 1909  |                               |
| 61st to 63d.....  | 1909-1915 | Martin N. Johnson.....    | Mar. 4, 1909  | Mar. 3, 1915  |                               |
| 61st.....         | 1909-1911 | Fountain L. Thompson..... | Nov. 10, 1909 | Jan. 31, 1910 | Died Oct. 21, 1909.           |
| Do.....           | do.....   | William E. Purcell.....   | Feb. 1, 1910  | Feb. 1, 1911  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 61st to 66th..... | 1909-1921 | Asle J. Gronna.....       | Feb. 2, 1911  | Mar. 3, 1921  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 67th to 69th..... | 1921-1927 | Edwin F. Ladd.....        | Mar. 4, 1921  | Mar. 3, 1927  |                               |
| 69th.....         | 1925-1927 | Gerald P. Nye.....        | Nov. 14, 1925 | June 29, 1926 | Died June 22, 1925.           |
| 69th to 78th..... | 1925-1945 | do.....                   | June 30, 1926 | Jan. 3, 1945  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 79th to 81st..... | 1945-1951 | John Moses.....           | Jan. 3, 1945  | Jan. 3, 1951  |                               |



## OHIO

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator          | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 8th to 10th.....1803-1809  | John Smith.....          | Apr. 1, 1803                    | Mar. 3, 1809          | Resigned Apr. 25, 1808.   |
| 10th to 13th.....1807-1815 | Return J. Meigs, Jr..... | Dec. 12, 1808                   | Mar. 3, 1815          | Resigned May 1, 1810.   |
| 11th to 13th.....1809-1815 | Thomas Worthington.....  | Dec. 15, 1810                   | Mar. 3, 1815          | Resigned Dec. 1, 1814.  |
| 13th.....1813-1815         | Joseph Kerr.....         | Dec. 10, 1814                   | Mar. 3, 1815          |   |
| 14th to 22d.....1815-1833  | Benjamin Ruggles.....    | Mar. 4, 1815                    | Mar. 3, 1833          |   |
| 23d to 25th.....1833-1839  | Thomas Morris.....       | Mar. 4, 1833                    | Mar. 3, 1839          |   |
| 26th to 28th.....1839-1845 | Benjamin Tappan.....     | Mar. 4, 1839                    | Mar. 3, 1845          |   |
| 29th to 31st.....1845-1851 | Thomas Corwin.....       | Mar. 4, 1845                    | Mar. 3, 1851          | Resigned July 20, 1850.   |
| 31st.....1849-1851         | Thomas Ewing.....        | July 20, 1850                   | Mar. 3, 1851          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 32d to 40th.....1851-1869  | Benjamin F. Wade.....    | Mar. 15, 1851                   | Mar. 3, 1869          | Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Mar. 14, 1851, because of failure of legislature to elect. |
| 41st to 46th.....1869-1881 | Allen G. Thurman.....    | Mar. 4, 1869                    | Mar. 3, 1881          | Resigned Mar. 5, 1867.  |
| 47th to 55th.....1881-1899 | John Sherman.....        | Mar. 4, 1881                    | Mar. 3, 1899          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 55th.....1897-1899         | Marcus A. Hanna.....     | Mar. 5, 1897                    | Jan. 11, 1898         | Died Feb. 15, 1904.   |
| 56th to 58th.....1897-1905 | do.....                  | Jan. 12, 1898                   | Mar. 3, 1905          |   |
| 58th to 61st.....1903-1911 | Charles W. F. Dick.....  | Mar. 2, 1904                    | Mar. 3, 1911          |   |
| 62d to 67th.....1911-1923  | Atlee Pomerene.....      | Mar. 4, 1911                    | Mar. 3, 1923          |   |
| 68th to 73d.....1923-1935  | Simeon D. Fess.....      | Mar. 4, 1923                    | Jan. 3, 1935          |   |
| 74th to 76th.....1935-1941 | Vic Donabey.....         | Jan. 3, 1935                    | Jan. 3, 1941          |   |
| 77th to 79th.....1941-1947 | Harold H. Burton.....    | Jan. 3, 1941                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |   |

## CLASS 3

|                   |           |                          |               |               |                                    |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 8th to 9th.....   | 1803-1807 | Thomas Worthington.....  | Apr. 1, 1803  | Mar. 3, 1807  |                                    |
| 10th to 12th..... | 1807-1813 | Edward Tiffin.....       | Mar. 4, 1807  | Mar. 3, 1813  | Resigned Mar. 3, 1809.             |
| 11th.....         | 1809-1811 | Stanley Griswold.....    | May 18, 1809  | Dec. 11, 1809 | By governor, to fill vacancy.      |
| 11th to 12th..... | 1809-1813 | Alexander Campbell.....  | Dec. 11, 1809 | Mar. 3, 1813  |                                    |
| 13th to 15th..... | 1813-1819 | Jeremiah Morrow.....     | Mar. 4, 1813  | Mar. 3, 1819  |                                    |
| 16th to 18th..... | 1819-1825 | William A. Trimble.....  | Mar. 4, 1819  | Mar. 3, 1825  | Died Dec. 13, 1821.                |
| 17th to 18th..... | 1821-1825 | Ethan Allen Brown.....   | Jan. 3, 1822  | Mar. 3, 1825  |                                    |
| 19th to 21st..... | 1825-1831 | William H. Harrison..... | Mar. 4, 1825  | Mar. 3, 1831  | Resigned May 20, 1828.             |
| 20th to 21st..... | 1827-1831 | Jacob Burnet.....        | Dec. 10, 1828 | Mar. 3, 1831  |                                    |
| 22d to 24th.....  | 1831-1837 | Thomas Ewing.....        | Mar. 4, 1831  | Mar. 3, 1837  |                                    |
| 25th to 30th..... | 1837-1849 | William Allen.....       | Mar. 4, 1837  | Mar. 3, 1849  |                                    |
| 31st to 33d.....  | 1849-1855 | Salmon P. Chase.....     | Mar. 4, 1849  | Mar. 3, 1855  |                                    |
| 34th to 36th..... | 1855-1861 | George E. Pugh.....      | Mar. 4, 1855  | Mar. 3, 1861  |                                    |
| 37th to 39th..... | 1861-1867 | Salmon P. Chase.....     | Mar. 4, 1861  | Mar. 3, 1867  | Resigned Mar. 6, 1861.             |
| 37th to 45th..... | 1861-1879 | John Sherman.....        | Mar. 21, 1861 | Mar. 3, 1879  | Resigned Mar. 8, 1877.             |
| 46th.....         | 1877-1879 | Stanley Matthews.....    | Mar. 21, 1877 | Mar. 3, 1879  |                                    |
| 46th to 48th..... | 1879-1885 | George H. Pendleton..... | Mar. 4, 1879  | Mar. 3, 1885  |                                    |
| 49th to 51st..... | 1885-1891 | Henry B. Payne.....      | Mar. 4, 1885  | Mar. 3, 1891  |                                    |
| 52d to 54th.....  | 1891-1897 | Calvin S. Brice.....     | Mar. 4, 1891  | Mar. 3, 1897  |                                    |
| 55th to 60th..... | 1897-1909 | Joseph B. Foraker.....   | Mar. 4, 1897  | Mar. 3, 1909  |                                    |
| 61st to 63d.....  | 1909-1915 | Theodore E. Burton.....  | Mar. 4, 1909  | Mar. 3, 1915  |                                    |
| 64th to 66th..... | 1915-1921 | Warren G. Harding.....   | Mar. 4, 1915  | Mar. 3, 1921  | Resigned, effective Jan. 13, 1921. |
| 66th.....         | 1919-1921 | Frank B. Willis.....     | Jan. 14, 1921 | Mar. 3, 1921  | By governor, to fill vacancy.      |
| 67th to 72d.....  | 1921-1933 | do.....                  | Mar. 4, 1921  | Mar. 3, 1933  | Died Mar. 30, 1928.                |
| 70th.....         | 1927-1939 | Cyrus Lecher.....        | Apr. 4, 1928  | Dec. 14, 1928 | By governor, to fill vacancy.      |
| 70th to 72d.....  | 1927-1933 | Theodore E. Burton.....  | Dec. 15, 1928 | Mar. 3, 1933  | Died Oct. 28, 1929.                |
| 71st.....         | 1929-1931 | Roscoe C. McCulloch..... | Nov. 5, 1929  | Nov. 30, 1930 | By governor, to fill vacancy.      |
| 71st to 75th..... | 1929-1939 | Robert J. Bulkley.....   | Dec. 1, 1930  | Jan. 3, 1939  |                                    |
| 76th to 81st..... | 1939-1951 | Robert A. Taft.....      | Jan. 3, 1939  | Jan. 3, 1951  |                                    |

## OKLAHOMA

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator        | Commence-<br>ment of<br>service | Expiration of<br>term | Remarks |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 60th to 68th.....1907-1925 | Robert L. Owen.....    | Dec. 11, 1907                   | Mar. 3, 1925          |         |
| 69th to 71st.....1925-1931 | William B. Phelan..... | Mar. 4, 1925                    | Mar. 3, 1931          |         |
| 72d to 74th.....1931-1937  | Thomas P. Gore.....    | Mar. 4, 1931                    | Jan. 3, 1937          |         |
| 75th to 77th.....1937-1943 | Josh Lee.....          | Jan. 3, 1937                    | Jan. 3, 1943          |         |
| 78th to 80th.....1943-1949 | E. H. Moore.....       | Jan. 3, 1943                    | Jan. 3, 1949          |         |

## CLASS 3

|                   |           |                      |               |              |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 60th to 66th..... | 1907-1921 | Thomas P. Gore.....  | Dec. 11, 1907 | Mar. 3, 1921 |
| 67th to 69th..... | 1921-1927 | John W. Harreld..... | Mar. 4, 1921  | Mar. 3, 1927 |
| 70th to 81st..... | 1927-1951 | Elmer Thomas.....    | Mar. 4, 1927  | Jan. 3, 1951 |

## OREGON

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator            | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 35th.....1857-1859         | Delazon Smith.....         | Feb. 14, 1859                   | Mar. 3, 1859          |  |
| 36th to 38th.....1859-1865 | Edward D. Baker.....       | Oct. 2, 1860                    | Mar. 3, 1865          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1859, to Oct. 2, 1860. Killed in the battle of Balls Bluff, Va., Oct. 21, 1861. By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 37th.....1861-1863         | Benjamin Stark.....        | Oct. 29, 1861                   | Sept. 12, 1862        |  |
| 37th to 38th.....1861-1865 | Benjamin F. Harding.....   | Sept. 12, 1862                  | Mar. 3, 1865          |  |
| 39th to 41st.....1865-1871 | George Henry Williams..... | Mar. 4, 1865                    | Mar. 3, 1871          |  |
| 42d to 44th.....1871-1877  | James K. Kelly.....        | Mar. 4, 1871                    | Mar. 3, 1877          |  |
| 45th to 47th.....1877-1883 | La Fayette Grover.....     | Mar. 4, 1877                    | Mar. 3, 1883          |  |
| 48th to 53d.....1883-1895  | Joseph N. Dolph.....       | Mar. 4, 1883                    | Mar. 3, 1895          |  |
| 54th to 56th.....1895-1901 | George W. McBride.....     | Mar. 4, 1895                    | Mar. 3, 1901          |  |
| 57th to 59th.....1901-1907 | John H. Mitchell.....      | Mar. 4, 1901                    | Mar. 3, 1907          |  |
| 59th.....1905-1907         | John M. Gearin.....        | Dec. 13, 1905                   | Jan. 23, 1907         | Died Dec. 8, 1905. By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| Do.....do.....             | Frederick W. Mulkey.....   | Jan. 23, 1907                   | Mar. 3, 1907          |  |
| 60th to 62d.....1907-1913  | Jonathan Bourne, Jr.....   | Mar. 4, 1907                    | Mar. 3, 1913          |  |
| 63d to 65th.....1913-1919  | Harry Lane.....            | Mar. 4, 1913                    | Mar. 3, 1919          | Died May 23, 1917. By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 65th.....1917-1919         | Charles L. McNary.....     | May 29, 1917                    | Nov. 5, 1918          | Resigned effective Dec. 17, 1918.  |
| Do.....do.....             | Frederick W. Mulkey.....   | Nov. 6, 1918                    | Mar. 3, 1919          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| Do.....do.....             | Charles L. McNary.....     | Dec. 18, 1918                   | Mar. 3, 1919          | Resigned effective Dec. 17, 1918.  |
| 66th to 80th.....1919-1949 | do.....                    | Mar. 4, 1919                    | Jan. 3, 1949          | Died Feb. 25, 1944. By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 78th.....1943-1945         | Guy Cordon.....            | Mar. 4, 1944                    | Nov. 7, 1944          |  |
| 78th to 80th.....1943-1949 | do.....                    | Nov. 8, 1944                    | Jan. 3, 1949          |  |

# SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

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## CLASS 3

|                   |           |                            |               |              |  |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| 35th to 36th..... | 1857-1861 | Joseph Lane.....           | Feb. 14, 1859 | Mar. 3, 1861 | Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Nov. 18, 1885, because of failure of legislature to elect.<br>Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1897, to Oct. 7, 1898, because of failure of legislature to elect. |
| 37th to 38th..... | 1861-1867 | James W. Nesmith.....      | Mar. 4, 1861  | Mar. 3, 1867 |  |
| 40th to 42d.....  | 1867-1873 | Henry W. Corbett.....      | Mar. 4, 1867  | Mar. 3, 1873 |  |
| 43d to 45th.....  | 1873-1879 | John H. Mitchell.....      | Mar. 4, 1873  | Mar. 3, 1879 |  |
| 46th to 48th..... | 1879-1885 | James H. Slater.....       | Mar. 4, 1879  | Mar. 3, 1885 |  |
| 49th to 54th..... | 1885-1897 | John H. Mitchell.....      | Nov. 18, 1885 | Mar. 3, 1897 |  |
| 55th to 57th..... | 1897-1903 | Joseph Simon.....          | Oct. 8, 1898  | Mar. 3, 1903 |  |
| 58th to 60th..... | 1903-1909 | Charles W. Fulton.....     | Mar. 4, 1903  | Mar. 3, 1909 |  |
| 61st to 63th..... | 1909-1921 | George E. Chamberlain..... | Mar. 4, 1909  | Mar. 3, 1921 |  |
| 67th to 69th..... | 1921-1927 | Robert N. Stanfield.....   | Mar. 4, 1921  | Mar. 3, 1927 |  |
| 70th to 75th..... | 1927-1939 | Frederick Steiwer.....     | Mar. 4, 1927  | Jan. 3, 1939 | Resigned Jan. 31, 1938.  |
| 75th.....         | 1937-1939 | Alfred Evan Reames.....    | Feb. 1, 1938  | Nov. 8, 1938 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| Do.....           | do.....   | Alexander G. Barry.....    | Nov. 9, 1938  | Jan. 3, 1939 |  |
| 76th to 78th..... | 1939-1945 | Rufus C. Holman.....       | Jan. 3, 1939  | Jan. 3, 1945 |  |
| 79th to 81st..... | 1945-1951 | Wayne L. Morse.....        | Jan. 3, 1945  | Jan. 3, 1951 |  |

## PENNSYLVANIA

## CLASS 1

| Congress                   | Name of Senator          | Commencement of service | Expiration of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1st.....1793-1791          | William Maclay.....      | Mar. 4, 1789            | Mar. 3, 1791       | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1791, to Feb. 28, 1793, because of failure of legislature to elect.   |
| 2d to 4th.....1791-1797    | Albert Gallatin.....     | Feb. 28, 1793           | Mar. 3, 1797       | Vacancy from Feb. 28 to Apr. 1, 1794. Senate resolution of Feb. 28, 1794, declared that Mr. Gallatin had not been a citizen the term of years required by law. |
| 3d to 7th.....1793-1803    | James Ross.....          | Apr. 1, 1794            | Mar. 3, 1803       | Resigned Jan. 4, 1809.   |
| 8th to 10th.....1803-1809  | Samuel Maclay.....       | Mar. 4, 1803            | Mar. 3, 1809       | Resigned Feb. 14, 1814   |
| 10th to 13th.....1807-1815 | Michael Leib.....        | Jan. 9, 1809            | Mar. 3, 1815       | Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Dec. 10, 1821.  |
| 13th to 16th.....1813-1821 | Jonathan Roberts.....    | Feb. 24, 1814           | Mar. 3, 1821       |  |
| 17th to 19th.....1821-1827 | William Findlay.....     | Dec. 10, 1821           | Mar. 3, 1827       |  |
| 20th to 22d.....1827-1833  | Isaac D. Barnard.....    | Mar. 4, 1827            | Mar. 3, 1833       | Resigned Dec. 6, 1831.   |
| 22d.....1831-1833          | George M. Dallas.....    | Dec. 13, 1831           | Mar. 3, 1833       | Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Dec. 7, 1833, because of failure of legislature to elect.   |
| 23d to 25th.....1833-1839  | Samuel McKean.....       | Dec. 7, 1833            | Mar. 3, 1839       | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1839, to Jan. 13, 1840, because of failure of legislature to elect.   |
| 26th to 31st.....1839-1851 | Daniel Sturgeon.....     | Jan. 14, 1840           | Mar. 3, 1851       |  |
| 32d to 34th.....1851-1857  | Richard Brodhead.....    | Mar. 4, 1851            | Mar. 3, 1857       |  |
| 35th to 37th.....1857-1863 | Simon Cameron.....       | Mar. 4, 1857            | Mar. 3, 1863       | Resigned Mar. 4, 1861.   |
| 37th.....1861-1863         | David Wilmot.....        | Mar. 14, 1861           | Mar. 3, 1863       |  |
| 38th to 40th.....1863-1869 | Charles R. Buckalew..... | Mar. 4, 1863            | Mar. 3, 1869       |  |
| 41st to 43d.....1869-1875  | John Scott.....          | Mar. 4, 1869            | Mar. 3, 1875       |  |
| 44th to 46th.....1875-1881 | William A. Wallace.....  | Mar. 4, 1875            | Mar. 3, 1881       |  |
| 47th to 49th.....1881-1887 | John I. Mitchell.....    | Mar. 4, 1881            | Mar. 3, 1887       |  |

# SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

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| 50th to 58th.....1887-1905 | Matthew S. Quay.....    | Mar. 4, 1887  | Mar. 3, 1905  | Appointed by governor Apr. 21, 1899, to fill vacancy.<br>By Senate resolution of Apr. 24, 1900, was declared<br>not entitled to seat but subsequently elected.<br>Vacancy from Apr. 24, 1900, to Jan. 16, 1901. Died<br>May 28, 1904. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| 58th.....1903-1905         | Phillander C. Knox..... | June 10, 1904 | Jan. 17, 1905 | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 58th to 61st.....1905-1911 | .....do.....            | Jan. 18, 1905 | Mar. 3, 1911  | Resigned Mar. 4, 1909.  |
| 61st to 64th.....1909-1917 | George T. Oliver.....   | Mar. 17, 1909 | Mar. 3, 1917  |   |
| 65th to 67th.....1917-1923 | Phillander C. Knox..... | Mar. 4, 1917  | Mar. 3, 1923  | Died Oct. 12, 1921.   |
| 67th.....1921-1923         | William E. Crow.....    | Oct. 24, 1921 | Mar. 3, 1923  | By governor, to fill vacancy. Died Aug. 2, 1922.  |
| Do.....do.....             | David A. Reed.....      | Aug. 8, 1922  | Nov. 7, 1922  | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 67th to 73d.....1921-1935  | .....do.....            | Nov. 8, 1922  | Jan. 3, 1935  |   |
| 74th to 79th.....1935-1947 | Joseph F. Guffey.....   | Jan. 3, 1935  | Jan. 3, 1947  |   |



## PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

## CLASS 3

| Congress                   | Name of Senator               | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1st to 3d.....1789-1795    | Robert Morris.....            | Mar. 4, 1789                    | Mar. 3, 1795          |   |
| 4th to 6th.....1795-1801   | William Bingham.....          | Mar. 4, 1795                    | Mar. 3, 1801          |   |
| 7th to 9th.....1801-1807   | John Peter G. Muhlenberg..... | Mar. 4, 1801                    | Mar. 3, 1807          | Resigned June 30, 1801.   |
| 7th.....1801-1803          | George Logan.....             | July 13, 1801                   | Dec. 15, 1801         | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 7th to 9th.....1801-1807   | do.....                       | Dec. 16, 1801                   | Mar. 3, 1807          |   |
| 10th to 12th.....1807-1813 | Andrew Gregg.....             | Mar. 4, 1807                    | Mar. 3, 1813          |   |
| 13th to 15th.....1813-1819 | Abner Lacoek.....             | Mar. 4, 1813                    | Mar. 3, 1819          |   |
| 16th to 18th.....1819-1825 | Walter Lowrie.....            | Mar. 4, 1819                    | Mar. 3, 1825          |   |
| 19th to 21st.....1825-1831 | William Marks.....            | Mar. 4, 1825                    | Mar. 3, 1831          |   |
| 22d to 24th.....1831-1837  | William Wilkins.....          | Mar. 4, 1831                    | Mar. 3, 1837          | Resigned June 30, 1834.   |
| 23d to 30th.....1833-1849  | James Buchanan.....           | Dec. 6, 1834                    | Mar. 3, 1849          | Resigned Mar. 5, 1845   |
| 29th to 30th.....1845-1849 | Simon Cameron.....            | Mar. 13, 1845                   | Mar. 3, 1849          |   |
| 31st to 33d.....1849-1855  | James Cooper.....             | Mar. 4, 1849                    | Mar. 3, 1855          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1855, to Jan. 14, 1856, because<br>of failure of legislature to elect. |
| 34th to 36th.....1855-1861 | William Bigler.....           | Jan. 14, 1856                   | Mar. 3, 1861          |   |
| 37th to 39th.....1861-1867 | Edgar Cowan.....              | Mar. 4, 1861                    | Mar. 3, 1867          |   |
| 40th to 45th.....1867-1879 | Simon Cameron.....            | Mar. 4, 1867                    | Mar. 3, 1879          | Resigned Mar. 3, 1877.  |
| 45th to 54th.....1877-1897 | James Donald Cameron.....     | Mar. 20, 1877                   | Mar. 3, 1897          |   |
| 55th to 60th.....1897-1927 | Boies Penrose.....            | Mar. 4, 1897                    | Mar. 3, 1927          | Died Dec. 31, 1921.   |

|                            |                            |               |              |  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| 67th.....1921-1923         | George Wharton Pepper..... | Jan. 9, 1922  | Nov. 6, 1922 | By governor, to fill vacancy.<br><br>Credentialed as Senator elect were presented and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for report; meanwhile Mr. Vare was not permitted to qualify and by Senate Resolution No. 111 of Dec. 6, 1929, was declared not entitled to a seat. |
| 67th to 69th.....1921-1927 | do.....                    | Nov. 7, 1922  | Mar. 3, 1927 |  |
| 70th to 72d.....1927-1933  | William S. Vare.....       | Mar. 4, 1927  | Mar. 3, 1933 |  |
| 71st.....1933-1931         | Joseph R. Grundy.....      | Dec. 11, 1929 | Dec. 1, 1930 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 71st to 78th.....1929-1945 | James J. Davis.....        | Dec. 2, 1930  | Jan. 3, 1945 |  |
| 79th to 81st.....1945-1951 | Francis J. Myers.....      | Jan. 3, 1945  | Jan. 3, 1951 |  |

## RHODE ISLAND

## CLASS I

| Congress          | Name of Senator              | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks                 |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1st to 7th.....   | Theodore Foster.....         | June 7, 1790                    | Mar. 3, 1803          |                         |
| 8th to 10th.....  | Samuel J. Potter.....        | Mar. 4, 1803                    | Mar. 3, 1809          | Died Oct. 14, 1804.     |
| Do.....do.....    | Benjamin Howland.....        | Oct. 29, 1804                   | Mar. 3, 1809          |                         |
| 11th to 13th..... | Francis Malbone.....         | Mar. 4, 1809                    | Mar. 3, 1815          | Died June 4, 1809.      |
| Do.....do.....    | Christopher G. Champlin..... | June 26, 1809                   | Mar. 3, 1815          | Resigned Oct. 2, 1811.  |
| 12th to 16th..... | William Hunter.....          | Oct. 28, 1811                   | Mar. 3, 1821          |                         |
| 17th to 19th..... | James De Wolf.....           | Mar. 4, 1821                    | Mar. 3, 1827          | Resigned Oct. 31, 1825. |
| 19th to 25th..... | Asher Robbins.....           | Oct. 31, 1825                   | Mar. 3, 1839          |                         |
| 26th to 28th..... | Nathan F. Dixon, 1st.....    | Mar. 4, 1839                    | Mar. 3, 1845          | Died Jan. 29, 1842.     |
| 27th to 28th..... | William Sprague.....         | Feb. 5, 1842                    | Mar. 3, 1845          | Resigned Jan. 17, 1844. |
| 28th.....         | John B. Francis.....         | Jan. 25, 1844                   | Mar. 3, 1845          |                         |
| 29th to 31st..... | Albert C. Greene.....        | Mar. 4, 1845                    | Mar. 3, 1851          |                         |
| 32d to 34th.....  | Charles T. James.....        | Mar. 4, 1851                    | Mar. 3, 1857          |                         |
| 35th to 37th..... | James F. Simmons.....        | Mar. 4, 1857                    | Mar. 3, 1863          | Resigned Aug. 15, 1862. |
| 37th.....         | Samuel G. Arnold.....        | Sept. 6, 1862                   | Mar. 3, 1863          |                         |
| 38th to 43d.....  | William Sprague.....         | Mar. 4, 1863                    | Mar. 3, 1875          |                         |
| 44th to 49th..... | Ambrose E. Burnside.....     | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1887          | Died Sept. 13, 1881.    |
| 47th to 61st..... | Nelson W. Aldrich.....       | Oct. 5, 1881                    | Mar. 3, 1911          |                         |
| 62d to 64th.....  | Henry F. Lippitt.....        | Mar. 4, 1911                    | Mar. 3, 1917          |                         |
| 65th to 70th..... | Peter G. Gerry.....          | Mar. 4, 1917                    | Mar. 3, 1929          |                         |
| 71st to 73d.....  | Felix Hebert.....            | Mar. 4, 1929                    | Jan. 3, 1935          |                         |
| 74th to 79th..... | Peter G. Gerry.....          | Jan. 3, 1935                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |                         |

# SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

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CLASS 2

|                   |           |                             |               |               |  |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 1st to 2d.....    | 1789-1793 | Joseph Stanton, Jr.....     | June.....     | Mar. 3, 1793  | Resigned in October, 1797.   |
| 3d to 5th.....    | 1793-1799 | William Bradford.....       | Mar. 4, 1793  | Mar. 3, 1799  | Resigned Mar. 5, 1801.   |
| 5th to 8th.....   | 1797-1805 | Ray Greene.....             | Nov. 13, 1797 | Mar. 3, 1805  | Resigned in September, 1807.   |
| 7th to 8th.....   | 1801-1805 | Christopher Ellery.....     | May 6, 1801   | Mar. 3, 1805  |  |
| 9th to 11th.....  | 1805-1811 | James Fenner.....           | Mar. 4, 1805  | Mar. 3, 1811  |  |
| 10th to 11th..... | 1807-1811 | Elisha Mathewson.....       | Oct. 26, 1807 | Mar. 3, 1811  |  |
| 12th to 14th..... | 1811-1817 | Jeremiah B. Howell.....     | Mar. 4, 1811  | Mar. 3, 1817  |  |
| 15th to 17th..... | 1817-1823 | James Burrill, Jr.....      | Mar. 4, 1817  | Mar. 3, 1823  |  |
| 16th to 20th..... | 1819-1841 | Nehemiah R. Knight.....     | Jan. 9, 1821  | Mar. 3, 1841  |  |
| 27th to 29th..... | 1841-1847 | James F. Simmons.....       | Mar. 4, 1841  | Mar. 3, 1847  |  |
| 30th to 32d.....  | 1847-1853 | John H. Clarke.....         | Mar. 4, 1847  | Mar. 3, 1853  |  |
| 33d to 35th.....  | 1853-1859 | Philip Allen.....           | July 20, 1853 | Mar. 3, 1859  | Elected May 4, 1853. Served as governor until July 20, 1853. Vacancy from Mar. 4 to July 20, 1853. |
| 36th to 50th..... | 1859-1889 | Henry B. Anthony.....       | Mar. 4, 1859  | Mar. 3, 1889  | Died Sept. 2, 1884.  |
| 48th.....         | 1883-1885 | W. P. Sheffield.....        | Nov. 19, 1884 | Jan. 20, 1885 | Dy governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 48th to 53d.....  | 1883-1895 | Jonathan Chace.....         | Jan. 20, 1885 | Mar. 3, 1895  | Resigned Apr. 9, 1889.   |
| 51st to 53d.....  | 1889-1895 | Nathan F. Dixon, 3d.....    | Apr. 10, 1889 | Mar. 3, 1895  |  |
| 54th to 59th..... | 1895-1907 | George Peabody Wetmore..... | Mar. 4, 1895  | Mar. 3, 1907  | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1907, to Jan. 21, 1908, because of failure of legislature to elect.           |
| 60th to 62d.....  | 1907-1913 | .....do.....                | Jan. 22, 1908 | Mar. 3, 1913  | Died Aug. 18, 1924. Vacancy from Aug. 19 to Nov. 4, 1924.  |
| 63d to 68th.....  | 1913-1925 | LeBaron B. Colt.....        | Mar. 4, 1913  | Mar. 3, 1925  |  |
| 68th to 74th..... | 1924-1937 | Jesse H. Metcalf.....       | Nov. 5, 1924  | Jan. 3, 1937  |  |
| 75th to 80th..... | 1937-1949 | Theodore F. Green.....      | Jan. 3, 1937  | Jan. 3, 1949  |  |

## SOUTH CAROLINA

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator             | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1st to 5th.....1789-1799   | Pierce Butler.....          | Mar. 4, 1789                    | Mar. 3, 1799          | Resigned Oct. 25, 1796.  |
| 4th to 6th.....1795-1799   | John Hunter.....            | Dec. 8, 1796                    | Mar. 3, 1799          | Resigned Nov. 26, 1798.  |
| 5th to 8th.....1797-1805   | Charles Pinckney.....       | Dec. 6, 1798                    | Mar. 3, 1805          | Resigned in 1801.  |
| 7th to 11th.....1801-1811  | Thomas Sumter.....          | Dec. 16, 1801                   | Mar. 3, 1811          | Resigned Dec. 16, 1810.  |
| 11th to 14th.....1809-1817 | John Taylor.....            | Dec. 31, 1810                   | Mar. 3, 1817          | Resigned in November 1816.   |
| 14th to 17th.....1815-1823 | William Smith.....          | Dec. 4, 1816                    | Mar. 3, 1823          | Resigned Dec. 13, 1832.  |
| 18th to 23d.....1823-1835  | Robert Young Hayne.....     | Mar. 4, 1823                    | Mar. 3, 1835          | Elected Dec. 12, 1832. Took oath Jan. 4, 1833. Vice President during interim. Resigned Mar. 3, 1843. |
| 22d to 29th.....1831-1847  | John C. Calhoun.....        | Dec. 29, 1832                   | Mar. 3, 1847          | Resigned Mar. 3, 1845. Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Nov. 26, 1845.   |
| 28th to 29th.....1841-1847 | Daniel Elliott Huger.....   | Mar. 4, 1843                    | Mar. 3, 1847          | Died Mar. 31, 1850.  |
| 29th to 32d.....1843-1853  | John C. Calhoun.....        | Nov. 26, 1845                   | Mar. 3, 1853          | By governor, to fill vacancy. Died May 29, 1850.   |
| 31st.....1849-1851         | Franklin H. Elmore.....     | Apr. 11, 1850                   | Dec. 18, 1850         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| Do.....do.....             | Robert W. Barnwell.....     | June 4, 1850                    | Dec. 18, 1850         | Resigned May 7, 1852.  |
| 31st to 32d.....1849-1853  | R. Barnwell Rhett.....      | Dec. 18, 1850                   | Mar. 3, 1853          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 32d.....1851-1853          | William F. De Saussure..... | May 10, 1852                    | Nov. 28, 1852         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| Do.....do.....             | do.....                     | Nov. 29, 1852                   | Mar. 3, 1853          | Died May 6, 1858.  |
| 33d to 35th.....1853-1859  | Josiah J. Evans.....        | Mar. 4, 1853                    | Mar. 3, 1859          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 35th.....1857-1859         | Arthur P. Hayne.....        | May 11, 1858                    | Dec. 2, 1858          |  |

|                            |                          |               |              |  |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| 35th to 36th.....1857-1861 | James Chestnut, Jr.....  | Dec. 3, 1868  | Mar. 3, 1865 | Retired from the Senate Nov. 10, 1860. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from Nov. 10, 1860, to July 15, 1863, because of Civil War. |
| 40th to 44th.....1867-1877 | Thomas J. Robertson..... | July 15, 1868 | Mar. 3, 1877 | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.  |
| 45th to 53d.....1877-1895  | Matthow C. Butler.....   | Mar. 4, 1877  | Mar. 3, 1895 |  |
| 54th to 65th.....1895-1919 | Benjamin R. Tillman..... | Mar. 4, 1895  | Mar. 3, 1919 | Died July 3, 1918.   |
| 65th.....do.....           | Christie Béné.....       | July 6, 1918  | Nov. 5, 1918 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 66th to 68th.....1919-1925 | William P. Pollock.....  | Nov. 6, 1918  | Mar. 3, 1919 |  |
| 69th to 71st.....1925-1931 | Nathaniel B. Dial.....   | Mar. 4, 1919  | Mar. 3, 1925 |  |
| 72d to 77th.....1931-1943  | Coleman L. Blease.....   | Mar. 4, 1925  | Mar. 3, 1931 | Resigned July 8, 1941.   |
| 77th.....do.....           | James F. Byrnes.....     | Mar. 4, 1931  | Jan. 1, 1941 | By governor, to fill vacancy. Died Aug. 1, 1941.   |
| 77th to 80th.....1941-1949 | Alva M. Lumpkin.....     | July 17, 1941 | Aug. 1, 1941 |  |
|                            | Roger C. Peace.....      | Aug. 5, 1941  | Nov. 4, 1941 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
|                            | Burnet R. Maybank.....   | Nov. 5, 1941  | Jan. 3, 1949 |  |

## SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

## CLASS 3

| Congress                   | Name of Senator          | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1st to 3d.....1789-1795    | Ralph Izard.....         | Mar. 4, 1789                    | Mar. 3, 1795          |  |
| 4th to 6th.....1795-1801   | Jacob Read.....          | Mar. 4, 1795                    | Mar. 3, 1801          |  |
| 7th to 9th.....1801-1807   | John Ewing Colhoun.....  | Mar. 4, 1801                    | Mar. 3, 1807          | Died Oct. 26, 1802.  |
| Do.....do.....             | Pierce Butler.....       | Nov. 4, 1802                    | Mar. 3, 1807          | Resigned Nov. 21, 1804.  |
| 8th to 21st.....1808-1831  | John Galliard.....       | Dec. 6, 1804                    | Mar. 3, 1831          | Died Feb. 26, 1826.  |
| 19th.....1825-1827         | William Harper.....      | Mar. 8, 1826                    | Nov. 29, 1826         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 19th to 21st.....1825-1831 | William Smith.....       | Nov. 29, 1826                   | Mar. 3, 1831          |  |
| 22d to 24th.....1831-1837  | Stephen D. Miller.....   | Mar. 4, 1831                    | Mar. 3, 1837          | Resigned Mar. 2, 1833.   |
| 23d to 27th.....1833-1843  | William C. Preston.....  | Nov. 26, 1833                   | Mar. 3, 1843          | Resigned Nov. 29, 1842.  |
| 27th to 30th.....1841-1849 | George McDuffie.....     | Dec. 2, 1842                    | Mar. 3, 1849          | Resigned Aug. 17, 1846. Vacancy from Aug. 17 to Dec. 3, 1846.  |
| 29th to 36th.....1845-1861 | Andrew P. Butler.....    | Dec. 4, 1846                    | Mar. 3, 1861          | Died May 25, 1857.   |
| 35th to 36th.....1857-1861 | James H. Hammond.....    | Dec. 7, 1857                    | Mar. 3, 1861          | Retired from Senate Nov. 11, 1860. Vacancy from Nov. 11, 1860, to July 16, 1868, because of Civil War. |
| 40th to 42d.....1867-1873  | Frederick A. Sawyer..... | July 16, 1868                   | Mar. 3, 1873          | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.  |
| 43d to 46th.....1873-1879  | John J. Patterson.....   | Mar. 4, 1873                    | Mar. 3, 1879          |  |

|                   |           |                        |               |               |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 46th to 51st..... | 1870-1891 | Wade Hampton.....      | Mar. 4, 1879  | Mar. 3, 1891  |                               |
| 52d to 54th.....  | 1891-1897 | John L. M. Irby.....   | Mar. 4, 1891  | Mar. 3, 1897  |                               |
| 55th to 57th..... | 1897-1902 | Joseph H. Earle.....   | Mar. 4, 1897  | Mar. 3, 1903  | Died May 20, 1897.            |
| 58th.....         | 1897-1899 | John L. McLaurin.....  | May 27, 1897  | Jan. 25, 1898 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 59th to 57th..... | 1897-1903 | do.....                | Jan. 26, 1898 | Mar. 3, 1903  |                               |
| 58th to 60th..... | 1903-1909 | Asbury C. Latimer..... | Mar. 4, 1903  | Mar. 3, 1909  | Died Feb. 20, 1908.           |
| 61st.....         | 1907-1909 | Frank B. Gary.....     | Mar. 6, 1908  | Mar. 3, 1909  |                               |
| 62d to 78th.....  | 1909-1945 | Ellison D. Smith.....  | Mar. 4, 1909  | Jan. 3, 1945  | Died Nov. 17, 1944.           |
| 79th.....         | 1945-1951 | Wilton E. Hall.....    | Nov. 20, 1944 | Jan. 3, 1945  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 80th to 81st..... | 1945-1951 | Olin D. Johnston.....  | Jan. 3, 1945  | Jan. 3, 1951  |                               |



## SOUTH DAKOTA

CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator           | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 51st to 56th.....1889-1901 | Richard F. Pettigrew..... | Nov. 2, 1889                    | Mar. 3, 1901          |         |
| 57th to 62d.....1901-1913  | Robert J. Gamble.....     | Mar. 4, 1901                    | Mar. 3, 1913          |         |
| 63d to 68th.....1913-1925  | Thomas Sterling.....      | Mar. 4, 1913                    | Mar. 3, 1925          |         |
| 69th to 71st.....1925-1931 | William H. McMaster.....  | Mar. 4, 1925                    | Mar. 3, 1931          |         |
| 72d to 77th.....1931-1943  | William J. Bulow.....     | Mar. 4, 1931                    | Jan. 3, 1943          |         |
| 78th to 80th.....1943-1949 | Harlan J. Bushfield.....  | Jan. 3, 1943                    | Jan. 3, 1949          |         |

CLASS 3

|                   |           |                           |               |               |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 51st.....         | 1889-1891 | Gideon C. Moody.....      | Nov. 2, 1889  | Mar. 3, 1891  |                               |
| 52d to 57th.....  | 1891-1903 | James H. Kyle.....        | Mar. 4, 1891  | Mar. 3, 1903  | Died July 1, 1901.            |
| 57th.....         | 1901-1903 | Alfred B. Kiltredge.....  | July 11, 1901 | Jan. 20, 1903 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 57th to 60th..... | 1901-1909 | do.....                   | Jan. 21, 1903 | Mar. 3, 1909  |                               |
| 61st to 63d.....  | 1909-1915 | Coe I. Crawford.....      | Mar. 4, 1909  | Mar. 3, 1915  |                               |
| 64th to 66th..... | 1915-1921 | Edwin S. Johnson.....     | Mar. 4, 1915  | Mar. 3, 1921  |                               |
| 67th to 76th..... | 1921-1939 | Peter Norbeck.....        | Mar. 4, 1921  | Jan. 3, 1939  | Died Dec. 20, 1936.           |
| 74th to 75th..... | 1935-1939 | Herbert E. Hitchcock..... | Dec. 29, 1936 | Nov. 8, 1938  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 75th.....         | 1937-1939 | Miss Gladys Pyle.....     | Nov. 9, 1938  | Jan. 3, 1939  |                               |
| 76th to 81st..... | 1939-1951 | J. Chandler Gurney.....   | Jan. 3, 1939  | Jan. 3, 1951  |                               |

## TENNESSEE

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator             | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 4th.....1795-1797          | William Cocke.....          | Aug. 2, 1796                    | Mar. 3, 1797          |  |
| 5th.....1797-1799          | .....do.....                | Apr. 22, 1797                   | Sept. 26, 1797        | By governor, to fill vacancy by reason of no election.   |
| 6th to 7th.....1797-1803   | Andrew Jackson.....         | Sept. 26, 1797                  | Mar. 3, 1803          | Resigned in April 1798.  |
| 8th.....1797-1799          | Daniel Smith.....           | Oct. 6, 1798                    | Dec. 12, 1798         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 9th.....1797-1803          | Joseph Anderson.....        | Dec. 12, 1798                   | Mar. 3, 1809          |  |
| 10th.....1797-1809         | .....do.....                | Mar. 4, 1809                    | Apr. 10, 1809         | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 11th.....1809-1811         | .....do.....                | Apr. 11, 1809                   | Mar. 3, 1815          |  |
| 12th to 13th.....1809-1815 | George W. Campbell.....     | Oct. 10, 1815                   | Mar. 3, 1821          | Resigned to take office "at close of session", Apr. 20, 1818. Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Oct. 10, 1815.  |
| 14th to 16th.....1815-1821 | John H. Eaton.....          | Sept. 5, 1818                   | Oct. 8, 1819          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 15th to 16th.....1817-1821 | .....do.....                | Oct. 9, 1819                    | Mar. 3, 1833          | Resigned Mar. 9, 1829.   |
| 16th to 22d.....1819-1833  | Felix Grundy.....           | Oct. 19, 1829                   | Mar. 3, 1839          | Resigned July 4, 1838.   |
| 21st to 25th.....1829-1839 | Ephraim H. Foster.....      | Sept. 17, 1833                  | Mar. 3, 1839          | By governor, to fill vacancy; subsequently elected for term beginning Mar. 4, 1839; resigned Mar. 3, 1839. Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Dec. 14, 1839. |
| 25th.....1837-1839         |                             |                                 |                       | Died Dec. 19, 1840.  |
| 26th to 28th.....1839-1845 | Felix Grundy.....           | Dec. 14, 1839                   | Mar. 3, 1845          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 26th to 27th.....1839-1843 | Alfred O. P. Nicholson..... | Dec. 25, 1840                   | Oct. 16, 1843         |  |
| 28th.....1843-1845         | Ephraim H. Foster.....      | Oct. 17, 1843                   | Mar. 3, 1845          |  |
| 29th to 31st.....1845-1851 | Hopkins L. Turney.....      | Mar. 4, 1845                    | Mar. 3, 1851          | Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Oct. 7, 1857.   |
| 32d to 34th.....1851-1857  | James C. Jones.....         | Mar. 4, 1851                    | Mar. 3, 1857          | Resigned Mar. 4, 1862, military governor of Tennessee.   |
| 35th to 37th.....1857-1863 | Andrew Johnson.....         | Oct. 8, 1857                    | Mar. 3, 1863          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1862, to May 4, 1865, because of Civil War.   |
| 39th to 40th.....1865-1869 | David T. Patterson.....     | May 4, 1865                     | Mar. 3, 1869          | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1863.  |

# SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

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|                   |           |                               |               |               |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 41st to 43d.....  | 1869-1875 | William G. Brownlow.....      | Mar. 4, 1869  | Mar. 3, 1875  |                               |
| 44th to 46th..... | 1875-1881 | Andrew Johnson.....           | Mar. 4, 1875  | Mar. 3, 1881  | Died July 31, 1876.           |
| 44th.....         | 1876-1877 | David M. Key.....             | Aug. 18, 1875 | Jan. 19, 1877 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 44th to 46th..... | 1875-1881 | James E. Bailey.....          | Jan. 19, 1877 | Mar. 3, 1881  |                               |
| 47th to 49th..... | 1881-1887 | Howell E. Jackson.....        | Mar. 4, 1881  | Mar. 3, 1887  | Resigned Apr. 14, 1886.       |
| 49th.....         | 1885-1887 | Washington C. Whitthorne..... | Apr. 16, 1886 | Mar. 3, 1887  | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 50th to 61st..... | 1887-1911 | William B. Bate.....          | Mar. 4, 1887  | Mar. 3, 1911  | Died Mar. 9, 1905.            |
| 59th to 61st..... | 1905-1911 | James B. Frazier.....         | Mar. 21, 1905 | Mar. 3, 1911  |                               |
| 62d to 64th.....  | 1911-1917 | Luke Lea.....                 | Mar. 4, 1911  | Mar. 3, 1917  |                               |
| 65th to 79th..... | 1917-1947 | Kenneth D. McKellar.....      | Mar. 4, 1917  | Jan. 3, 1947  |                               |

## TENNESSEE—Continued

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator             | Commencement of service | Expiration of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 4th to 5th.....1795-1799   | William Blount.....         | Aug. 2, 1796            | Mar. 3, 1799       | Expelled July 8, 1797.   |
| 5th.....1797-1799          | Joseph Anderson.....        | Sept. 26, 1797          | Mar. 3, 1799       |  |
| 6th to 8th.....1799-1805   | William Cocke.....          | Mar. 4, 1799            | Mar. 3, 1805       |  |
| 9th to 11th.....1805-1811  | Daniel Smith.....           | Mar. 4, 1805            | Mar. 3, 1811       | Resigned Mar. 31, 1809.  |
| 11th to 14th.....1809-1817 | Jenkin Whiteside.....       | Apr. 11, 1809           | Mar. 3, 1817       | Resigned Oct. 8, 1811.   |
| 12th to 14th.....1811-1817 | George W. Campbell.....     | Oct. 8, 1811            | Mar. 3, 1817       | Resigned Feb. 11, 1814.  |
| 13th to 14th.....1813-1817 | Jesse Wharton.....          | Mar. 17, 1814           | Oct. 10, 1815      | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 14th.....1815-1817         | John Williams.....          | Oct. 10, 1815           | Mar. 3, 1817       |  |
| 15th.....1817-1819         | .....do.....                | Mar. 4, 1817            | Oct. 1, 1817       | By governor, during recess of legislature.   |
| 15th to 17th.....1817-1823 | .....do.....                | Oct. 2, 1817            | Mar. 3, 1823       |  |
| 18th to 20th.....1823-1829 | Andrew Jackson.....         | Mar. 4, 1823            | Mar. 3, 1829       | Resigned Oct. 14, 1825.  |
| 19th to 23d.....1825-1835  | Hugh Lawson White.....      | Oct. 28, 1825           | Mar. 3, 1835       | Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Oct. 5, 1835.   |
| 24th to 26th.....1835-1841 | .....do.....                | Oct. 6, 1835            | Mar. 3, 1841       | Resigned Jan. 13, 1840.  |
| 26th.....1839-1841         | Alexander Anderson.....     | Jan. 27, 1840           | Mar. 3, 1841       | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1841, to Oct. 16, 1843.   |
| 28th to 29th.....1843-1847 | Spencer Jarnagin.....       | Oct. 17, 1843           | Mar. 3, 1847       |  |
| 30th to 32d.....1847-1853  | John Bell.....              | Nov. 22, 1847           | Mar. 3, 1853       |  |
| 33d to 35th.....1853-1859  | .....do.....                | Oct. 29, 1853           | Mar. 3, 1859       | Vacancy from Mar. 4 to Oct. 28, 1853.  |
| 36th to 38th.....1859-1865 | Alfred O. P. Nicholson..... | Mar. 4, 1859            | Mar. 3, 1865       |  |
| 39th to 41st.....1865-1871 | Joseph S. Fowler.....       | May 4, 1865             | Mar. 3, 1871       | Retired Mar. 3, 1861. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from Mar. 3, 1861, to May 4, 1865, because of Civil War. |
| 42d to 44th.....1871-1877  | Henry Cooper.....           | Mar. 4, 1871            | Mar. 3, 1877       |  |
| 45th to 46th.....1877-1901 | Isham G. Harris.....        | Mar. 4, 1877            | Mar. 3, 1901       | Died July 8, 1897.   |
| 55th.....1897-1899         | Thomas B. Turley.....       | July 20, 1897           | Feb. 1, 1898       | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |

|                   |           |                        |               |               |   |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| 55th to 56th..... | 1897-1901 | .....do.....           | Feb. 2, 1898  | Mar. 3, 1901  |   |
| 57th to 59th..... | 1901-1907 | Edward W. Carmack..... | Mar. 4, 1901  | Mar. 3, 1907  |   |
| 60th to 62d.....  | 1907-1913 | Robert L. Taylor.....  | Mar. 4, 1907  | Mar. 3, 1913  | Died Mar. 31, 1912.   |
| 62d.....          | 1911-1913 | Newell Sanders.....    | Apr. 8, 1912  | Jan. 24, 1913 | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| Do.....           | do.....   | William R. Webb.....   | Jan. 24, 1913 | Mar. 3, 1913  |   |
| 63d to 68th.....  | 1913-1925 | John K. Shields.....   | Mar. 4, 1913  | Mar. 3, 1925  |   |
| 69th to 71st..... | 1925-1931 | Lawrence D. Tyson..... | Mar. 4, 1925  | Mar. 3, 1931  | Died Aug. 24, 1929.   |
| 71st.....         | 1929-1931 | William E. Brock.....  | Sept. 2, 1929 | Nov. 3, 1930  | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| Do.....           | do.....   | do.....                | Nov. 4, 1930  | Mar. 3, 1931  |   |
| 72d to 74th.....  | 1931-1937 | Cordell Hull.....      | Mar. 4, 1931  | Jan. 3, 1937  | Resigned, effective Mar. 3, 1933.   |
| 74d.....          | 1933-1935 | Nathan L. Bachman..... | Mar. 4, 1933  | Nov. 6, 1934  | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 75d to 77th.....  | 1935-1943 | do.....                | Nov. 7, 1934  | Jan. 3, 1943  | Died Apr. 23, 1937.   |
| 76th.....         | 1937-1939 | George L. Berry.....   | May 6, 1937   | Nov. 8, 1938  | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 76th to 80th..... | 1937-1949 | Tom Stewart.....       | Jan. 16, 1939 | Jan. 3, 1949  | Elected Nov. 8, 1938. Took oath Jan. 16, 1939. Vacancy from Nov. 9, 1938, to Jan. 15, 1939. |

## TEXAS

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator            | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 29th to 37th.....1845-1863 | Thomas J. Rusk.....        | Feb. 21, 1846                   | Mar. 3, 1863          | Died July 20, 1857.  |
| 35th to 37th.....1857-1863 | J. Pinckney Henderson..... | Nov. 9, 1857                    | Mar. 3, 1863          | Died June 4, 1858.   |
| 35th to 36th.....1857-1861 | Matthias Ward.....         | Sept. 27, 1858                  | Dec. 5, 1859          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 36th to 37th.....1859-1863 | Louis T. Wigfall.....      | Dec. 5, 1859                    | Mar. 3, 1863          | Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from July 11, 1861,<br>to Feb. 22, 1870, because of Civil War. |
| 41st to 43d.....1869-1875  | J. W. Flanagan.....        | Feb. 22, 1870                   | Mar. 3, 1875          | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar.<br>4, 1869.                             |
| 44th to 49th.....1875-1887 | Samuel B. Maxey.....       | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1887          | Resigned June 10, 1891.  |
| 50th to 52d.....1887-1893  | John H. Reagan.....        | Mar. 4, 1887                    | Mar. 3, 1893          | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 52d.....1891-1893          | Horsea Chilton.....        | June 10, 1891                   | Mar. 22, 1892         |  |
| 52d to 55th.....1891-1899  | Roger Q. Mills.....        | Mar. 23, 1892                   | Mar. 3, 1899          |  |
| 56th to 67th.....1899-1923 | Charles A. Culberson.....  | Mar. 4, 1899                    | Mar. 3, 1923          |  |
| 68th to 70th.....1923-1929 | Earle B. Mayfield.....     | Mar. 4, 1923                    | Mar. 3, 1929          |  |
| 71st to 76th.....1929-1947 | Tom Connally.....          | Mar. 4, 1929                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |  |

## CLASS 2

|                            |                             |               |               |  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 29th to 35th.....1845-1859 | Sam Houston.....            | Feb. 21, 1846 | Mar. 3, 1859  | Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from July 11, 1861, to Feb. 22, 1870, because of Civil War.<br>By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865. |
| 36th to 38th.....1859-1865 | John Hemphill.....          | Mar. 4, 1859  | Mar. 3, 1865  |  |
| 41st to 44th.....1869-1877 | Morgan C. Hamilton.....     | Feb. 22, 1870 | Mar. 3, 1877  | Resigned Jan. 3, 1913.   |
| 45th to 53d.....1877-1895  | Richard Coke.....           | Mar. 4, 1877  | Mar. 3, 1895  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 54th to 56th.....1895-1901 | Horace Chilton.....         | Mar. 4, 1895  | Mar. 3, 1901  | Died Apr. 9, 1941.   |
| 57th to 62d.....1901-1913  | Joseph W. Bailey.....       | Mar. 4, 1901  | Mar. 3, 1913  | By governor, to fill vacancy. Died June 26, 1941.  |
| 62d.....1911-1913          | Rienzi M. Johnston.....     | Jan. 4, 1913  | Jan. 28, 1913 | Elected June 28, 1941. Took oath Aug. 4, 1941.   |
| 62d to 77th.....1911-1943  | Morris Sheppard.....        | Jan. 29, 1913 | Jan. 3, 1943  | Governor during interim.   |
| 77th.....1941-1943         | Andrew Jackson Houston..... | Apr. 21, 1941 | June 26, 1941 |  |
| 77th to 80th.....1941-1949 | W. Lee O'Daniel.....        | Aug. 4, 1941  | Jan. 3, 1949  |  |



## UTAH.

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator        | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 54th to 55th.....1895-1899 | Frank J. Cannon.....   | Jan. 22, 1896                   | Mar. 3, 1899          |   |
| 56th to 58th.....1899-1905 | Thomas Kearns.....     | Jan. 23, 1901                   | Mar. 3, 1905          |   |
| 59th to 65th.....1905-1917 | George Sutherland..... | Mar. 4, 1905                    | Mar. 3, 1917          |   |
| 65th to 76th.....1917-1941 | William H. King.....   | Mar. 4, 1917                    | Jan. 3, 1941          |   |
| 77th to 78th.....1941-1947 | Abe Murdock.....       | Jan. 3, 1941                    | Jan. 3, 1947          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1899, to Jan. 22, 1901, because<br>of failure of legislature to elect. |

## CLASS 3

|                   |           |                        |               |              |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 54th.....         | 1895-1897 | Arthur Brown.....      | Jan. 22, 1896 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 55th to 57th..... | 1897-1903 | Joseph L. Rawlins..... | Mar. 4, 1897  | Mar. 3, 1903 |
| 58th to 72d.....  | 1903-1933 | Reed Smoot.....        | Mar. 4, 1903  | Mar. 3, 1933 |
| 73d to 81st.....  | 1933-1951 | Elbert D. Thomas.....  | Mar. 4, 1933  | Jan. 3, 1951 |

## VERMONT

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator         | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks                       |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2d to 4th.....1791-1797    | Moses Robinson.....     | Oct. 17, 1791                   | Mar. 3, 1797          | Resigned Oct. 15, 1796.       |
| 4th to 7th.....1796-1803   | Isaac Tichenor.....     | Oct. 18, 1796                   | Mar. 3, 1803          | Resigned Oct. 17, 1797.       |
| 5th to 7th.....1797-1803   | Nathaniel Chipman.....  | Oct. 17, 1797                   | Mar. 3, 1803          |                               |
| 8th to 10th.....1803-1809  | Israel Smith.....       | Mar. 4, 1803                    | Mar. 3, 1809          | Resigned Oct. 1, 1807.        |
| 10th to 13th.....1807-1815 | Jonathan Robinson.....  | Oct. 10, 1807                   | Mar. 3, 1815          |                               |
| 14th to 16th.....1815-1821 | Isaac Tichenor.....     | Mar. 4, 1815                    | Mar. 3, 1821          |                               |
| 17th to 22d.....1821-1833  | Horatio Seymour.....    | Mar. 4, 1821                    | Mar. 3, 1833          |                               |
| 23d to 25th.....1833-1839  | Benjamin Swift.....     | Mar. 4, 1833                    | Mar. 3, 1839          |                               |
| 26th to 31st.....1839-1851 | Samuel S. Phelps.....   | Mar. 4, 1839                    | Mar. 3, 1851          |                               |
| 32d to 40th.....1851-1869  | Solomon Foot.....       | Mar. 4, 1851                    | Mar. 3, 1869          | Died Mar. 28, 1866.           |
| 39th.....1865-1867         | George F. Edmunds.....  | Apr. 3, 1866                    | Oct. 23, 1866         | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 39th to 52d.....1865-1893  | do.....                 | Oct. 24, 1866                   | Mar. 3, 1893          | Resigned Nov. 1, 1891.        |
| 52d.....1891-1893          | Redfield Proctor.....   | Nov. 2, 1891                    | Oct. 18, 1892         | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 52d to 61st.....1891-1911  | do.....                 | Oct. 19, 1892                   | Mar. 3, 1911          | Died Mar. 4, 1908.            |
| 60th.....1907-1909         | John W. Stewart.....    | Mar. 24, 1908                   | Oct. 20, 1908         | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 60th to 67th.....1907-1923 | Carroll S. Page.....    | Oct. 21, 1908                   | Mar. 3, 1923          |                               |
| 68th to 73d.....1923-1935  | Frank L. Greene.....    | Mar. 4, 1923                    | Mar. 3, 1935          | Died Dec. 17, 1930.           |
| 71st to 72d.....1929-1933  | Frank C. Partridge..... | Dec. 23, 1930                   | Mar. 31, 1931         | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 72d to 79th.....1931-1947  | Warren R. Austin.....   | Apr. 1, 1931                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |                               |

## CLASS 3

|                   |           |                            |               |               |  |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 2d to 3d.....     | 1791-1795 | Stephen R. Bradley.....    | Oct. 17, 1791 | Mar. 3, 1795  |  |
| 4th to 6th.....   | 1795-1801 | Eljah Paine.....           | Mar. 4, 1795  | Mar. 3, 1801  | Resigned Sept. 1, 1801.  |
| 7th to 12th.....  | 1801-1813 | Stephen R. Bradley.....    | Oct. 15, 1801 | Mar. 3, 1813  |  |
| 13th to 15th..... | 1813-1819 | Dudley Chase.....          | Mar. 4, 1813  | Mar. 3, 1819  | Resigned Nov. 3, 1817.   |
| 15th.....         | 1817-1819 | James Fisk.....            | Nov. 4, 1817  | Mar. 3, 1819  | Resigned Jan. 8, 1818.   |
| 15th to 18th..... | 1817-1825 | William A. Palmer.....     | Oct. 20, 1818 | Mar. 3, 1825  |  |
| 19th to 21st..... | 1825-1831 | Dudley Chase.....          | Mar. 4, 1825  | Mar. 3, 1831  |  |
| 22d to 27th.....  | 1831-1843 | Samuel Prentiss.....       | Mar. 4, 1831  | Mar. 3, 1843  | Resigned Apr. 11, 1842.  |
| 27th.....         | 1841-1843 | Samuel C. Crafts.....      | Apr. 23, 1842 | Oct. 25, 1842 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| Do.....           | 1843-1845 | do.....                    | Oct. 26, 1842 | Mar. 3, 1843  |  |
| 28th to 33d.....  | 1843-1855 | William Upham.....         | Mar. 4, 1843  | Mar. 3, 1855  | Died Jan. 14, 1853.  |
| 32d to 33d.....   | 1851-1855 | Samuel S. Phelps.....      | Jan. 17, 1853 | Mar. 16, 1854 | By governor, to fill vacancy. By resolution of Senate, Mar. 16, 1854, declared not entitled to retain his seat. Vacancy from Mar. 16 to Oct. 13, 1854. |
| 33d.....          | 1853-1855 | Lawrence Braherd.....      | Oct. 14, 1854 | Mar. 3, 1855  |  |
| 34th to 39th..... | 1855-1867 | Jacob Collamer.....        | Mar. 4, 1855  | Mar. 3, 1867  | Died Nov. 9, 1865.   |
| 39th.....         | 1865-1867 | Lake P. Poland.....        | Nov. 21, 1865 | Oct. 23, 1866 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| Do.....           | do.....   | do.....                    | Oct. 24, 1866 | Mar. 3, 1867  |  |
| 40th to 57th..... | 1867-1903 | Justin S. Morrill.....     | Mar. 4, 1867  | Mar. 3, 1903  | Died Dec. 28, 1898.  |
| 55th to 56th..... | 1897-1901 | Jonathan Ross.....         | Jan. 11, 1899 | Oct. 17, 1900 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 56th to 69th..... | 1899-1927 | William F. Dillingham..... | Oct. 18, 1900 | Mar. 3, 1927  | Died July 12, 1923. Vacancy from July 13 to Nov. 5, 1923.  |
| 68th to 75th..... | 1923-1939 | Porter H. Dale.....        | Nov. 6, 1923  | Jan. 3, 1939  | Died Oct. 6, 1933. Vacancy from Oct. 7 to Nov. 20, 1933.   |
| 73d.....          | 1933-1935 | Ernest W. Gibson.....      | Nov. 21, 1933 | Jan. 16, 1934 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 73d to 78th.....  | 1933-1945 | do.....                    | Jan. 17, 1934 | Jan. 3, 1945  | Died June 20, 1940.  |
| 76th.....         | 1939-1941 | Ernest W. Gibson, Jr.....  | June 24, 1940 | Jan. 3, 1941  | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 77th to 81st..... | 1939-1951 | George D. Aiken.....       | Jan. 10, 1941 | Jan. 3, 1951  | Elected Nov. 5, 1940. Took oath Jan. 10, 1941. Governor during interim.  |

## VIRGINIA

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator           | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1st.....1789-1791          | William Grayson.....      | Mar. 4, 1789                    | Mar. 3, 1791          | Died Mar. 12, 1790.   |
| Do.....do.....             | John Walker.....          | Mar. 31, 1790                   | Nov. 9, 1790          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 1st to 4th.....1789-1797   | James Monroe.....         | Nov. 9, 1790                    | Mar. 3, 1797          | Resigned Nov. 18, 1794.   |
| 3d to 10th.....1793-1800   | Stevens T. Mason.....     | Nov. 18, 1794                   | Mar. 3, 1809          | Died May 10, 1803.  |
| 8th.....1803-1805          | John Taylor.....          | June 4, 1803                    | Dec. 7, 1803          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 8th to 10th.....1803-1809  | Abraham B. Venable.....   | Dec. 7, 1803                    | Mar. 3, 1809          | Resigned June 7, 1804.  |
| 8th.....1803-1805          | William B. Giles.....     | Aug. 11, 1804                   | Dec. 4, 1804          | By governor, to fill vacancy.   |
| 9th to 10th.....1803-1809  | Andrew Moore.....         | Dec. 4, 1804                    | Mar. 3, 1809          | Died Dec. 30, 1814.   |
| 11th to 13th.....1809-1815 | Richard Brent.....        | Mar. 4, 1809                    | Mar. 3, 1815          | Resigned Mar. 27, 1825.   |
| 13th to 16th.....1813-1827 | James C. Barbour.....     | Jan. 2, 1815                    | Mar. 3, 1827          | Resigned Feb. 29, 1836.   |
| 16th.....1825-1827         | John Randolph.....        | Dec. 9, 1825                    | Mar. 3, 1827          | Vacancy in this class from Mar. 4, 1839, to Jan. 17, 1841.  |
| 20th to 25th.....1827-1839 | John Tyler.....           | Mar. 4, 1827                    | Mar. 3, 1839          | Died Jan. 12, 1847.   |
| 24th to 25th.....1835-1839 | William C. Rives.....     | Mar. 4, 1836                    | Mar. 3, 1839          | Retired from Senate Mar. 28, 1861. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from Mar. 28, to July 8, 1861, because of Civil War. |
| 26th to 28th.....1839-1845 | do.....                   | Jan. 18, 1841                   | Mar. 3, 1845          | By legislature, to fill vacancy.  |
| 29th to 31st.....1845-1851 | Isaac S. Pennybacker..... | Dec. 3, 1845                    | Mar. 3, 1851          | Died Jan. 2, 1864. Vacancy from Jan. 2, 1864, to Oct. 20, 1869, because of Civil War.                                   |
| 29th to 37th.....1845-1863 | James M. Mason.....       | Jan. 21, 1847                   | Mar. 3, 1863          |   |
| 37th.....1861-1863         | Watman T. Willey.....     | July 9, 1861                    | Mar. 3, 1863          |   |
| 38th to 40th.....1863-1869 | Lemuel J. Bowden.....     | Mar. 4, 1863                    | Mar. 3, 1869          |   |

| 41st to 43d  | 1869-1875 | John F. Lewis     | Oct. 20, 1869 | Mar. 3, 1875  | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1869. |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| 44th to 46th | 1875-1881 | Robert E. Withers | Mar. 4, 1875  | Mar. 3, 1881  |   |
| 47th to 49th | 1881-1887 | William Mahone    | Mar. 4, 1881  | Mar. 3, 1887  |   |
| 50th to 54th | 1887-1917 | John W. Daniel    | Mar. 4, 1887  | Mar. 3, 1917  |   |
| 51st         | 1909-1911 | Claude A. Swanson | Aug. 1, 1910  | Mar. 3, 1911  | Died June 29, 1910.   |
| 62d          | 1911-1913 | do                | Mar. 4, 1911  | Jan. 23, 1912 | By governor, to fill vacancy.                                   |
| 62d to 73d   | 1911-1935 | do                | Jan. 24, 1912 | Jan. 3, 1935  | By governor, to fill vacancy.                                   |
| 73d          | 1933-1935 | Harry Flood Byrd  | Mar. 4, 1933  | Nov. 7, 1933  | Resigned, effective Mar. 3, 1933.                               |
| 73d to 79th  | 1933-1947 | do                | Nov. 8, 1933  | Jan. 3, 1947  | By governor, to fill vacancy.                                   |

## VIRGINIA—Continued

## CLASS 2

| Congress                   | Name of Senator            | Commencement of service | Expiration of term | Remarks  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1st to 2d.....1789-1793    | Richard Henry Lee.....     | Mar. 4, 1789            | Mar. 3, 1793       | Resigned Oct. 8, 1792.   |
| 2d to 6th.....1791-1799    | John Taylor.....           | Oct. 18, 1792           | Mar. 3, 1799       | Resigned May 11, 1794.   |
| 3d to 5th.....1793-1799    | Henry Tazewell.....        | Nov. 13, 1794           | Mar. 3, 1799       | Died Jan. 24, 1799.  |
| 6th to 8th.....1799-1805   | Wilson C. Nicholas.....    | Dec. 5, 1799            | Mar. 3, 1805       | Resigned May 22, 1804.   |
| 8th.....1803-1805          | Andrew Moore.....          | Aug. 11, 1804           | Dec. 4, 1804       | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 8th to 14th.....1803-1817  | William B. Giles.....      | Dec. 4, 1804            | Mar. 3, 1817       | Resigned Mar. 3, 1816.   |
| 14th.....1815-1817         | Armistead T. Mason.....    | Jan. 3, 1816            | Mar. 3, 1817       |  |
| 15th to 17th.....1817-1823 | John W. Eppes.....         | Mar. 4, 1817            | Mar. 3, 1823       | Resigned Dec. 4, 1819.   |
| 16th to 17th.....1819-1823 | James Pleasants.....       | Dec. 10, 1819           | Mar. 3, 1823       | Resigned Dec. 15, 1822.  |
| 17th to 20th.....1821-1829 | John Taylor.....           | Dec. 18, 1822           | Mar. 3, 1829       | Died Aug. 20, 1824.  |
| 18th to 23d.....1823-1835  | Littleton W. Tazewell..... | Dec. 7, 1824            | Mar. 3, 1835       | Resigned July 16, 1832.  |
| 22d to 23d.....1831-1835   | William C. Rives.....      | Dec. 10, 1832           | Mar. 3, 1835       | Resigned Feb. 22, 1834.  |
| 23d to 26th.....1833-1841  | Benjamin W. Leigh.....     | Feb. 26, 1834           | Mar. 3, 1841       | Resigned July 4, 1836.   |
| 24th to 26th.....1835-1841 | Richard E. Parker.....     | Dec. 12, 1836           | Mar. 3, 1841       | Resigned Mar. 13, 1837.  |
| 25th to 26th.....1837-1841 | William H. Roane.....      | Mar. 14, 1837           | Mar. 3, 1841       |  |
| 27th to 29th.....1841-1847 | William S. Archer.....     | Mar. 4, 1841            | Mar. 3, 1847       |  |
| 30th to 38th.....1847-1865 | Robert M. T. Hunter.....   | Mar. 4, 1847            | Mar. 3, 1865       | Retired from Senate Mar. 23, 1861. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy from Mar. 28 to July 8, 1861, because of Civil War. |
| 37th to 38th.....1861-1865 | John S. Carlile.....       | July 9, 1861            | Mar. 3, 1865       | By legislature to fill vacancy. Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1865, to Oct. 20, 1869, because of Civil War.                     |
| 41st.....1869-1871         | John W. Johnston.....      | Oct. 20, 1869           | Mar. 3, 1871       | By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.  |

|                   |           |                               |               |               |  |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 42d to 47th.....  | 1871-1883 | .....do.....                  | Mar. 15, 1871 | Mar. 3, 1883  |  |
| 48th to 50th..... | 1883-1889 | Harrison H. Riddleberger..... | Mar. 4, 1883  | Mar. 3, 1889  |  |
| 51st to 53d.....  | 1889-1895 | John S. Barbour, Jr.....      | Mar. 4, 1889  | Mar. 3, 1895  | Died May 14, 1892.   |
| 52d to 53d.....   | 1891-1895 | Eppa Hunton.....              | May 28, 1892  | Dec. 19, 1893 | By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 53d.....          | 1893-1895 | .....do.....                  | Dec. 20, 1893 | Mar. 3, 1895  |  |
| 54th to 68th..... | 1895-1925 | Thomas S. Martin.....         | Mar. 4, 1895  | Mar. 3, 1925  | Died Nov. 12, 1919. Vacancy from Nov. 12, 1919, to Feb. 2, 1920.                     |
| 66th.....         | 1919-1921 | Carter Glass.....             | Nov. 18, 1919 | Nov. 2, 1920  | Appointed by governor. Took oath Feb. 2, 1920, Secretary of Treasury during interim. |
| 66th to 80th..... | 1919-1949 | .....do.....                  | Nov. 3, 1920  | Jan. 3, 1949  |  |



## WASHINGTON

## CLASS 1

| Congress                   | Name of Senator             | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 51st to 52d.....1889-1893  | John B. Allen.....          | Nov. 20, 1889                   | Mar. 3, 1893          | Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1893, to Feb. 1, 1895, because of failure of legislature to elect. John B. Allen was appointed by governor Mar. 10, 1893, to fill vacancy, but by Senate resolution of Aug. 28, 1893, was declared not entitled to a seat. |
| 53d to 56th.....1893-1899  | John L. Wilson.....         | Feb. 1, 1895                    | Mar. 3, 1899          |   |
| 56th to 58th.....1899-1905 | Addison G. Foster.....      | Mar. 4, 1899                    | Mar. 3, 1905          | Resigned Dec. 16, 1940.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy.  |
| 59th to 61st.....1905-1911 | Samuel H. Piles.....        | Mar. 4, 1905                    | Mar. 3, 1911          |   |
| 62d to 67th.....1911-1923  | Miles Polindexter.....      | Mar. 4, 1911                    | Mar. 3, 1923          |   |
| 68th to 73d.....1923-1935  | Clarence C. Dill.....       | Mar. 4, 1923                    | Jan. 3, 1935          |   |
| 74th to 76th.....1935-1941 | Lewis B. Schwellenbach..... | Jan. 3, 1935                    | Jan. 3, 1941          |   |
| 76th.....1939-1941         | Mon C. Walgren.....         | Dec. 19, 1940                   | Jan. 3, 1941          |   |
| 77th to 78th.....1941-1947 | .....do.....                | Jan. 3, 1941                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |   |

## Class 3-

|                   |           |                         |               |              |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 51st to 64th..... | 1889-1897 | Watson C. Squire.....   | Nov. 20, 1889 | Mar. 3, 1897 |                               |
| 55th to 57th..... | 1897-1903 | George Turner.....      | Mar. 4, 1897  | Mar. 3, 1903 |                               |
| 58th to 60th..... | 1903-1909 | Levi Ankeny.....        | Mar. 4, 1903  | Mar. 3, 1909 |                               |
| 61st to 72d.....  | 1909-1933 | Wesley L. Jones.....    | Mar. 4, 1909  | Mar. 3, 1933 | Died Nov. 19, 1932.           |
| 72d.....          | 1931-1933 | Elljah S. Grammer.....  | Nov. 22, 1932 | Mar. 3, 1933 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 73d to 78th.....  | 1933-1945 | Homer T. Bone.....      | Mar. 4, 1933  | Jan. 3, 1945 | Resigned Nov. 13, 1944.       |
| 78th.....         | 1943-1945 | Warren G. Magnuson..... | Dec. 14, 1944 | Jan. 3, 1945 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 79th to 81st..... | 1945-1951 | .....do.....            | Jan. 3, 1945  | Jan. 3, 1951 |                               |

## WEST VIRGINIA

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator          | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 38th to 40th.....1863-1869 | Peter G. Van Winkle..... | Aug. 4, 1863                    | Mar. 3, 1869          |   |
| 41st to 43d.....1869-1875  | Arthur I. Boreman.....   | Mar. 4, 1869                    | Mar. 3, 1875          |   |
| 44th to 46th.....1875-1881 | Allon T. Caperton.....   | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1881          |   |
| 44th.....1875-1877         | Samuel Price.....        | Aug. 26, 1876                   | Jan. 26, 1877         |   |
| 44th to 46th.....1875-1881 | Frank Hersford.....      | Jan. 26, 1877                   | Mar. 3, 1881          |   |
| 47th to 49th.....1881-1887 | Johnson N. Camden.....   | Mar. 4, 1881                    | Mar. 3, 1887          |   |
| 50th to 55th.....1887-1899 | Charles J. Faulkner..... | Mar. 4, 1887                    | Mar. 3, 1899          |   |
| 56th to 61st.....1899-1911 | Nathan B. Scott.....     | Mar. 4, 1899                    | Mar. 3, 1911          |   |
| 62d to 64th.....1911-1917  | William E. Chilton.....  | Mar. 4, 1911                    | Mar. 3, 1917          |   |
| 65th to 67th.....1917-1923 | Howard Sutherland.....   | Mar. 4, 1917                    | Mar. 3, 1923          |   |
| 68th to 70th.....1923-1929 | Matthew M. Neely.....    | Mar. 4, 1923                    | Mar. 3, 1929          |   |
| 71st to 73d.....1929-1935  | Henry D. Hatfield.....   | Mar. 4, 1929                    | Jan. 3, 1935          |   |
| 74th to 76th.....1935-1941 | Rush D. Holt.....        | Jan. 3, 1935                    | Jan. 3, 1941          | Elected Nov. 6, 1934, and not having reached the age required by the Constitution, did not take his seat until June 21, 1935. |
| 77th to 79th.....1941-1947 | Harley M. Kilgore.....   | Jan. 3, 1941                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |   |

## CLASS 2

|                   |           |                         |               |               |                               |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 38th to 41st..... | 1863-1871 | Waltman T. Willey.....  | Aug. 4, 1863  | Mar. 3, 1871  |                               |
| 42d to 47th.....  | 1871-1883 | Henry G. Davis.....     | Mar. 4, 1871  | Mar. 3, 1883  |                               |
| 48th to 53d.....  | 1883-1895 | John E. Keena.....      | Mar. 4, 1883  | Mar. 3, 1895  | Died Jan. 11, 1893.           |
| 52d to 53d.....   | 1891-1895 | Johnson N. Camden.....  | Jan. 25, 1893 | Mar. 3, 1895  |                               |
| 54th to 62d.....  | 1895-1913 | Stephen B. Elkins.....  | Mar. 4, 1895  | Mar. 3, 1913  | Died Jan. 4, 1911.            |
| 61st.....         | 1909-1911 | Davis Elkins.....       | Jan. 9, 1911  | Jan. 31, 1911 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 61st to 62d.....  | 1909-1913 | Clarence W. Watson..... | Feb. 1, 1911  | Mar. 3, 1913  |                               |
| 63d to 65th.....  | 1913-1919 | Nathan Goff.....        | Mar. 4, 1913  | Mar. 3, 1919  |                               |
| 66th to 68th..... | 1919-1925 | Davis Elkins.....       | Mar. 4, 1919  | Mar. 3, 1925  |                               |
| 69th to 71st..... | 1925-1931 | Guy D. Goff.....        | Mar. 4, 1925  | Mar. 3, 1931  |                               |
| 72d to 77th.....  | 1931-1943 | Matthew M. Neely.....   | Mar. 4, 1931  | Jan. 3, 1943  | Resigned Jan. 13, 1941.       |
| 77th.....         | 1941-1943 | Joseph Rosier.....      | Jan. 13, 1941 | Nov. 17, 1942 | By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| Do.....           | do.....   | Hugh Ike Shott.....     | Nov. 18, 1942 | Jan. 3, 1943  |                               |
| 78th to 80th..... | 1943-1949 | Chapman Revercomb.....  | Jan. 3, 1943  | Jan. 3, 1949  |                               |

## WISCONSIN

## CLASS I

| Congress                   | Name of Senator*              | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 30th to 34th.....1847-1857 | Henry Dodge.....              | June 8, 1848                    | Mar. 3, 1857          |   |
| 35th to 40th.....1857-1869 | James R. Doolittle.....       | Mar. 4, 1857                    | Mar. 3, 1869          |   |
| 41st to 43d.....1869-1875  | Matthew H. Carpenter.....     | Mar. 4, 1869                    | Mar. 3, 1875          |   |
| 44th to 46th.....1875-1881 | Angus Cameron.....            | Mar. 4, 1875                    | Mar. 3, 1881          |   |
| 47th to 52d.....1881-1893  | Philetus Sawyer.....          | Mar. 4, 1881                    | Mar. 3, 1893          |   |
| 53d to 55th.....1893-1899  | John L. Mitchell.....         | Mar. 4, 1893                    | Mar. 3, 1899          |   |
| 56th to 58th.....1899-1905 | Joseph V. Quarles.....        | Mar. 4, 1899                    | Mar. 3, 1905          |   |
| 59th to 69th.....1905-1927 | Robert M. La Follette.....    | Mar. 4, 1905                    | Mar. 3, 1929          | Elected Jan. 25, 1905. Took oath Jan. 4, 1906. Governor during interim. Died June 18, 1925. Vacancy from June 19, to Sept. 29, 1925.<br>Elected Sept. 29, 1925. |
| 69th to 70th.....1925-1947 | Robert M. La Follette, Jr.... | Sept. 30, 1925                  | Jan. 3, 1947          |   |

# SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

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## CLASS 3

|                   |           |                           |               |              |  |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| 30th to 33d.....  | 1847-1855 | Isaac P. Walker.....      | June 8, 1848  | Mar. 3, 1855 |  |
| 34th to 36th..... | 1855-1861 | Charles Durkee.....       | Mar. 4, 1855  | Mar. 3, 1861 |  |
| 37th to 45th..... | 1861-1879 | Timothy O. Howe.....      | Mar. 4, 1861  | Mar. 3, 1879 |  |
| 46th to 48th..... | 1879-1885 | Matthew H. Carpenter..... | Mar. 4, 1879  | Mar. 3, 1885 |  |
| 47th to 48th..... | 1881-1885 | Angus Cameron.....        | Mar. 10, 1881 | Mar. 3, 1885 | Died Feb. 24, 1881.  |
| 49th to 51st..... | 1885-1891 | John Coit Spooner.....    | Mar. 4, 1885  | Mar. 3, 1891 |  |
| 52d to 54th.....  | 1891-1897 | William F. Vilas.....     | Mar. 4, 1891  | Mar. 3, 1897 |  |
| 55th to 60th..... | 1897-1909 | John Coit Spooner.....    | Mar. 4, 1897  | Mar. 3, 1909 | Resigned Mar. 2, 1907, to take effect May 1, 1907.               |
| 60th to 63d.....  | 1907-1915 | Isaac Stephenson.....     | May 17, 1907  | Mar. 3, 1915 | Elected by legislature to fill vacancy.                          |
| 64th to 66th..... | 1915-1921 | Paul O. Husting.....      | Mar. 4, 1915  | Mar. 3, 1921 | Died Oct. 21, 1917. Vacancy from Oct. 22, 1917, to Apr. 1, 1918. |
| 65th to 69th..... | 1917-1927 | Irvine L. Lenroot.....    | Apr. 2, 1918  | Mar. 3, 1927 | Was Representative from Apr. 2 to 17, 1918, inclusive.           |
| 70th to 72d.....  | 1927-1933 | John J. Blaine.....       | Mar. 4, 1927  | Mar. 3, 1933 |  |
| 73d to 75th.....  | 1933-1939 | F. Ryan Duffy.....        | Mar. 4, 1933  | Jan. 3, 1939 |  |
| 76th to 81st..... | 1939-1951 | Alexander Wiley.....      | Jan. 8, 1939  | Jan. 3, 1951 |  |

## WYOMING

## CLASS

| Congress                                       | Name of Senator          | Commence-<br>ment<br>of service | Expiration<br>of term | Remarks   |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 51st to 52d.....1889-1893<br>53d.....1893-1895 | Francis E. Warren.....   | Nov. 18, 1890                   | Mar. 3, 1893          | Aschel C. Beckwith appointed by governor. Creden-<br>tials presented to Senate Mar. 15, 1893, but did not<br>qualify. On July 11, 1893, Mr. Beckwith resigned.<br>Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1893, to Jan. 23, 1895, because of<br>failure of legislature to elect.<br>Died Nov. 3, 1893. Vacancy from Nov. 4 to Dec. 31,<br>1893.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 53d to 65th.....1893-1917                      | Clarence D. Clark.....   | Jan. 23, 1895                   | Mar. 3, 1917          |   |
| 65th to 73d.....1917-1935                      | John B. Kendrick.....    | Mar. 4, 1917                    | Jan. 3, 1935          |   |
| 73d.....1933-1935                              | Joseph C. O'Mahoney..... | Jan. 1, 1934                    | Nov. 6, 1934          |   |
| 73d to 79th.....1933-1947                      | do.....                  | Nov. 7, 1934                    | Jan. 3, 1947          |   |

## CLASS 2

|                   |           |                          |               |               |  |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 51st to 53d.....  | 1889-1895 | Joseph M. Carey.....     | Nov. 15, 1890 | Mar. 3, 1895  | Died Nov. 24, 1929.<br>By governor, to fill vacancy. |
| 54th to 71st..... | 1895-1931 | Francis E. Warren.....   | Mar. 4, 1895  | Mar. 3, 1931  |  |
| 71st.....         | 1929-1931 | Patrick J. Sullivan..... | Dec. 5, 1929  | Nov. 30, 1930 |  |
| 71st to 74th..... | 1929-1937 | Robert D. Carey.....     | Dec. 1, 1930  | Jan. 3, 1937  |  |
| 75th to 77th..... | 1937-1943 | H. H. Schwartz.....      | Jan. 3, 1937  | Jan. 3, 1943  |  |
| 78th to 80th..... | 1943-1949 | E. V. Robertson.....     | Jan. 3, 1943  | Jan. 3, 1949  |  |



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## RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION BY THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES, THEIR POPULATION AND AREA

| State          | Date of ratification of the Constitution | Population at date of ratification | Population in 1930 | Population in 1940 | Area in square miles | Remarks   |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| Delaware       | Dec. 7, 1787                             | 59,096                             | 238,380            | 266,505            | 2,050                |   |
| Pennsylvania   | Dec. 12, 1787                            | 434,373                            | 9,631,350          | 9,900,180          | 45,215               |   |
| New Jersey     | Dec. 19, 1787                            | 184,334                            | 4,041,334          | 4,160,165          | 7,815                |   |
| Georgia        | Jan. 2, 1788                             | 82,543                             | 2,908,506          | 3,123,723          | 59,475               | Succeeded Jan. 19, 1801. Readmitted to representation by the act of July 15, 1870.  |
| Connecticut    | Jan. 9, 1788                             | 238,141                            | 1,606,903          | 1,709,242          | 4,990                |   |
| Massachusetts  | Feb. 6, 1788                             | 378,757                            | 4,249,614          | 4,316,721          | 8,315                |   |
| Maryland       | Apr. 28, 1788                            | 319,728                            | 1,631,526          | 1,821,244          | 12,210               |   |
| South Carolina | May 23, 1788                             | 249,073                            | 1,738,765          | 1,899,804          | 30,570               | Succeeded Dec. 20, 1860. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 9, 1868.  |
| New Hampshire  | June 21, 1788                            | 141,899                            | 465,293            | 491,524            | 9,305                |   |
| Virginia       | June 26, 1788                            | 747,610                            | 2,421,851          | 2,677,773          | 42,450               | The area of Virginia at the date of ratification was 61,352 square miles, but Dec. 31, 1802, a portion of its territory was set off and admitted into the Union as a free and independent State under the name of West Virginia. The State seceded Apr. 17, 1861, and was readmitted to representation by act of Jan. 26, 1870. |
| New York       | July 26, 1788                            | 340,120                            | 12,538,065         | 13,479,142         | 49,170               |   |
| North Carolina | Nov. 21, 1789                            | 393,751                            | 3,170,273          | 3,571,623          | 52,250               | Succeeded May 21, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 4, 1868.   |
| Rhode Island   | May 29, 1790                             | 68,825                             | 687,497            | 713,346            | 1,250                |   |

## STATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNION SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, THEIR POPULATION, AREA, AND FORMATION

| State            | Date of admission | Population at time of admission | Population in 1930 | Population in 1949 | Area in square miles | Formation   |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| Vermont.....     | Feb. 18, 1791     | 85, 539                         | 359, 611           | 359, 231           | 9, 565               | Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of New York.  |
| Kentucky.....    | June 1, 1792      | 73, 677                         | 2, 614, 589        | 2, 845, 627        | 40, 400              | Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Virginia.  |
| Tennessee.....   | June 1, 1796      | 77, 262                         | 2, 616, 556        | 2, 915, 841        | 42, 050              | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by North Carolina. Seceded June 8, 1861. Readmitted to representation by joint resolution of July 24, 1866.  |
| Ohio.....        | Nov. 29, 1802     | 41, 915                         | 6, 646, 697        | 6, 907, 612        | 41, 060              | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.  |
| Louisiana.....   | Apr. 30, 1812     | 76, 556                         | 2, 101, 593        | 2, 363, 380        | 48, 720              | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France under the treaty of Paris of Apr. 30, 1803. Seceded Jan. 26, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 9, 1868.                                 |
| Indiana.....     | Dec. 11, 1816     | 63, 897                         | 3, 238, 503        | 3, 427, 796        | 36, 350              | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.  |
| Mississippi..... | Dec. 10, 1817     | 75, 612                         | 2, 009, 821        | 2, 183, 796        | 46, 810              | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the States of Georgia and South Carolina. Seceded Jan. 9, 1861. Readmitted to representation by act of Feb. 23, 1870.   |
| Illinois.....    | Dec. 3, 1818      | 34, 620                         | 7, 650, 654        | 7, 897, 241        | 56, 650              | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.  |
| Alabama.....     | Dec. 14, 1819     | 144, 317                        | 2, 646, 248        | 2, 832, 961        | 52, 250              | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the States of South Carolina and Georgia. Seceded Jan. 11, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 13, 1868.   |
| Maine.....       | Mar. 15, 1820     | 298, 335                        | 797, 423           | 847, 226           | 33, 040              | Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Massachusetts.   |
| Missouri.....    | Aug. 10, 1821     | 66, 586                         | 3, 628, 367        | 3, 784, 664        | 69, 415              | Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France under the name of "Louisiana," by the treaty of Paris of 1803.  |
| Arkansas.....    | June 15, 1836     | 52, 240                         | 1, 854, 482        | 1, 949, 387        | 53, 860              | Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, under the name of "Louisiana," by the treaty of Paris of 1803. Seceded May 6, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying fourteenth amendment, June 22, 1868. |

|                    |               |          |           |           |         |  |
|--------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|--|
| Michigan.....      | Jan. 26, 1837 | *200,000 | 4,842,325 | 5,256,106 | 58,915  | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.   |
| Florida.....       | Mar. 3, 1845  | 54,477   | 1,468,211 | 1,897,414 | 58,080  | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Spain by treaty of Washington of Feb. 22, 1819. Seceded Jan. 11, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, June 25, 1868.  |
| Texas.....         | Dec. 29, 1845 | *250,000 | 5,824,715 | 6,414,824 | 265,780 | This State was originally a part of the Republic of Mexico, but by a successful revolt the people established for themselves an independent republican government, and were subsequently annexed to the United States. Seceded Feb. 1, 1861. Readmitted to representation by the act of Mar. 30, 1870. |
| Iowa.....          | Dec. 28, 1846 | 81,920   | 2,470,939 | 2,538,268 | 56,025  | Formed from a portion of the Territory of Wisconsin, as the "Territory of Iowa," June 12, 1838.  |
| Wisconsin.....     | May 29, 1848  | 210,596  | 2,939,006 | 3,137,587 | 56,040  | Formed from a portion of the Territory of the State of Michigan, as the "Territory of Wisconsin," Apr. 20, 1836.   |
| California.....    | Sept. 9, 1850 | 107,000  | 5,677,251 | 6,907,387 | 158,360 | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.   |
| Minnesota.....     | May 11, 1858  | 150,042  | 2,563,953 | 2,792,300 | 83,365  | Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.  |
| Oregon.....        | Feb. 14, 1859 | 52,465   | 953,786   | 1,089,684 | 96,030  | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the treaty with France of Apr. 30, 1803, the treaty with Spain of Feb. 22, 1819, and the treaty with Great Britain of June 15, 1846.   |
| Kansas.....        | Jan. 29, 1861 | 107,206  | 1,880,999 | 1,801,028 | 82,080  | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of Apr. 30, 1803, and by the State of Texas, in the settlement of her boundaries, in 1850.  |
| West Virginia..... | June 19, 1863 | 376,683  | 1,729,205 | 1,901,974 | 24,780  | Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Virginia.   |
| Nevada.....        | Oct. 31, 1864 | *40,000  | 91,058    | 110,247   | 110,700 | Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.  |
| Nebraska.....      | Mar. 1, 1867  | *60,000  | 1,377,963 | 1,315,834 | 77,510  | Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.  |
| Colorado.....      | Aug. 1, 1876  | *150,000 | 1,035,791 | 1,123,296 | 103,925 | Formed from portions of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of Apr. 30, 1803, and of that ceded by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.   |

\* Estimated.

STATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNION SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, THEIR POPULATION, AREA  
AND FORMATION—Continued

| State             | Date of admission | Population at time of admission | Population in 1930 | Population in 1940 | Area in square miles | Formation  |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| South Dakota..... | Nov. 2, 1889      | { *460,000 }                    | 692,849            | 642,961            | 77,650               | Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.  |
| North Dakota..... | Nov. 2, 1889      | { }                             | 680,845            | 641,935            | 70,795               | Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.  |
| Montana.....      | Nov. 8, 1889      | *112,000                        | 537,606            | 559,456            | 146,080              | Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.  |
| Washington.....   | Nov. 11, 1889     | *273,000                        | 1,563,396          | 1,736,191          | 69,180               | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803. The northern boundary of the territory was settled by a treaty with Great Britain, known as the "Oregon Treaty" of June 15, 1846. |
| Idaho.....        | July 3, 1890      | 84,385                          | 445,052            | 524,373            | 84,300               | Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.  |
| Wyoming.....      | July 10, 1890     | 60,705                          | 225,565            | 250,742            | 97,890               | Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.  |
| Utah.....         | Jan. 4, 1896      | *241,000                        | 507,847            | 550,310            | 84,970               | Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.  |
| Oklahoma.....     | Nov. 16, 1907     | -----                           | 2,396,040          | 2,336,434          | 70,057               | Formed by the union of Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory.  |
| New Mexico.....   | Jan. 6, 1912      | -----                           | 423,317            | 531,818            | 122,580              | Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.  |
| Arizona.....      | Feb. 14, 1912     | -----                           | 435,573            | 499,261            | 113,020              | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Mexico, part by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848, and part by what is known as the "Gadsden Purchase," Dec. 30, 1853.                                 |

\* Estimated.

THE TERRITORIES<sup>1</sup>: DATE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT IN EACH, THE POPULATION, AREA, AND FORMATION

| Territory                 | Date of establishment of Territorial government | Population in 1930 | Population in 1940 | Area in square miles | Formation   |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| Alaska.....               | May 17, 1884                                    | 59,278             | 72,524             | 590,884              | Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Russia by treaty of Mar. 30, 1867.  |
| District of Columbia..... | -----   | 486,869            | 663,091            | 70                   | Established under Art. I, sec. 8, clause 17 of Constitution. Territory originally ceded by Maryland (legislative act of Dec. 23, 1788) and Virginia (legislative act of Dec. 3, 1790). Cession accepted by Congress by act of July 16, 1790; lines and bounds established by proclamation of President Washington, Mar. 30, 1791. Virginia's cession retroceded by act of Congress July 9, 1846. Governed by board of three commissioners appointed by President. (Act of June 20, 1874.) |
| Hawaii.....               | June 14, 1900                                   | 368,336            | 423,330            | 6,449                | Formed from the territory of the Republic of Hawaii, annexed to the United States by act of Congress of July 7, 1898.   |

<sup>1</sup> Includes the District of Columbia.



## INSULAR POSSESSIONS: DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF INSULAR GOVERNMENT IN EACH, THE POPULATION, AREA, AND ACQUISITION

| Insular possession | Date of establishment of insular government | Population in 1930 | Population in 1940 | Area in square miles | Acquisition   |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| Philippine Islands | (1)   | 12,082,366         | 16,356,000         | 114,400              | Ceded to the United States by Spain by Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898.  |
| Canal Zone         | Aug. 24, 1912                               | 39,409             | 51,827             | 649                  | Under the terms of the Isthmian Canal Convention of Nov. 18, 1903, the United States acquired from the Republic of Panama a perpetual right of occupation, use, and control of and over a zone of land 10 miles in width. For the privilege the United States paid the Republic of Panama \$10,000,000. The United States also pays Panama \$250,000 annually, dating from Feb. 26, 1913. |
| Puerto Rico        | Apr. 12, 1900                               | 1,543,913          | 1,869,255          | 3,435                | Ceded to the United States by Spain by Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898.  |
| Guam               | (2)   | 18,621             | 22,290             | 206                  | Ceded to the United States by Spain by Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898.  |
| American Samoa     | (3)   | 9,708              | 12,908             | 75                   | Acquired by the United States Feb. 13, 1900, under terms of tripartite treaty Nov. 18, 1899. Full sovereignty accepted from native chiefs by United States Feb. 20, 1929.   |
| Virgin Islands     | Mar. 3, 1917                                | 22,012             | 24,880             | 132                  | By purchase from Denmark, Mar. 3, 1917, for \$25,000,000.   |

(1) Governed under act of July 1, 1902 (until Aug. 29, 1916) by Philippine Commission with civil governor at head. Act of Aug. 29, 1916, provided for governor general to be appointed by the President of the United States. The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, with a United States high commissioner, was inaugurated Nov. 16, 1935, under the act of Congress (Public, No. 127, 73d Cong.) approved Mar. 24, 1934.

(2) Official estimate.

(3) Administered under jurisdiction of Navy Department. Governor is a naval officer.

(4) Governed under administration of Navy Department since acquisition.

(5) Estimated.

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ELECTORAL VOTES FOR  
PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

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# ELECTION FOR THE FIRST TERM, 1789-1793

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President; JOHN ADAMS, Vice President

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President; JOHN ADAMS, Vice President

| Name of candidate        | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Md. | Mass. | N. H. | N. J. | Pa. | S. C. | Va. | Total |
|--------------------------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| George Washington, Esq.  | 7     | 3    | 5   | 6   | 10    | 5     | 6     | 10  | 7     | 10  | 69    |
| John Adams, Esq.         | 5     | 5    | 5   | 5   | 10    | 5     | 1     | 8   | 5     | 5   | 34    |
| Samuel Huntington, Esq.  | 2     | 3    | 3   | 3   | 3     | 3     | 3     | 3   | 3     | 3   | 22    |
| John Jay, Esq.           | 3     | 3    | 3   | 3   | 3     | 3     | 3     | 3   | 3     | 3   | 9     |
| John Hancock, Esq.       | 3     | 3    | 3   | 3   | 3     | 3     | 3     | 3   | 3     | 3   | 9     |
| Robert H. Harrison, Esq. | 3     | 3    | 3   | 3   | 3     | 3     | 3     | 3   | 3     | 3   | 9     |
| George Clinton, Esq.     | 3     | 3    | 3   | 3   | 3     | 3     | 3     | 3   | 3     | 3   | 9     |
| John Rutledge, Esq.      | 3     | 3    | 3   | 3   | 3     | 3     | 3     | 3   | 3     | 3   | 9     |
| John Milton, Esq.        | 3     | 3    | 3   | 3   | 3     | 3     | 3     | 3   | 3     | 3   | 9     |
| James Armstrong, Esq.    | 3     | 3    | 3   | 3   | 3     | 3     | 3     | 3   | 3     | 3   | 9     |
| Edward Telfair, Esq.     | 3     | 3    | 3   | 3   | 3     | 3     | 3     | 3   | 3     | 3   | 9     |
| Benjamin Lincoln, Esq.   | 3     | 3    | 3   | 3   | 3     | 3     | 3     | 3   | 3     | 3   | 9     |
| Total electoral vote     | 7     | 3    | 5   | 6   | 10    | 5     | 6     | 10  | 7     | 10  | 69    |

# ELECTION FOR THE SECOND TERM, 1793-1797

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President; JOHN ADAMS, Vice President

| Name of candidate              | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ky. | Md. | Mass. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Vt. | Va. | Total |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| George Washington, of Virginia | 9     | 3    | 4   | 4   | 8   | 16    | 6     | 7     | 12    | 12    | 15  | 4     | 8     | 3   | 21  | 132   |
| John Adams, of Massachusetts   | 9     | 3    | 4   | 4   | 8   | 16    | 6     | 7     | 12    | 12    | 14  | 4     | 7     | 3   | 21  | 77    |
| George Clinton, of New York    | 9     | 3    | 4   | 4   | 8   | 16    | 6     | 7     | 12    | 12    | 14  | 4     | 7     | 3   | 21  | 77    |
| Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia  | 9     | 3    | 4   | 4   | 8   | 16    | 6     | 7     | 12    | 12    | 14  | 4     | 7     | 3   | 21  | 77    |
| Aaron Burr, of New York        | 9     | 3    | 4   | 4   | 8   | 16    | 6     | 7     | 12    | 12    | 14  | 4     | 7     | 3   | 21  | 77    |
| Total electoral vote           | 9     | 3    | 4   | 4   | 8   | 16    | 6     | 7     | 12    | 12    | 15  | 4     | 8     | 3   | 21  | 132   |

## ELECTION FOR THE THIRD TERM, 1797-1801

JOHN ADAMS, President; THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice President

| Name of candidate                  | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ky. | Md. | Mass. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Vt. | Va. | Total |
|------------------------------------|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| John Adams, of Massachusetts       | 9     | 3    |     |     | 7   | 16    | 6     | 7     | 12    | 1     |     | 1     | 4     |       | 4   | 1   | 71    |
| Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia      |       |      | 4   | 4   |     | 4     |       |       |       | 11    | 14  |       | 8     | 3     |     | 20  | 68    |
| Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina | 4     | 3    |     |     |     | 13    |       | 7     | 12    | 1     | 2   |       | 8     |       | 4   | 1   | 69    |
| Aaron Burr, of New York            |       |      |     | 4   | 3   |       |       |       | 6     | 6     | 13  |       |       | 3     |     |     | 30    |
| Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts     |       |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |     | 15  | 15    |
| O. Ellsworth, of Connecticut       |       |      |     |     |     |       | 1     | 6     |       |       |     | 4     |       |       |     |     | 11    |
| John Jay, of New York              | 5     |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |     |     | 5     |
| George Clinton, of New York        |       |      | 4   |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |     | 3   | 7     |
| S. Johnston, of North Carolina     |       |      |     |     |     | 2     |       |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |     |     | 2     |
| James Iredell, of Virginia         |       |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       | 3     |     |       |       |       |     |     | 3     |
| George Washington, of Virginia     |       |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       | 1     |     |       |       |       |     | 1   | 2     |
| C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina  |       |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |     |     | 1     |
| John Henry, of Maryland            |       |      |     |     | 2   |       |       |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |     |     | 2     |
| Total electoral vote               | 9     | 3    | 4   | 4   | 10  | 16    | 6     | 7     | 12    | 12    | 15  | 4     | 8     | 3     | 4   | 21  | 138   |

## ELECTION FOR THE FOURTH TERM, 1801-1805

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President; AARON BURR, Vice President

| Name of candidate                      | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ky. | Md. | Mass. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Vt. | Va. | Total |
|--|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia          |       |      | 4   | 4   | 5   |       |       |       | 12    | 8     | 8   |       | 8     | 3     |     | 21  | *73   |
| Aaron Burr, of New York                |       |      | 4   | 4   | 5   |       |       |       | 12    | 8     | 8   |       | 8     | 3     |     | 21  | *73   |
| John Adams, of Massachusetts           | 9     | 3    |     |     |     | 16    | 6     | 7     |       | 4     | 7   |       |       |       | 4   |     | 65    |
| Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina | 9     | 3    |     |     | 5   | 18    | 6     | 7     |       |       | 7   |       |       |       | 4   |     | 64    |
| John Jay, of New York                  |       |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |     | 1     |       |       |     |     | 1     |
| Total electoral vote                   | 9     | 3    | 4   | 4   | 10  | 16    | 6     | 7     | 12    | 12    | 15  | 4     | 8     | 3     | 4   | 21  | 138   |

\*There being no choice for President by the people, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and February 17, 1801, Thomas Jefferson was chosen by the votes of ten States, to four for Aaron Burr, and two blank.

## ELECTION FOR THE FIFTH TERM, 1805-1809

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President; GEORGE CLINTON, Vice President

| Name of candidate                           | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ky. | Md. | Mass. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Vt. | Va. | Total |
|---|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| For President:                              |       |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.....          |       |      | 6   | 8   | 9   | 19    | 7     | 8     | 19    | 14    | 3    | 20  | 4     | 10    | 5     | 6   | 24  | 162   |
| Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina..... | 9     | 3    |     |     | 2   |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 14    |
| For Vice President:                         |       |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| George Clinton, of New York.....            |       |      | 6   | 8   | 9   | 19    | 7     | 8     | 19    | 14    | 3    | 20  | 4     | 10    | 5     | 6   | 24  | 162   |
| Rufus King, of New York.....                | 9     | 3    |     |     | 2   |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 14    |
| Total electoral vote.....                   | 9     | 3    | 6   | 8   | 11  | 19    | 7     | 8     | 19    | 14    | 3    | 20  | 4     | 10    | 5     | 6   | 24  | 176   |

## ELECTION FOR THE SIXTH TERM, 1809-1813

JAMES MADISON, President; GEORGE CLINTON, Vice President

| Name of candidate                           | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ky. | Md. | Mass. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Vt. | Va. | Total |
|---|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| For President:                              |       |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| James Madison, of Virginia.....             |       |      | 6   | 7   | 9   |       |       | 8     | 13    | 11    | 3    | 20  |       | 10    | 5     | 6   | 24  | 122   |
| George Clinton, of New York.....            |       |      |     |     |     |       |       | 6     |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 6     |
| Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina..... | 9     | 3    |     |     | 2   | 19    | 7     |       |       | 3     |      |     | 4     |       |       |     |     | 47    |
| For Vice President:                         |       |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| George Clinton, of New York.....            |       |      | 6   | 7   | 9   |       |       | 8     | 13    | 11    | 20   |     |       | 10    | 5     |     | 24  | 113   |
| James Madison, of Virginia.....             |       |      |     |     |     |       |       | 3     |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 3     |
| James Monroe, of Virginia.....              |       |      |     |     |     |       |       | 3     |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 3     |
| John Langdon, of New Hampshire.....         |       |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       | 3    |     |       |       |       | 6   |     | 9     |
| Rufus King, of New York.....                | 9     | 3    |     |     | 2   | 19    | 7     |       |       | 3     |      |     | 4     |       |       |     |     | 47    |
| Total electoral vote.....                   | 9     | 3    | 6   | 7   | 11  | 19    | 7     | 8     | 19    | 14    | 3    | 20  | 4     | 10    | 5     | 6   | 24  | 175   |

## ELECTION FOR THE SEVENTH TERM, 1813-1817

JAMES MADISON, President; ELBRIDGE GERRY, Vice President

| Name of candidate                     | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ky. | La. | Md. | Mass. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Vt. | Va. | Total |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| For President:                        |       |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| James Madison, of Virginia.....       |       |      | 8   | 12  | 3   | 6   |       |       | 8     | 20    | 1     | 7    | 25  |       | 11    | 8     | 8   | 25  | 128   |
| De Witt Clinton, of New York.....     | 9     | 4    |     |     |     | 5   | 22    | 8     | 8     |       |       | 4    |     |       |       |       |     |     | 89    |
| For Vice President:                   |       |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts..... |       |      | 8   | 12  | 3   | 6   | 2     | 1     |       |       | 15    | 7    | 25  |       | 11    | 8     | 8   | 25  | 131   |
| Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania..... | 9     | 4    |     |     |     | 5   | 20    | 7     | 8     | 29    |       |      |     | 4     |       |       |     |     | 86    |
| Total electoral vote.....             | 9     | 4    | 8   | 12  | 3   | 11  | 22    | 8     | 8     | 29    | 15    | 7    | 25  | 4     | 11    | 8     | 8   | 25  | 217   |

## ELECTION FOR THE EIGHTH TERM, 1817-1821

JAMES MONROE, President; DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President

| Name of candidate                    | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ind. | Ky. | La. | Md. | Mass. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Vt. | Va. | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| For President:                       |       |      |     |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| James Monroe, of Virginia.....       |       |      | 8   | 3    | 12  | 3   | 8   |       | 8     | 8     | 29    | 15    | 8    | 25  | 4     | 11    | 8     | 8   | 25  | 183   |
| Rufus King, of New York.....         | 9     | 3    |     |      |     |     |     | 22    |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 34    |
| For Vice President:                  |       |      |     |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York..... |       |      | 8   | 3    | 12  | 3   | 8   |       | 8     | 8     | 29    | 15    | 8    | 25  | 4     | 11    | 8     | 8   | 25  | 183   |
| John E. Howard, of Maryland.....     |       |      |     |      |     |     |     | 22    |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 22    |
| James Ross, of Pennsylvania.....     | 5     |      |     |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 5     |
| John Marshall, of Virginia.....      | 4     |      |     |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 4     |
| Robert G. Harper, of Maryland.....   |       | 3    |     |      |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 3     |
| Total electoral vote.....            | 9     | 3    | 8   | 3    | 12  | 3   | 8   | 22    | 8     | 8     | 29    | 15    | 8    | 25  | 4     | 11    | 8     | 8   | 25  | 217   |

## ELECTION FOR THE NINTH TERM, 1821-1825

JAMES MONROE, President; DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President

| Name of candidate                   | Ala. | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Miss. | Mo. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Vt. | Va. | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| For President:                      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| James Monroe, of Virginia           | 3    | 9     | 4    | 8   | 3    | 3    | 12  | 3   | 9   | 11  | 15    | 2     | 3   | 7     | 8     | 20    | 15    | 8    | 24  | 4     | 11    | 7     | 8   | 25  | 231   |
| John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     | 1     |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 1     |
| For Vice President:                 |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York     | 3    | 9     |      | 8   | 3    | 3    | 12  | 3   | 9   | 10  | 7     | 2     | 3   | 7     | 8     | 20    | 15    | 8    | 24  | 4     | 11    | 7     | 8   | 25  | 218   |
| Richard Stockton, of New Jersey     |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     | 1   | 8     |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 8     |
| Robert G. Harper, of Maryland       |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     | 1     |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 1     |
| Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania       |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     | 1     |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 1     |
| Daniel Rodney, of Delaware          |      | 4     |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 4     |
| Total electoral vote                | 3    | 9     | 4    | 8   | 3    | 3    | 12  | 3   | 9   | 11  | 15    | 3     | 3   | 8     | 8     | 29    | 15    | 8    | 25  | 4     | 11    | 8     | 8   | 25  | 235   |

\* The whole number of electors appointed was 235, but one elector from each of the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Mississippi having died, the number of votes actually cast was 232.

## ELECTION FOR THE TENTH TERM, 1825-1829

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President; JOHN O. CALHOUN, Vice President

| Name of candidate                   | Ala. | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Miss. | Mo. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Vt. | Va. | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| For President:                      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee        | 5    | 8     | 1    | 1   | 2    | 5    | 3   | 3   | 7   | 3   | 15    | 3     |     |       | 8     | 1     | 15    | 28   |     |       | 11    | 11    |     |     | *99   |
| John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts |      |       |      |     | 1    |      | 2   | 9   | 3   | 1   |       |       |     | 8     |       | 26    |       |      |     | 4     |       |       | 7   |     | *84   |
| William H. Crawford, of Georgia     |      | 2     | 0    |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       | 5     |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 24    |
| Henry Clay, of Kentucky             |      |       |      |     |      |      | 14  |     |     |     |       |       |     | 3     |       | 4     |       | 16   |     |       |       |       |     |     | 37    |
| For Vice President:                 |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| John O. Calhoun, of South Carolina  | 5    |       | 1    |     | 3    | 5    | 7   | 5   | 9   | 10  | 15    | 3     |     | 7     | 8     | 29    | 15    | 28   |     | 3     | 11    | 11    | 7   |     | 182   |
| Nathan Sanford, of New York         |      |       |      |     |      |      | 7   |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       | 7     |       | 16   |     |       |       |       |     |     | 30    |
| Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina  |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     | 3     |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       | 24  |     | 24    |
| Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee        |      | 8     |      |     |      |      |     |     | 1   |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 13    |
| Martin Van Buren, of New York       |      |       |      | 9   |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 9     |
| Henry Clay, of Kentucky             |      | 2     |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 2     |
| Total electoral vote                | 5    | 8     | 3    | 9   | 3    | 5    | 14  | 5   | 9   | 11  | 15    | 3     | 3   | 3     | 8     | 8     | 36    | 15   | 16  | 28    | 4     | 11    | 11  | 7   | 24    |
|                                     |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 261   |

\*No choice for President having been made by the people, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and John Quincy Adams was elected, receiving the votes of thirteen States to seven for Andrew Jackson and four for William H. Crawford.



## ELECTION FOR THE ELEVENTH TERM, 1829-1833

ANDREW JACKSON, President; JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President

| Name of candidate                   | Ala. | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Miss. | Mo. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Vt. | Va. | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| For President:                      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee        | 5    |       |      | 9   | 3    | 5    | 14  | 5   | 1   | 5   |       | 3     | 3   |       |       | 20    | 15    | 16   | 28  |       | 11    | 11    | 7   | 24  | 178   |
| John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts |      | 8     | 3    |     |      |      |     |     | 8   | 6   | 15    |       |     | 8     |       | 8     | 16    |      |     | 4     |       |       |     |     | 83    |
| For Vice President:                 |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina  | 5    |       |      | 2   | 3    | 5    | 14  | 5   | 1   | 5   |       | 3     | 3   |       |       | 20    | 15    | 16   | 28  |       | 11    | 11    | 7   | 24  | 171   |
| Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania       |      | 8     | 3    |     |      |      |     |     | 8   | 6   | 15    |       |     | 8     |       | 8     | 16    |      |     | 4     |       |       |     |     | 83    |
| William Smith, of South Carolina    |      |       |      | 7   |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 7     |
| Total electoral vote                | 5    | 8     | 3    | 9   | 3    | 5    | 14  | 5   | 9   | 11  | 15    | 3     | 3   | 8     | 8     | 36    | 15    | 16   | 28  | 4     | 11    | 11    | 7   | 24  | 201   |

## ELECTION FOR THE TWELFTH TERM, 1833-1837

ANDREW JACKSON, President; MARTIN VAN BUREN, Vice President

| ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, VICE PRESIDENT |  |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |     |
|---|--|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| Name of candidate   |  | Ala. | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Miss. | Mo. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Vt. | Va. | Total |     |
| For President:  |  |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |     |
| Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee                                |  | 7    |       |      | 11  | 5    | 9    |     | 5   | 10  | 3   |       | 4     | 4   | 4     | 7     | 8     | 42    | 15   | 21  | 30    |       | 15    |     | 23  | 219   |     |
| Henry Clay, of Kentucky                                     |  |      | 8     | 3    |     |      |      | 15  |     | 5   | 14  |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     | 4     |       |       |     |     | 49    |     |
| John Floyd, of Virginia                                     |  |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       | 11    |       | 7   |     | 11    |     |
| William Wirt, of Maryland                                   |  |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 7     |     |
| For Vice President:   |  |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |     |
| Martin Van Buren, of New York                               |  | 7    |       |      | 11  | 5    | 9    |     | 5   | 10  | 3   |       | 4     | 4   | 4     | 7     | 8     | 42    | 15   | 21  |       | 15    |       | 23  | 189 |       |     |
| John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania                              |  |      | 8     | 3    |     |      |      | 15  |     | 5   | 14  |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      | 30  |       |       |       |     |     | 49    |     |
| William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania                            |  |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       | 11    |       | 7   |     | 30    |     |
| Henry Lee, of Massachusetts                                 |  |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       | 7   |     | 11    |     |
| Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania                              |  |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 7     |     |
| Total electoral vote  |  | 7    | 8     | 3    | 11  | 5    | 9    | 15  | 5   | 10  | *8  | 14    | 4     | 4   | 4     | 7     | 8     | 42    | 15   | 21  | 30    | 4     | 11    | 15  | 7   | 23    | 286 |

\* Two votes were not given in Maryland.

## ELECTION FOR THE THIRTEENTH TERM, 1837-1841

MARTIN VAN BUREN, President; RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Vice President

| Name of candidate                   | Ala. | Ark. | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Miss. | Mo. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Vt. | Va. | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| For President:                      |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| Martin Van Buren, of New York       | 7    | 3    | 8     | 3    |     | 5    | 9    | 15  | 5   | 10  | 10  |       | 3     | 4     | 4   | 7     | 8     | 42    | 15    | 21   | 30  | 4     |       |       |     | 23  | 170   |
| William H. Harrison, of Ohio        |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 73    |
| Hugh L. White, of Tennessee         |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 26    |
| Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts    |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     | 14    |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       | 15    |     |     | 14    |
| Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 11    |
| For Vice President:                 |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky     |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | *147  |
| Francis Granger, of New York        | 7    | 3    | 8     | 3    |     | 5    | 9    | 15  | 5   | 10  | 10  |       | 3     | 4     | 4   | 7     | 8     | 42    | 15    | 21   | 30  | 4     |       |       |     |     | *77   |
| John Tyler, of Virginia             |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 47    |
| William Smith, of Alabama           |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     | 23    |
| Total electoral vote                | 7    | 3    | 8     | 3    | 11  | 5    | 9    | 15  | 5   | 10  | 10  | 14    | 3     | 4     | 4   | 7     | 8     | 42    | 15    | 21   | 30  | 4     | 11    | 15    | 7   | 23  | 204   |

\*There being no choice for Vice President by the people, the election devolved upon the Senate of the United States. Richard M. Johnson received 33 votes and Francis Granger 16 votes. Richard M. Johnson was thereupon declared elected Vice President.

# ELECTION FOR THE FOURTEENTH TERM, 1841-1845

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, \* President; JOHN TYLER, Vice President

| Name of candidate                  | Ala. | Ark. | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Miss. | Mo. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Vt. | Va. | Total |
|------------------------------------|------|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| For President:                     |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....  |      |      | 8     | 3    | 11  |      | 9    | 15  | 5   | 10  | 10  | 14    | 3     | 4     | 4   | 4     | 7     | 8     | 42    | 15   | 21  | 30    | 4     | 11    | 15  | 7   | 234   |
| Martin Van Buren, of New York..... | 7    | 3    |       |      |     | 5    |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     | 60  |       |
| For Vice President:                |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |
| John Tyler, of Virginia.....       |      |      | 8     | 3    | 11  |      | 9    | 15  | 5   | 10  | 10  | 14    | 3     | 4     | 4   | 4     | 7     | 8     | 42    | 15   | 21  | 30    | 4     | 11    | 15  | 7   | 234   |
| R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky.....    | 7    | 3    |       |      |     | 5    |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     | 48  |       |
| L. W. Tazewell, of Virginia.....   |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     | 11  |       |
| James K. Polk, of Tennessee.....   |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |     | 1   |       |
| Total electoral vote.....          | 7    | 3    | 8     | 3    | 11  | 5    | 9    | 15  | 5   | 10  | 10  | 14    | 3     | 4     | 4   | 4     | 7     | 8     | 42    | 15   | 21  | 30    | 4     | 11    | 15  | 7   | 294   |

\*William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, died at Washington, April 4, 1841. The duties of the Presidential office devolving, in this event, upon John Tyler, Vice President, he accordingly took the oath of office April 6, 1841.

# ELECTION FOR THE FIFTEENTH TERM, 1845-1849

JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President

| Name of candidate                          | Ala. | Ark. | Conn. | Del. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Miss. | Mo. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I.* | S. C. | Tenn. | Vt. | Va. | Total |
|--|------|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|--------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| For President:                             |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |        |       |       |     |     |       |
| James K. Polk, of Tennessee.....           | 9    | 3    |       |      | 10  | 9    | 12   |     | 6   | 9   |     | 8     | 12    |       | 5   | 6     | 7     | 36    | 11    | 23   | 26  | 4      | 9     | 13    | 6   | 17  | 170   |
| Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....               |      |      | 6     | 3    |     |      | 12   |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       | 7     |       |      |     |        |       |       |     | 105 |       |
| For Vice President:                        |      |      |       |      |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |        |       |       |     |     |       |
| George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.....     | 9    | 3    |       |      | 10  | 9    | 12   |     | 6   | 9   |     | 8     | 12    |       | 5   | 6     | 7     | 36    | 11    | 23   | 26  | 4      | 8     | 13    | 6   | 17  | 170   |
| Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey..... |      |      | 6     | 3    |     |      | 12   |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |     |       |       | 7     |       |      |     |        |       |       |     | 105 |       |
| Total electoral vote.....                  | 9    | 3    | 6     | 3    | 10  | 9    | 12   | 12  | 6   | 9   | 8   | 12    | 5     | 6     | 7   | 6     | 7     | 36    | 11    | 23   | 26  | 4      | 9     | 13    | 6   | 17  | 275   |

\*And Providence Plantations.

## ELECTION FOR THE SIXTEENTH TERM, 1849-1853

ZACHARY TAYLOR,\* President; MILLARD FILLMORE, Vice President

| Name of candidate                  | Total |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |  |
|------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|--|
|                                    | Ala.  | Ark. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Miss. |  |
| For President:                     |       |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |  |
| Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....  | 9     | 3    | 6     | 3    | 3    | 10  | 9    | 12   | 4    | 12  | 6   | 9   | 8   | 12    | 5     | 6     |  |
| Lewis Cass, of Michigan.....       |       |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |  |
| For Vice President:                |       |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |  |
| Millard Fillmore, of New York..... | 9     | 3    | 6     | 3    | 3    | 10  | 9    | 12   | 4    | 12  | 6   | 9   | 8   | 12    | 5     | 6     |  |
| W. O. Butler, of Kentucky.....     | 9     | 3    |       |      |      |     | 9    | 12   | 4    |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |  |
| Total electoral vote.....          | 9     | 3    | 6     | 3    | 3    | 10  | 9    | 12   | 4    | 12  | 6   | 9   | 8   | 12    | 5     | 6     |  |

| Name of candidate                  | Total |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|------|--|--|--|
|                                    | Mo.   | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Tex. | Vt. | Va. | Wis. |  |  |  |
| For President:                     |       |       | 7     | 36    | 11    |      | 26  | 4     | 9     | 13    |      | 6   |     |      |  |  |  |
| Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....  | 7     | 6     |       |       |       | 23   |     |       |       |       | 4    |     | 17  | 4    |  |  |  |
| Lewis Cass, of Michigan.....       |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      |  |  |  |
| For Vice President:                |       |       | 7     | 36    | 11    |      | 26  | 4     | 9     | 13    |      | 6   |     |      |  |  |  |
| Millard Fillmore, of New York..... | 7     | 6     |       |       |       | 23   |     |       |       |       | 4    |     | 17  | 4    |  |  |  |
| W. O. Butler, of Kentucky.....     |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      |  |  |  |
| Total electoral vote.....          | 7     | 6     | 7     | 36    | 11    | 23   | 26  | 4     | 9     | 13    | 4    | 6   | 17  | 4    |  |  |  |

\* Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, died at Washington, July 9, 1850. The duties of the Presidential office devolving in this event, upon the Vice President, Millard Fillmore, he accordingly took the oath of office July 10, 1850.

# ELECTION FOR THE SEVENTEENTH TERM, 1853-1857

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President; WILLIAM R. KING, Vice President

| Name of candidate                         | Ala. | Ark. | Cal. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. |
|---|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| For President:                            |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....    | 9    | 4    | 4    | 6     | 3    | 3    | 10  | 11   | 13   | 4    | 12  | 6   | 8   | 8   | 13    | 6     |
| Winfield Scott, of New Jersey.....        |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| For Vice President:                       |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| William R. King, of Alabama.....          | 9    | 4    | 4    | 6     | 3    | 3    | 10  | 11   | 13   | 4    | 12  | 6   | 8   | 8   | 13    | 6     |
| William A. Graham, of North Carolina..... |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| Total electoral vote.....                 | 9    | 4    | 4    | 6     | 3    | 3    | 10  | 11   | 13   | 4    | 12  | 6   | 8   | 8   | 13    | 6     |

| Name of candidate                         | Miss. | Mo. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Tex. | Vt. | Va. | Wis. | Total |
|---|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|------|-------|
| For President:                            |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      |       |
| Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....    | 7     | 9   | 5     | 7     | 35    | 10    | 23   | 27  | 4     | 8     | 12    | 4    | 5   | 15  | 5    | 254   |
| Winfield Scott, of New Jersey.....        |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      | 42    |
| For Vice President:                       |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      |       |
| William R. King, of Alabama.....          | 7     | 9   | 5     | 7     | 35    | 10    | 23   | 27  | 4     | 8     | 12    | 4    | 5   | 15  | 5    | 254   |
| William A. Graham, of North Carolina..... |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      | 42    |
| Total electoral vote.....                 | 7     | 9   | 5     | 7     | 35    | 10    | 23   | 27  | 4     | 8     | 12    | 4    | 5   | 15  | 5    | 296   |

## ELECTION FOR THE EIGHTEENTH TERM, 1857-1861

JAMES BUCHANAN, President; JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice President

| Name of candidate                 | Ala. | Ark. | Cal. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Ky. | La. | Me. | Mad. | Mass. | Mich. |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|
| For President:                    |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |      |       |       |
| James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania   | 9    | 4    | 4    |       | 3    | 3    | 10  | 11   | 13   | 4    | 12  | 6   |     |      | 13    | 6     |
| John C. Fremont, of California    |      |      |      | 6     |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     | 8   | 8    |       |       |
| Millard Fillmore, of New York     |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |      |       |       |
| For Vice President:               |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |      |       |       |
| John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky | 9    | 4    | 4    |       | 3    | 3    | 10  | 11   | 13   | 4    | 12  | 6   |     |      | 13    | 6     |
| William L. Dayton, of New Jersey  |      |      |      | 6     |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     | 8   | 8    |       |       |
| Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee  |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     | 8    |       |       |
| Total electoral vote              | 9    | 4    | 4    | 6     | 3    | 3    | 10  | 11   | 13   | 4    | 12  | 6   | 8   | 8    | 13    | 6     |

  

| Name of candidate                 | Miss. | Mo. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Tex. | Vt. | Va. | Wis. | Total |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|------|-------|
| For President:                    |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      |       |
| James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania   | 7     | 9   | 5     | 7     | 35    | 10    | 23   | 27  | 4     | 8     | 12    | 4    | 5   | 15  | 5    | 174   |
| John C. Fremont, of California    |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      | 114   |
| Millard Fillmore, of New York     |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      | 8     |
| For Vice President:               |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      |       |
| John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky | 7     | 9   | 5     | 7     | 35    | 10    | 23   | 27  | 4     | 8     | 12    | 4    | 5   | 15  | 5    | 174   |
| William L. Dayton, of New Jersey  |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      | 114   |
| Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee  |       |     |       |       |       |       |      |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      | 8     |
| Total electoral vote              | 7     | 9   | 5     | 7     | 35    | 10    | 23   | 27  | 4     | 8     | 12    | 4    | 5   | 15  | 5    | 296   |

## ELECTION FOR THE NINETEENTH TERM, 1861-1865

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President; HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Vice President

| Name of candidate                      | Ala. | Ark. | Cal. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. |
|--|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| For President:                         |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |
| Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....      |      |      | 4    | 6     |      |      |     | 11   | 13   | 4    |     |     | 8   |     | 13    | 6     | 4     |
| John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky..... | 9    | 4    |      |       | 3    | 3    | 10  |      |      |      | 12  | 6   |     | 8   |       |       |       |
| John Bell, of Tennessee.....           |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |
| Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.....   |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |
| Vice President:                        |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |
| Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....         |      |      | 4    | 6     |      |      |     | 11   | 13   | 4    |     | 6   | 8   |     | 13    | 6     | 4     |
| Joseph Lane, of Oregon.....            |      |      |      |       | 3    | 3    | 10  |      |      |      | 12  |     |     |     |       |       |       |
| Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.....  | 9    | 4    |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |
| Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....   |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |
| Total electoral vote.....              | 9    | 4    | 4    | 6     | 3    | 3    | 10  | 11   | 13   | 4    | 12  | 6   | 8   | 8   | 13    | 6     | 4     |

| Name of candidate                      | Miss. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Tex. | Vt. | Va. | Wis. | Total |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|------|-------|
| For President:                         |       |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      |       |
| Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....      |       | 5     | 4     | 35    |       | 23   | 3     | 27  | 4     |       |       |      | 6   |     | 5    | 180   |
| John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky..... | 7     |       |       |       | 10    |      |       |     |       | 8     | 12    | 4    |     | 15  |      | 72    |
| John Bell, of Tennessee.....           |       |       | 3     |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      | 39    |
| Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.....   |       |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      | 12    |
| Vice President:                        |       |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      |       |
| Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....         |       | 5     | 4     | 35    | 10    | 23   | 3     | 27  | 4     | 8     |       |      | 6   | 15  | 5    | 180   |
| Joseph Lane, of Oregon.....            |       |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       | 12    | 4    |     |     |      | 72    |
| Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.....  | 7     |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      | 39    |
| Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....   |       |       | 3     |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      | 12    |
| Total electoral vote.....              | 7     | 9     | 7     | 35    | 10    | 23   | 3     | 27  | 4     | 8     | 12    | 4    | 5   | 15  | 5    | 303   |

## ELECTION FOR THE TWENTIETH TERM, 1865-1869

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,\* President; ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice President

| Name of candidate                       | Ala. | Ark. | Cal. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. |
|---|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| For President:                          |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....       |      |      |      |       |      |      |     | 16   | 13   | 8    | 3     | 11  |     | 7   | 7   | 12    | 8     | 4     |       |
| George B. McClellan, of New Jersey..... |      |      |      |       | 3    |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| For Vice President:                     |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.....       |      |      | 5    | 6     |      |      |     | 16   | 13   | 8    | 3     | 11  |     | 7   | 7   | 12    | 8     | 4     |       |
| George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....       |      |      |      |       | 3    |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Total electoral vote.....               |      |      | 5    | 6     | 3    |      |     | 16   | 13   | 8    | 3     | 11  |     | 7   | 7   | 12    | 8     | 4     |       |

| Name of candidate                       | Mo. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Tex. | Vt. | Va. | W. Va. | Wis. | Total |
|---|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|--------|------|-------|
| For President:                          |     |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      |       |
| Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....       | 11  | 2    | 5     | 7     | 33    |       | 21   | 3     | 26  | 4     |       |       |      | 5   |     | 5      | 8    | 212   |
| George B. McClellan, of New Jersey..... |     |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 21    |
| For Vice President:                     |     |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      |       |
| Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.....       | 11  | 2    | 5     | 7     | 33    |       | 21   | 3     | 26  | 4     |       |       |      | 5   |     | 5      | 8    | 212   |
| George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....       |     |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 21    |
| Total electoral vote.....               | 11  | 2    | 5     | 7     | 33    |       | 21   | 3     | 26  | 4     |       |       |      | 5   |     | 5      | 8    | 233   |

\* Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, was assassinated on the night of April 14, 1865, and died the following morning. The duties of the Presidential office devolving, in this event, upon the Vice President, Andrew Johnson, he accordingly took the oath of office April 15, 1865.



# ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST TERM, 1869-1873

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President; SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice President

| Name of candidate                       | Ala. | Ark. | Cal. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. |
|---|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| For President:                          |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |
| Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....      | 8    | 5    | 5    | 6     | 3    | 3    | 9   | 16   | 13   | 8    | 3     | 11  | 7   | 7   | 7   | 12    | 8     | 4     |       | 11  |
| For Vice President:                     |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |
| Horatio Seymour, of New York.....       |      |      |      |       | 3    |      | 9   |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |
| Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.....        | 8    | 5    | 5    | 6     | 3    | 3    | 9   | 16   | 13   | 8    | 3     | 11  | 7   | 7   | 7   | 12    | 8     | 4     |       | 11  |
| Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri..... |      |      |      |       | 3    |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |
| Total electoral vote.....               | 8    | 5    | 5    | 6     | 3    | 3    | 9   | 16   | 13   | 8    | 3     | 11  | 7   | 7   | 7   | 12    | 8     | 4     |       | 11  |

| Name of candidate                       | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Tex. | Vt. | Va. | W. Va. | Wis. | Total, excluding<br>vote of Georgia | Total, including<br>vote of Georgia |
|---|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|--------|------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| For President:                          |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      |                                     |                                     |
| Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....      | 3     | 3    | 5     |       | 7     | 33    | 9    | 21    | 26  | 4     | 6     | 10    |      | 5   |     | 5      | 8    | 214                                 | 214                                 |
| For Vice President:                     |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      |                                     |                                     |
| Horatio Seymour, of New York.....       |       |      |       |       |       |       |      | 3     |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 71                                  | 80                                  |
| Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.....        | 3     | 3    | 5     |       | 7     | 33    | 9    | 21    | 26  | 4     | 6     | 10    |      | 5   |     | 5      | 8    | 214                                 | 214                                 |
| Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri..... |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 71                                  | 80                                  |
| Total electoral vote.....               | 3     | 3    | 5     | 7     | 33    | 9     | 21   | 3     | 26  | 4     | 6     | 10    |      | 5   |     | 5      | 8    | 235                                 | 294                                 |

## ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND TERM, 1873-1877

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President; HENRY WILSON, Vice President

| Name of candidate                     | Ala. | Ark. | Cal. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| For President:                        |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....    | 10   |      | 6    | 6     | 3    | 4    |     | 21   | 16   | 11   | 6     |     |     | 7   | 13    | 11    | 5     | 8     |
| Horace Greeley, of New York.....      |      |      |      |       |      |      | (*) |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.....      |      |      |      |       |      |      | 6   |      |      |      |       | 4   |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....  |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       | 8   |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia.....   |      |      |      |       |      |      | 2   |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| David Davis, of Illinois.....         |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| For Vice President:                   |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.....   | 10   |      | 6    | 6     | 3    | 4    |     | 21   | 15   | 11   | 5     |     |     | 7   | 13    | 11    | 5     | 8     |
| B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.....      |      |      |      |       |      |      | 5   |      |      |      |       | 8   |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.....    |      |      |      |       |      |      | 1   |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| George W. Julian, of Indiana.....     |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Alfred H. Colquhoun, of Georgia.....  |      |      |      |       |      |      | 5   |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| John M. Palmer, of Illinois.....      |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky..... |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       | 3   |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio.....    |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Willis B. Machen, of Kentucky.....    |      |      |      |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       | 1   |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Total electoral vote.....             | 10   |      | 6    | 6     | 3    | 4    | 11  | 21   | 15   | 11   | 5     | 12  |     | 7   | 8     | 13    | 11    | 5     |

\* By resolution of the House, 3 votes cast for Horace Greeley were not counted.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT 705

| Name of candidate                     | Mo. | Neb. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Oreg. | Penn. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Tex. | Vt. | Va. | W. Va. | Wis. | Total |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|--------|------|-------|
| For President:                        |     |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      |       |
| Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....    |     | 3    | 3    | 5     | 9     | 35    | 10    | 22   | 3     | 29    | 4     | 7     |       |      | 5   | 11  | 5      | 10   | 286   |
| Horace Greeley, of New York.....      |     |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 18    |
| B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.....      | 8   |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       | 12    | 8    |     |     |        |      | 42    |
| Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....  | 6   |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 2     |
| Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia.....   |     |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 1     |
| David Davis, of Illinois.....         | 1   |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 1     |
| For Vice President:                   |     |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      |       |
| Henry Wilson,* of Massachusetts.....  |     | 3    | 3    | 5     | 9     | 35    | 10    | 22   | 3     | 29    | 4     | 7     |       |      | 5   | 11  | 5      | 10   | 286   |
| B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.....      | 6   |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       | 12    | 8    |     |     |        |      | 47    |
| N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.....    |     |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 1     |
| George W. Julian, of Indiana.....     | 5   |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 5     |
| Alfred H. Colquhitt, of Georgia.....  |     |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 5     |
| John M. Palmer, of Illinois.....      | 3   |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 3     |
| Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky..... |     |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 3     |
| William S. Gessbeck, of Ohio.....     | 1   |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 1     |
| Willis B. Machon, of Kentucky.....    |     |      |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 1     |
| Total electoral vote.....             | 15  | 3    | 3    | 5     | 9     | 35    | 10    | 22   | 3     | 29    | 4     | 7     | 12    | 8    | 5   | 11  | 5      | 10   | 352   |

\*Died in the Capitol, Washington, D. C., November 22, 1875, aged 63 years.

## ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-THIRD TERM, 1877-1881

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President; WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Vice President

| Name of candidate                    | Ala. | Ark. | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa. | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| For President:                       |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |      |      |       |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.....    | 10   | 6    | 6    | 3     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 11  | 21   | 15   | 11    | 5     | 12  | 8   | 7   | 8   | 13    | 11    | 5     | 8     |
| Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....   |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |      |      |       |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| For Vice President:                  |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |      |      |       |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| William A. Wheeler, of New York..... | 10   | 6    | 6    | 3     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 11  | 21   | 15   | 11    | 5     | 12  | 8   | 7   | 8   | 13    | 11    | 5     | 8     |
| Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana..... |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |      |      |       |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Total electoral vote.....            | 10   | 6    | 6    | 3     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 11  | 21   | 15   | 11    | 5     | 12  | 8   | 7   | 8   | 13    | 11    | 5     | 8     |

  

| Name of candidate                    | Mo. | Neb. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio. | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Tex. | Vt. | Va. | W. Va. | Wis. | Total. |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|--------|------|--------|
| For President:                       |     |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      |        |
| Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.....    | 15  | 3    | 3    | 5     | 9     | 35    | 10    | 22    | 3     | 29  | 4     | 7     | 12    | 8    | 5   | 11  | 5      | 10   | 185    |
| Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....   |     |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 184    |
| For Vice President:                  |     |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      |        |
| William A. Wheeler, of New York..... | 15  | 3    | 3    | 5     | 9     | 35    | 10    | 22    | 3     | 29  | 4     | 7     | 12    | 8    | 5   | 11  | 5      | 10   | 185    |
| Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana..... |     |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 184    |
| Total electoral vote.....            | 15  | 3    | 3    | 5     | 9     | 35    | 10    | 22    | 3     | 29  | 4     | 7     | 12    | 8    | 5   | 11  | 5      | 10   | 369    |

## ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH TERM, 1881-1885

JAMES A. GARFIELD,\* President; CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Vice President

| Name of candidate  | Ala. | Ark. | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Min. | Miss. |
|--|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|
| For President:<br>James A. Garfield, of Ohio.....          |      |      | 1    | 3     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 11  | 21   | 15   | 11   | 5     | 12  | 8   | 7   | 8   | 13    | 11    | 5    | 8     |
| Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....                  | 10   | 6    | 9    |       |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |      |       |
| For Vice President:<br>Chester A. Arthur, of New York..... |      |      | 1    | 3     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 11  | 21   | 15   | 11   | 5     | 12  | 8   | 7   | 8   | 13    | 11    | 5    | 8     |
| William H. English, of Indiana.....                        | 10   | 6    | 5    |       |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |      |       |
| Total electoral vote.....                                  | 10   | 6    | 9    | 3     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 11  | 21   | 15   | 11   | 5     | 12  | 8   | 7   | 8   | 13    | 11    | 5    | 8     |

  

| Name of candidate  | Mo. | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Tex. | Vt. | Va. | Wis. | Total |
|--|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|------|-------|
| For President:<br>James A. Garfield, of Ohio.....          |     | 3     | 3    | 5     | 9     | 35    | 10    | 22   | 3     | 29  | 4     | 7     | 12    | 8    | 5   | 11  | 10   | 214   |
| Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....                  | 15  |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      | 1155  |
| For Vice President:<br>Chester A. Arthur, of New York..... |     | 3     |      | 5     | 9     | 35    | 10    | 22   | 3     | 29  | 4     | 7     | 12    | 8    | 5   | 11  | 10   | 214   |
| William H. English, of Indiana.....                        | 15  |       | 3    |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |      | 1155  |
| Total electoral vote.....                                  | 15  | 3     | 3    | 5     | 9     | 35    | 10    | 22   | 3     | 29  | 4     | 7     | 12    | 8    | 5   | 11  | 10   | 369   |

\*James A. Garfield, the twentieth President of the United States, was shot by an assassin July 2, 1881, and died from the effects of his wounds September 19, 1881. The duties of the Presidential office devolving, in this event, upon the Vice President, Chester A. Arthur, he accordingly took the oath of office in New York City, September 20, 1881, and again formally took the oath of office at Washington, September 22, 1881.

[The vote of Georgia, cast on the 8th of December, second Wednesday of the month, if not counted would reduce this total to 144.]

## ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH TERM, 1885-1889

GROVER CLEVELAND, President; THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,\* Vice President

| Name of candidate                    | Ala. | Ark. | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| For President:                       |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Grover Cleveland, of New York.....   | 10   | 7    | 8    | 3     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 12  | 22   | 15   | 13   | 9     | 13  | 8   | 6   | 8   | 14    | 13    | 7     | 9     |
| James G. Blaine, of Maine.....       |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| For Vice President:                  |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana..... | 10   | 7    | 8    | 3     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 12  | 22   | 15   | 13   | 9     | 13  | 8   | 6   | 8   | 14    | 13    | 7     | 9     |
| John A. Logan, of Illinois.....      |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |
| Total electoral vote.....            | 10   | 7    | 8    | 3     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 12  | 22   | 15   | 13   | 9     | 13  | 8   | 6   | 8   | 14    | 13    | 7     | 9     |

  

| Name of candidate                    | Mo. | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Tex. | Vt. | Va. | W. Va. | Wis. | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|--------|------|-------|
| For President:                       |     |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      |       |
| Grover Cleveland, of New York.....   | 16  | 5     | 3    | 4     | 9     | 36    | 11    | 23   | 3     | 30  | 4     | 9     | 12    | 13   | 4   | 12  | 6      | 11   | 219   |
| James G. Blaine, of Maine.....       |     |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 182   |
| For Vice President:                  |     |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      |       |
| Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana..... | 16  | 5     | 3    | 4     | 9     | 36    | 11    | 23   | 3     | 30  | 4     | 9     | 12    | 13   | 4   | 12  | 6      | 11   | 219   |
| John A. Logan, of Illinois.....      |     |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |     |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |      | 182   |
| Total electoral vote.....            | 16  | 5     | 3    | 4     | 9     | 36    | 11    | 23   | 3     | 30  | 4     | 9     | 12    | 13   | 4   | 12  | 6      | 11   | 401   |

\* Thomas A. Hendricks died at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25, 1885, aged 66 years.

## ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH TERM, 1889-1893

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President; LEVI P. MORRIS, Vice President

| Name of candidate   | Ala. | Ark.  | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del.  | Fla.  | Ga.  | Ill.  | Ind. | Iowa. | Kans. | Ky.   | La.  | Me. | Md. | Mass.  | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. |
|---|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| For President:<br>Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....      | 10   | 7     | 8    | 3     | 6     | 3     | 4     | 12   | 22    | 15   | 13    | 9     | 13    | 8    | 6   | 8   | 14     | 13    | 7     | 9     |
| For Vice President:<br>Grover Cleveland, of New York..... |      |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |       |       |       |
| For Vice President:<br>Levi P. Morton, of New York.....   | 10   | 7     | 8    | 3     | 6     | 3     | 4     | 12   | 22    | 15   | 13    | 9     | 13    | 8    | 6   | 8   | 14     | 13    | 7     | 9     |
| Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.....                            |      |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |       |       |       |
| Total electoral vote.....                                 | 10   | 7     | 8    | 3     | 6     | 3     | 4     | 12   | 22    | 15   | 13    | 9     | 13    | 8    | 6   | 8   | 14     | 13    | 7     | 9     |
|   |      |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |       |       |       |
| Name of candidate   | Mo.  | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | Ohio | Oreg. | Pa.  | R. I. | S. C. | Tenn. | Tex. | Vt. | Va. | W. Va. | Wis.  | Total |       |
| For President:<br>Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....      | 16   | 5     | 3    | 4     | 9     | 36    | 11    | 23   | 3     | 30   | 4     | 9     | 12    | 13   | 4   | 12  | 6      | 11    | 233   |       |
| For Vice President:<br>Grover Cleveland, of New York..... |      |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |       | 168   |       |
| For Vice President:<br>Levi P. Morton, of New York.....   | 16   | 5     | 3    | 4     | 9     | 36    | 11    | 23   | 3     | 30   | 4     | 9     | 12    | 13   | 4   | 12  | 6      | 11    | 233   |       |
| Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.....                            |      |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |     |     |        |       | 168   |       |
| Total electoral vote.....                                 | 16   | 5     | 3    | 4     | 9     | 36    | 11    | 23   | 3     | 30   | 4     | 9     | 12    | 13   | 4   | 12  | 6      | 11    | 401   |       |

# ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-SEVENTH TERM, 1893-1897

GROVER CLEVELAND, President; ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Vice President

710 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

| Name of candidate                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| For President:                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grover Cleveland, of New York.....   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| James B. Weaver, of Iowa.....        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For Vice President:                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whitelaw Reid, of New York.....      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| James G. Field, of Virginia.....     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total electoral vote.....            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For President:                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grover Cleveland, of New York.....   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| James B. Weaver, of Iowa.....        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For Vice President:                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whitelaw Reid, of New York.....      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| James G. Field, of Virginia.....     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total electoral vote.....            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH TERM, 1897-1901

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President; GARRET A. HOBART, \* Vice President

| Name of candidate               | Ala. | Ark. | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Idaho. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa. | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| For President:                  |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |        |      |      |       |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| William McKinley, of Ohio       | 11   | 8    | 8    | 4     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 13  | 3      | 24   | 15   | 13    | 10    | 12  | 8   | 6   | 8   | 15    | 14    | 9     | 9     | 17  | 3     |
| William J. Bryan, of Nebraska   |      |      | 1    |       |       |      |      |     |        |      |      |       |       | 1   |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| For Vice President:             |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |        |      |      |       |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey | 11   | 5    | 8    | 4     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 13  | 3      | 24   | 15   | 13    | 10    | 12  | 4   | 6   | 8   | 15    | 14    | 9     | 9     | 13  | 2     |
| Arthur Sewall, of Maine         |      | 3    | 1    |       |       |      |      |     |        |      |      |       |       | 1   |     |     |     |       |       |       |       | 4   | 1     |
| Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia    |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |        |      |      |       |       |     | 4   |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Total electoral votes           | 11   | 8    | 9    | 4     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 13  | 3      | 24   | 15   | 13    | 10    | 13  | 8   | 6   | 8   | 15    | 14    | 9     | 9     | 17  | 3     |

  

| Name of candidate               | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio. | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah. | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total |
|---------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|-------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|------|-------|
| For President:                  |       |      |       |       |       |       |         |       |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |       |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |
| William McKinley, of Ohio       | 8     | 3    | 4     | 10    | 36    | 11    | 3       | 23    | 4     | 32  | 4     | 9     | 4       | 12    | 15   | 3     | 4   | 12  | 4     | 6      | 12   | 3    | 271   |
| William J. Bryan, of Nebraska   |       |      |       |       |       |       |         |       |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |       |     |     |       |        |      |      | 176   |
| For Vice President:             |       |      |       |       |       |       |         |       |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |       |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |
| Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey | 4     | 3    | 4     | 10    | 36    | 6     | 3       | 23    | 4     | 32  | 4     | 9     | 2       | 12    | 15   | 2     | 4   | 12  | 2     | 6      | 12   | 2    | 271   |
| Arthur Sewall, of Maine         |       |      |       |       |       |       |         |       |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |       |     |     |       |        |      |      | 149   |
| Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia    | 4     |      |       |       |       | 5     | 6       |       |       |     |       |       | 2       | 2     |      | 1     |     |     | 2     |        |      | 1    | 27    |
| Total electoral vote            | 8     | 3    | 4     | 10    | 36    | 11    | 3       | 23    | 4     | 32  | 4     | 9     | 4       | 12    | 15   | 3     | 4   | 12  | 4     | 6      | 12   | 3    | 447   |

\*Garret A. Hobart died at Paterson, N. J., Nov. 21, 1899, aged 55 years.

## ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-NINTH TERM, 1901-1905

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, \* President; THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Vice President

| Name of candidate   | Ala. | Ark. | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Idaho | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. |
|---|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| For President:<br>William McKinley, of Ohio.....            | 11   | 8    | 9    | 4     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 13  | 3     | 24   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 8   | 6   | 8   | 15    | 14    | 9     | 9     | 17  | 3     |
| William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.....                          |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| For Vice President:<br>Theodore Roosevelt, of New York..... |      |      | 9    |       | 6     | 3    | 4    | 13  | 3     | 24   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 8   | 6   | 8   | 15    | 14    | 9     | 9     | 17  | 3     |
| Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.....                        | 11   | 8    | 4    |       |       |      | 4    | 13  | 3     |      |      |      |       | 13  | 8   |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Total electoral vote.....                                   | 11   | 8    | 9    | 4     | 6     | 3    | 4    | 13  | 3     | 24   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 8   | 6   | 8   | 15    | 14    | 9     | 9     | 17  | 3     |

  

| Name of candidate   | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total |
|---|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|------|-------|-----|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|------|-------|
| For President:<br>William J. McKinley, of Ohio.....         | 8     | 3    | 4     | 10    | 36    | 11    | 3       | 23   | 4     | 32  | 4     | 9     | 4       | 12    | 15   | 3    | 4   | 12  | 4     | 6      | 12   | 3    | 292   |
| William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.....                          |       |      |       |       |       |       |         |      |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 155   |
| For Vice President:<br>Theodore Roosevelt, of New York..... | 8     | 3    | 4     | 10    | 36    | 11    | 3       | 23   | 4     | 32  | 4     | 9     | 4       | 12    | 15   | 3    | 4   | 12  | 4     | 6      | 12   | 3    | 292   |
| Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.....                        |       |      |       |       |       |       |         |      |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 155   |
| Total electoral vote.....                                   | 8     | 3    | 4     | 10    | 36    | 11    | 3       | 23   | 4     | 32  | 4     | 9     | 4       | 12    | 15   | 3    | 4   | 12  | 4     | 6      | 12   | 3    | 447   |

\* William McKinley, the twenty-fourth President of the United States, was shot by an assassin Sept. 6, 1901, and died Sept. 14, 1901. The duties of the presidential office devolving, in this event, upon the Vice President, Theodore Roosevelt, he accordingly took the oath of office at Buffalo, N. Y., on Sept. 14, 1901.

## ELECTION FOR THE THIRTIETH TERM, 1905-1909

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President; CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, Vice President

| Name of candidate  | Ala. | Ark. | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Idaho | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. |
|--|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| For President:<br>Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....       | 11   | 9    | 10   | 5     | 7     | 3    | 5    | 13  | 3     | 27   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 9   | 6   | 1   | 16    | 14    | 11    | 10    | 18  | 3     |
| For Vice President:<br>Alton B. Parker, of New York.....     |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| For Vice President:<br>Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana..... |      |      | 10   | 5     | 7     | 3    | 5    | 13  | 3     | 27   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 9   | 6   | 1   | 16    | 14    | 11    | 10    | 18  | 3     |
| For Vice President:<br>Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia..... | 11   | 9    |      |       |       |      | 5    | 13  |       |      |      |      |       | 13  | 9   | 7   |     |       |       |       | 10    |     |       |
| Total electoral vote.....                                    | 11   | 9    | 10   | 5     | 7     | 3    | 5    | 13  | 3     | 27   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 9   | 6   | 8   | 16    | 14    | 11    | 10    | 18  | 3     |

  

| Name of candidate  | Neb. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total |
|--|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|------|-------|-----|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|------|-------|
| For President:<br>Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....       | 8    | 3    | 4     | 12    | 39    | 12    | 4       | 23   | 4     | 34  | 4     | 9     | 4       | 12    | 18   | 3    | 4   | 12  | 5     | 7      | 13   | 3    | 336   |
| For Vice President:<br>Alton B. Parker, of New York.....     |      |      |       |       |       |       |         |      |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 140   |
| For Vice President:<br>Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana..... | 8    | 3    | 4     | 12    | 39    | 12    | 4       | 23   | 4     | 34  | 4     | 9     | 4       | 12    | 18   | 3    | 4   | 12  | 5     | 7      | 13   | 3    | 336   |
| For Vice President:<br>Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia..... |      |      |       |       |       |       |         |      |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 140   |
| Total electoral vote.....                                    | 8    | 3    | 4     | 12    | 39    | 12    | 4       | 23   | 4     | 34  | 4     | 9     | 4       | 12    | 18   | 3    | 4   | 12  | 5     | 7      | 13   | 3    | 476   |

## ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-FIRST TERM, 1909-1913

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, President; JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN, \* Vice President

| Name of candidate   | Ala. | Ark. | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Idaho | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa. | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. |
|---|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| For President:<br>William H. Taft, of Ohio.....           |      |      | 10   | 5     | 7     | 3    | 5    | 13  | 3     | 27   | 15   | 13    | 10    | 13  | 9   | 6   | 2   | 16    | 14    | 11    | 10    | 18  | 3     |
| William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.....                        | 11   | 9    |      |       |       |      | 5    | 13  |       |      |      |       |       | 13  |     |     | 6   |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| For Vice President:<br>James S. Sherman, of New York..... |      |      | 10   |       | 7     | 3    | 5    | 13  | 3     | 27   | 15   | 13    | 10    | 13  | 9   | 6   | 2   | 16    | 14    | 11    | 10    | 18  | 3     |
| John W. Kern, of Indiana.....                             | 11   | 9    |      | 5     |       |      | 5    | 13  |       |      |      |       |       | 13  |     |     | 6   |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Total electoral vote.....                                 | 11   | 9    | 10   | 5     | 7     | 3    | 5    | 13  | 3     | 27   | 15   | 13    | 10    | 13  | 9   | 6   | 8   | 16    | 14    | 11    | 10    | 18  | 3     |

  

| Name of candidate   | Neb. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio | Okl. | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total |
|---|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|-------|-----|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|------|-------|
| For President:<br>William H. Taft, of Ohio.....           |      |      | 4     | 12    | 39    | 12    | 4       | 23   | 7    | 4     | 34  | 4     | 9     | 4       | 12    | 18   | 3    | 4   | 12  | 5     | 7      | 13   | 3    | 321   |
| William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.....                        | 8    | 3    |       |       |       |       |         |      |      |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 162   |
| For Vice President:<br>James S. Sherman, of New York..... |      |      | 4     | 12    | 39    | 12    | 4       | 23   | 7    | 4     | 34  | 4     | 9     | 4       | 12    | 18   | 3    | 4   | 12  | 5     | 7      | 13   | 3    | 321   |
| John W. Kern, of Indiana.....                             | 8    | 3    |       |       |       |       |         |      |      |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 162   |
| Total electoral vote.....                                 | 8    | 3    | 4     | 12    | 39    | 12    | 4       | 23   | 7    | 4     | 34  | 4     | 9     | 4       | 12    | 18   | 3    | 4   | 12  | 5     | 7      | 13   | 3    | 463   |

\*James S. Sherman died at Utica, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1912, aged 67 years.

## ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND TERM, 1913-1917

WOODROW WILSON, President; THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, Vice President

| Name of candidate               | Ala. | Ariz. | Ark. | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Idaho | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Min. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. |
|---------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|
| For President:                  |      |       |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |      |       |     |       |
| Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey   | 12   | 3     | 9    | 2    | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    |       |      | 10    | 18  | 4     |
| Theodore Roosevelt, of New York |      |       |      | 11   |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       | 15   | 12    |     |       |
| William H. Taft, of Ohio        |      |       |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |      |       |     |       |
| For Vice President:             |      |       |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |      |       |     |       |
| Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana  | 12   | 3     | 9    | 2    | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    |       |      | 10    | 18  | 4     |
| Hiram W. Johnson, of California |      |       |      | 11   |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       | 15   | 12    |     |       |
| Nicholas M. Butler, of New York |      |       |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |      |       |     |       |
| Total electoral vote            | 12   | 3     | 9    | 13   | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    | 15    | 12   | 10    | 18  | 4     |

| Name of candidate               | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Mex. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio | Okla. | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total |
|---------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|------|-------|
| For President:                  |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |
| Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey   | 8     | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 10    | 5     | 38  | 5     | 9     | 5       | 12    | 20   |      |     | 12  |       | 8      | 13   | 3    | 435   |
| Theodore Roosevelt, of New York |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |     |       |       |         |       |      | 4    |     |     | 7     |        |      |      | 888   |
| William H. Taft, of Ohio        |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |
| For Vice President:             |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |
| Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana  | 8     | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 10    | 5     | 38  | 5     | 9     | 5       | 12    | 20   |      |     | 12  |       | 8      | 13   | 3    | 435   |
| Hiram W. Johnson, of California |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |     |       |       |         |       |      | 4    |     |     | 7     |        |      |      | 888   |
| Nicholas M. Butler, of New York |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |
| Total electoral vote            | 8     | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 10    | 5     | 38  | 5     | 9     | 5       | 12    | 20   | 4    | 4   | 12  | 7     | 8      | 13   | 3    | 531   |

\* After the election, was selected to receive the electoral votes of the States of Utah and Vermont owing to the death of James S. Sherman.

## ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD TERM, 1917-1921

WOODROW WILSON, President; THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, Vice President

| Name of candidate                | Ala. | Ariz. | Ark. | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Idaho | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| For President:                   |      |       |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey    | 12   | 3     | 9    | 13   | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    | 15    | 12    | 10    | 18  | 4     |
| Charles E. Hughes, of New York   |      |       |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     | 6   |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| For Vice President:              |      |       |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana   | 12   | 3     | 9    | 13   | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    | 15    | 12    | 10    | 18  | 4     |
| Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana |      |       |      |      |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Total electoral vote             | 12   | 3     | 9    | 13   | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    | 15    | 12    | 10    | 18  | 4     |

  

| Name of candidate                | Neb. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Mex. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio | Okl. | Oreg. | P. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total |
|----------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|-------|----|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|------|-------|
| For President:                   |      |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |       |    |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |
| Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey    | 8    | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 10   | 5     | 38 | 5     | 9     | 5       | 12    | 20   | 4    | 4   | 12  | 7     | 1      | 13   | 3    | 277   |
| Charles E. Hughes, of New York   |      |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |       |    |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 254   |
| For Vice President:              |      |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |       |    |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |
| Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana   | 8    | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 10   | 5     | 38 | 5     | 9     | 5       | 12    | 20   | 4    | 4   | 12  | 7     | 1      | 13   | 3    | 277   |
| Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana |      |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |       |    |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 254   |
| Total electoral vote             | 8    | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 10   | 5     | 38 | 5     | 9     | 5       | 12    | 20   | 4    | 4   | 12  | 7     | 8      | 13   | 3    | 531   |

# ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT 717

## ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH TERM, 1921-1925

WARREN G. HARDING,\* President; CALVIN COOLIDGE, Vice President

| Name of candidate                       | Ala. | Ariz. | Ark. | Calif. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Idaho | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. |
|---|------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| For President:                          |      |       |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Warren G. Harding, of Ohio.....         | 12   | 3     |      | 13     | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    | 15    | 12    | 10    | 18  | 4     |
| James M. Cox, of Ohio.....              |      |       | 9    |        |       |       |      | 6    |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| For Vice President:                     |      |       |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts.....  |      | 3     |      | 13     | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    | 15    | 12    | 10    | 18  | 4     |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York..... | 12   |       | 9    |        |       |       |      | 6    |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Total electoral vote.....               | 12   | 3     | 9    | 13     | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    | 15    | 12    | 10    | 18  | 4     |

| Name of candidate                       | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Mex. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio | Okla. | Oreg. | Pa. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total |
|---|-------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------|---------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|------|-------|
| For President:                          |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |     |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |
| Warren G. Harding, of Ohio.....         | 8     | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 10    | 5     | 38  | 5     | 5       | 12    | 20   | 4    | 4   | 12  | 7     | 8      | 13   | 3    | 404   |
| James M. Cox, of Ohio.....              |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |     | 9     |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 127   |
| For Vice President:                     |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |     |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |
| Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts.....  | 8     | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 10    | 5     | 38  | 5     | 5       | 12    | 20   | 4    | 4   | 12  | 7     | 8      | 13   | 3    | 404   |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York..... |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |     |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 127   |
| Total electoral vote.....               | 8     | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 10    | 5     | 38  | 5     | 5       | 12    | 20   | 4    | 4   | 12  | 7     | 8      | 13   | 3    | 831   |

\* Warren G. Harding, the twenty-eighth President of the United States, died on Aug. 2, 1923. The duties of the Presidential office devolving, in this event, upon the Vice President, Calvin Coolidge, he accordingly took the oath of office at Plymouth, Vt., on Aug. 3, 1923.

## ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-FIFTH TERM, 1925-1929

CALVIN COOLIDGE, President; CHARLES G. DAWES, Vice President

| Name of candidate                   | Ala. | Ark. | Calif. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Idaho | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| For President:                      |      |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts   | 12   | 9    | 13     | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    | 15    | 12    |       | 18  | 4     |
| John W. Davis, of West Virginia     |      |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin |      |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       | 10  |       |
| For Vice President:                 |      |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois       | 8    | 9    | 13     | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    | 15    | 12    |       | 18  | 4     |
| Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska       | 12   | 9    |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       | 10  |       |
| Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana       |      |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Total electoral vote                | 12   | 3    | 9      | 13    | 6     | 7    | 3    | 6   | 14    | 4    | 29   | 15   | 13    | 10  | 13  | 6   | 8   | 18    | 15    | 12    | 10    | 18  | 4     |

  

| Name of candidate                   | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Mex. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio | Ore. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|-----|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|------|-------|
| For President:                      |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |
| Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts   | 8     | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 5    | 38  | 5     | 9     | 5       | 12    | 20   | 4    | 4   | 12  | 7     | 8      |      | 3    | 382   |
| John W. Davis, of West Virginia     |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 130   |
| Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 13    |
| For Vice President:                 |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |
| Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois       | 8     | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 5    | 38  | 5     | 9     | 5       | 12    | 20   | 4    | 4   | 12  | 7     | 8      |      | 3    | 382   |
| Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska       |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 136   |
| Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana       |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 13    |
| Total electoral vote                | 8     | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 10   | 5   | 38    | 9     | 5       | 12    | 20   | 4    | 4   | 12  | 7     | 8      | 13   | 3    | 531   |



## ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-SIXTH TERM, 1929-1933

HERBERT O. HOOVER, President; CHARLES CURTIS, Vice President

| Name of candidate                     |  | Ala. | Ariz. | Ark. | Calif. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Idaho | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. |
|---------------------------------------|--|------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| For President:                        |  |      |       |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Herbert C. Hoover, of California..... |  | 12   | 3     | 9    | 13     | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    | 15    | 12    | 10    | 18  | 4     |
| Alfred E. Smith, of New York.....     |  |      |       |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| For Vice President:                   |  |      |       |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Charles Curtis, of Kansas.....        |  | 12   | 3     | 9    | 13     | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    | 15    | 12    | 10    | 18  | 4     |
| Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas.....  |  |      |       |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Total electoral vote.....             |  | 12   | 3     | 9    | 13     | 6     | 7     | 3    | 6    | 14  | 4     | 29   | 15   | 13   | 10    | 13  | 10  | 6   | 8   | 18    | 15    | 12    | 10    | 18  | 4     |

| Name of candidate                     |  | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Mex. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio | Ore. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total |     |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|-----|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|------|-------|-----|
| For President:                        |  |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |     |
| Herbert C. Hoover, of California..... |  | 8     | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 10   | 5   | 38    | 5     | 9       | 5     | 12   | 20   | 4   | 4   | 12    | 7      | 8    | 13   | 3     | 444 |
| Alfred E. Smith, of New York.....     |  |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |     |
| For Vice President:                   |  |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |     |
| Charles Curtis, of Kansas.....        |  | 8     | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 10   | 5   | 38    | 5     | 9       | 5     | 12   | 20   | 4   | 4   | 12    | 7      | 8    | 13   | 3     | 444 |
| Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas.....  |  |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      |       |     |
| Total electoral vote.....             |  | 8     | 3    | 4     | 14    | 3       | 45    | 12    | 5       | 24   | 10   | 5   | 38    | 5     | 9       | 5     | 12   | 20   | 4   | 4   | 12    | 7      | 8    | 13   | 3     | 531 |

## ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-SEVENTH TERM, 1933-1937

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President; JOHN N. GARNER, Vice President

| Name of candidate   | Ala. | Ariz. | Ark. | Calif. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Idaho | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. |
|---|------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| For President:<br>Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York..... | 11   | 3     | 9    | 22     | 6     | 8     | 3    | 7    | 12  | 4     | 29   | 14   | 11   | 9     | 11  | 10  | 5   | 8   | 17    | 19    | 11    | 9     | 15  | 4     |
| Herbert C. Hoover, of California.....                     |      |       |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| For Vice President:<br>John N. Garner, of Texas.....      | 11   | 3     | 9    | 22     | 6     | 8     | 3    | 7    | 12  | 4     | 29   | 14   | 11   | 9     | 11  | 10  | 5   | 8   | 17    | 19    | 11    | 9     | 15  | 4     |
| Charles Curtis, of Kansas.....                            |      |       |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Total electoral vote.....                                 | 11   | 3     | 9    | 22     | 6     | 8     | 3    | 7    | 12  | 4     | 29   | 14   | 11   | 9     | 11  | 10  | 5   | 8   | 17    | 19    | 11    | 9     | 15  | 4     |

  

| Name of candidate   | Neb. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Mex. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio | Okla. | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total |
|---|------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|------|-------|
| For President:<br>Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York..... | 7    | 3    |       | 16    | 3       | 47    | 13    | 4       | 20   | 11    | 5     | 36  | 4     | 8     | 4       | 11    | 23   | 4    | 3   | 11  | 8     | 8      | 12   | 3    | 472   |
| Herbert C. Hoover, of California.....                     |      | 4    |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 59    |
| For Vice President:<br>John N. Garner, of Texas.....      | 7    | 3    |       | 16    | 3       | 47    | 13    | 4       | 26   | 11    | 5     | 36  | 4     | 8     | 4       | 11    | 23   | 4    | 3   | 11  | 8     | 8      | 12   | 3    | 472   |
| Charles Curtis, of Kansas.....                            |      | 4    |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 59    |
| Total electoral vote.....                                 | 7    | 3    | 4     | 16    | 3       | 47    | 13    | 4       | 26   | 11    | 5     | 36  | 4     | 8     | 4       | 11    | 23   | 4    | 3   | 11  | 8     | 8      | 12   | 3    | 531   |

# ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT 721

## ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-EIGHTH TERM, 1937-1941

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President; JOHN N. GARNER, Vice President

| Name of candidate                                    | Ala. | Ariz. | Ark. | Calif. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Idaho | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. |
|--|------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| For President:<br>Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York | 11   | 3     | 9    | 22     | 6     | 8     | 3    | 7    | 12  | 4     | 29   | 14   | 11   | 9     | 11  | 10  | 5   | 8   | 17    | 19    | 11    | 9     | 15  | 4     |
| Alfred M. Landon, of Kansas                          |      |       |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| For Vice President:<br>John N. Garner, of Texas      | 11   | 3     | 9    | 22     | 6     | 8     | 3    | 7    | 12  | 4     | 29   | 14   | 11   | 9     | 11  | 10  | 5   | 8   | 17    | 19    | 11    | 9     | 15  | 4     |
| Frank Knox, of Illinois                              |      |       |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Total electoral vote                                 | 11   | 3     | 9    | 22     | 6     | 8     | 3    | 7    | 12  | 4     | 29   | 14   | 11   | 9     | 11  | 10  | 5   | 8   | 17    | 19    | 11    | 9     | 15  | 4     |

| Name of candidate                                    | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Mex. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio | Okl. | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total |
|--|-------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|-------|-----|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|------|-------|
| For President:<br>Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York | 7     | 3    | 4     | 16    | 3       | 47    | 13    | 4       | 26   | 11   | 5     | 36  | 4     | 8     | 4       | 11    | 23   | 4    | 3   | 11  | 8     | 8      | 12   | 3    | 523   |
| Alfred M. Landon, of Kansas                          |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 8     |
| For Vice President:<br>John N. Garner, of Texas      | 7     | 3    | 4     | 16    | 3       | 47    | 13    | 4       | 26   | 11   | 5     | 36  | 4     | 8     | 4       | 11    | 23   | 4    | 3   | 11  | 8     | 8      | 12   | 3    | 523   |
| Frank Knox, of Illinois                              |       |      |       |       |         |       |       |         |      |      |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 8     |
| Total electoral vote                                 | 7     | 3    | 4     | 16    | 3       | 47    | 13    | 4       | 26   | 11   | 5     | 36  | 4     | 8     | 4       | 11    | 23   | 4    | 3   | 11  | 8     | 8      | 12   | 3    | 531   |

## ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-NINTH TERM, 1941-1945

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President; HENRY A. WALLACE, Vice President

| Name of candidate                       | Ala.  | Ariz. | Ark.  | Calif. | Colo.   | Conn. | Del.  | Fla.    | Ga.  | Idaho | Ill.  | Ind. | Iowa  | Kans. | Ky.     | La.   | Me.  | Md.  | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss.  | Mo.  | Mont. |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|
|   | Nebr. | Nev.  | N. H. | N. J.  | N. Mex. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio | Okl.  | Oreg. | Pa.  | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah | Vt.   | Va.   | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo.  | Total |
| For President:                          |       |       |       |        |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |      |       |       |         |       |      |      |       |       |       |        |      |       |       |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York..... | 7     | 3     | 4     | 16     | 3       | 47    | 13    | 4       | 26   | 11    | 5     | 36   | 4     | 8     | 4       | 11    | 23   | 4    | 3     | 11    | 8     | 8      | 12   | 3     | 449   |
| Wendell L. Willkie, of New York.....    |       |       |       |        |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |      |       |       |         |       |      |      |       |       |       |        |      |       | 82    |
| For Vice President:                     |       |       |       |        |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |      |       |       |         |       |      |      |       |       |       |        |      |       |       |
| Henry A. Wallace, of Iowa.....          | 7     | 3     | 4     | 16     | 3       | 47    | 13    | 4       | 26   | 11    | 5     | 36   | 4     | 8     | 4       | 11    | 23   | 4    | 3     | 11    | 8     | 8      | 12   | 3     | 449   |
| Charles L. McNary, of Oregon.....       |       |       |       |        |         |       |       |         |      |       |       |      |       |       |         |       |      |      |       |       |       |        |      |       | 82    |
| Total electoral vote.....               | 7     | 3     | 4     | 16     | 3       | 47    | 13    | 4       | 26   | 11    | 5     | 36   | 4     | 8     | 4       | 11    | 23   | 4    | 3     | 11    | 8     | 8      | 12   | 3     | 531   |

ELECTION FOR THE FORTIETH TERM, 1945-1949

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President; HARRY S. TRUMAN, Vice President

| Name of candidate   | Ala. | Ariz. | Ark. | Calif. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | Fla. | Ga. | Idaho | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. |
|---|------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| For President:<br>Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York..... | 11   | 4     | 9    | 25     | 6     | 8     | 3    | 8    | 12  | 4     | 28   | 13   | 10   | 8     | 11  | 10  | 5   | 8   | 16    | 19    | 11    | 9     | 15  | 4     |
| Thomas E. Dewey, of New York.....                         |      |       |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| For Vice President:<br>Harry S. Truman, of Missouri.....  | 11   | 4     | 9    | 25     | 6     | 8     | 3    | 8    | 12  | 4     | 28   | 13   | 10   | 8     | 11  | 10  | 5   | 8   | 16    | 19    | 11    | 9     | 15  | 4     |
| John W. Bricker, of Ohio.....                             |      |       |      |        |       |       |      |      |     |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |     |       |
| Total electoral vote.....                                 | 11   | 4     | 9    | 25     | 6     | 8     | 3    | 8    | 12  | 4     | 28   | 13   | 10   | 8     | 11  | 10  | 5   | 8   | 16    | 19    | 11    | 9     | 15  | 4     |

  

| Name of candidate   | Nebr. | N.H. | N.J. | N. Mex. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio | Okl. | Oreg. | Pa. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total |
|---|-------|------|------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|-------|-----|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|------|------|-------|
| For President:<br>Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York..... | 6     | 3    | 4    | 16      | 4     | 47    | 14      | 4    | 25   | 6     | 35  | 4     | 8     | 4       | 12    | 23   | 4    | 3   | 11  | 8     | 8      | 12   | 3    | 432   |
| Thomas E. Dewey, of New York.....                         |       |      |      |         |       |       |         |      |      |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 99    |
| For Vice President:<br>Harry S. Truman, of Missouri.....  | 6     | 3    | 4    | 16      | 4     | 47    | 14      | 4    | 25   | 6     | 35  | 4     | 8     | 4       | 12    | 23   | 4    | 3   | 11  | 8     | 8      | 12   | 3    | 432   |
| John W. Bricker, of Ohio.....                             |       |      |      |         |       |       |         |      |      |       |     |       |       |         |       |      |      |     |     |       |        |      |      | 99    |
| Total electoral vote.....                                 | 6     | 3    | 4    | 16      | 4     | 47    | 14      | 4    | 25   | 6     | 35  | 4     | 8     | 4       | 12    | 23   | 4    | 3   | 11  | 8     | 8      | 12   | 3    | 531   |

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# SUPREME COURT

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# JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1789 TO 1943

| Name                                     | State whence appointed | Service                                       | Years of service |
|--|------------------------|---|------------------|
| <b>CHIEF JUSTICES</b>                    |                        |   |                  |
| 1. John Jay.....                         | New York.....          | Sept. 26, 1789-June 29, 1795.....             | 6                |
| 2. John Rutledge <sup>1</sup> .....      | South Carolina.....    | July 1, 1795-Dec. 15, 1795.....               | —                |
| 3. Oliver Ellsworth.....                 | Connecticut.....       | Mar. 4, 1796-Sept. 30, 1800.....              | 4                |
| 4. John Marshall.....                    | Virginia.....          | Jan. 31, 1801-July 6, 1835.....               | 34               |
| 5. Roger B. Taney.....                   | Maryland.....          | Mar. 15, 1835-Oct. 12, 1864.....              | 28               |
| 6. Salmon P. Chase.....                  | Ohio.....              | Dec. 6, 1864-May 7, 1873.....                 | 9                |
| 7. Morrison R. Waite.....                | do.....                | Jan. 21, 1874-Mar. 23, 1888.....              | 14               |
| 8. Melville W. Fuller.....               | Illinois.....          | July 20, 1888-July 4, 1910.....               | 22               |
| 9. Edward D. White <sup>1</sup> .....    | Louisiana.....         | Dec. 19, 1910-May 19, 1921.....               | 11               |
| 10. William Howard Taft.....             | Ohio.....              | June 30, 1921-Feb. 3, 1930.....               | 9                |
| 11. Charles E. Hughes <sup>2</sup> ..... | New York.....          | Feb. 13, 1930-July 1, 1941 <sup>3</sup> ..... | 11               |
| 12. Harlan F. Stone <sup>4</sup> .....   | New York.....          | July 3, 1941-.....                            | —                |
| <b>ASSOCIATE JUSTICES</b>                |                        |   |                  |
| 1. John Rutledge.....                    | South Carolina.....    | Sept. 26, 1789-Mar. 5, 1791.....              | 2                |
| 2. William Cushing <sup>6</sup> .....    | Massachusetts.....     | Sept. 27, 1789-Sept. 13, 1810.....            | 21               |
| * Robert H. Harrison.....                | Maryland.....          | Sept. 28, 1789 <sup>7</sup> .....             | —                |
| 3. James Wilson.....                     | Pennsylvania.....      | Sept. 29, 1789-Aug. 28, 1798.....             | 9                |
| 4. John Blair.....                       | Virginia.....          | Sept. 30, 1789-Jan. 27, 1796.....             | 7                |
| 5. James Iredell.....                    | North Carolina.....    | Feb. 10, 1790-Oct. 20, 1799.....              | 9                |
| 6. Thomas Johnson.....                   | Maryland.....          | Aug. 5, 1791-Mar. 4, 1793.....                | 2                |
| 7. William Paterson.....                 | New Jersey.....        | Mar. 4, 1793-Sept. 9, 1806.....               | 13               |
| 8. Samuel Chase.....                     | Maryland.....          | Jan. 27, 1796-June 19, 1811.....              | 15               |
| 9. Bushrod Washington.....               | Virginia.....          | Sept. 29, 1798-Nov. 26, 1829.....             | 31               |
| 10. Alfred Moore.....                    | North Carolina.....    | Dec. 10, 1799-Mar. —, 1804.....               | 5                |
| 11. William Johnson.....                 | South Carolina.....    | Mar. 26, 1804-Aug. 11, 1834.....              | 30               |
| 12. Brockholst Livingston.....           | New York.....          | Nov. 10, 1806-Mar. 18, 1823.....              | 17               |
| 13. Thomas Todd.....                     | Kentucky.....          | Mar. 3, 1807-Feb. 7, 1826.....                | 19               |
| * Levi Lincoln.....                      | Massachusetts.....     | Jan. 7, 1811 <sup>7</sup> .....               | —                |
| * John Quincy Adams.....                 | do.....                | Feb. 22, 1811 <sup>7</sup> .....              | —                |
| 14. Joseph Story.....                    | do.....                | Nov. 18, 1811-Sept. 10, 1845.....             | 34               |
| 15. Gabriel Duvall.....                  | Maryland.....          | Nov. 18, 1811-Jan. —, 1835.....               | 24               |
| 16. Smith Thompson.....                  | New York.....          | Sept. 1, 1823-Dec. 18, 1843.....              | 20               |
| 17. Robert Trimble.....                  | Kentucky.....          | May 9, 1826-Aug. 25, 1828.....                | 2                |
| 18. John McLean.....                     | Ohio.....              | Mar. 7, 1829-Apr. 4, 1861.....                | 32               |
| 19. Henry Baldwin.....                   | Pennsylvania.....      | Jan. 6, 1830-Apr. 21, 1844.....               | 14               |
| 20. James M. Wayne.....                  | Georgia.....           | Jan. 9, 1835-July 5, 1867.....                | 32               |
| 21. Philip P. Barbour.....               | Virginia.....          | Mar. 15, 1836-Feb. 25, 1841.....              | 5                |
| * William Smith.....                     | Alabama.....           | Mar. 8, 1837 <sup>7</sup> .....               | —                |
| 22. John Catron.....                     | Tennessee.....         | Mar. 8, 1837-May 30, 1865.....                | 28               |
| 23. John McKinley.....                   | Alabama.....           | Apr. 22, 1837-July 19, 1852.....              | 15               |

<sup>1</sup> Commissioned July 1, 1795 (in recess), presided at August term, 1795. Nomination rejected by Senate Dec. 15, 1795.

<sup>2</sup> Also served as Associate Justice from 1894 to 1910.

<sup>3</sup> Also served as Associate Justice from 1910 to 1916.

<sup>4</sup> Date of retirement.

<sup>5</sup> Also served as Associate Justice from 1925 to 1941.

<sup>6</sup> Commissioned as Chief Justice Jan. 27, 1796, but declined to serve, continuing as Associate Justice.

<sup>7</sup> Date of commission.

\* Denotes that appointee declined appointment or died before taking oath of office.

## JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

| Name                         | State whence appointed | Service                                  | Years of service |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------|
| ASSOCIATE JUSTICES—continued |                        |  |                  |
| 24. Peter V. Daniel          | Virginia               | Mar. 3, 1841–June 30, 1860               | 19               |
| 25. Samuel Nelson            | New York               | Feb. 13, 1845–Nov. 28, 1872              | 27               |
| 26. Levi Woodbury            | New Hampshire          | Sept. 20, 1845–Sept. 4, 1851             | 6                |
| 27. Robert C. Grier          | Pennsylvania           | Aug. 4, 1846–Jan. 31, 1870               | 24               |
| 28. Benjamin R. Curtis       | Massachusetts          | Sept. 22, 1851–Sept. 30, 1857            | 6                |
| 29. John A. Campbell         | Alabama                | Mar. 22, 1853–May 21, 1861               | 8                |
| 30. Nathan Clifford          | Maine                  | Jan. 12, 1858–July 25, 1881              | 23               |
| 31. Noah H. Swayne           | Ohio                   | Jan. 24, 1862–Jan. 24, 1881              | 19               |
| 32. Samuel F. Miller         | Iowa                   | July 16, 1862–Oct. 13, 1890              | 28               |
| 33. David Davis              | Illinois               | Oct. 17, 1862–Mar. 4, 1877               | 15               |
| 34. Stephen J. Field         | California             | Mar. 10, 1863–Dec. 1, 1897               | 34               |
| * Edwin M. Stanton           | Pennsylvania           | Dec. 20, 1869?                           | —                |
| 35. William Strong           | do.                    | Feb. 18, 1870–Dec. 14, 1880              | 10               |
| 36. Joseph P. Bradley        | New Jersey             | Mar. 21, 1870–Jan. 22, 1892              | 22               |
| 37. Ward Hunt                | New York               | Dec. 11, 1872–Jan. 7, 1882               | 10               |
| 38. John M. Harlan           | Kentucky               | Nov. 29, 1877–Oct. 14, 1911              | 33               |
| 39. William B. Woods         | Georgia                | Dec. 21, 1880–May 14, 1887               | 7                |
| 40. Stanley Matthews         | Ohio                   | May 12, 1881–Mar. 22, 1889               | 8                |
| 41. Horace Gray              | Massachusetts          | Dec. 20, 1881–Sept. 15, 1902             | 21               |
| 42. Samuel Blatchford        | New York               | Mar. 22, 1882–July 7, 1893               | 11               |
| * Roscoe Conkling            | do.                    | Feb. —, 1882?                            | —                |
| 43. Lucius Q. C. Lamar       | Mississippi            | Jan. 16, 1888–Jan. 23, 1893              | —                |
| 44. David J. Brewer          | Kansas                 | Dec. 18, 1889–Mar. 28, 1910              | 21               |
| 45. Henry B. Brown           | Michigan               | Dec. 29, 1890–May 23, 1906               | 16               |
| 46. George Shiras, Jr.       | Pennsylvania           | July 26, 1892–Feb. 23, 1903              | 11               |
| 47. Howell E. Jackson        | Tennessee              | Feb. 18, 1893–Aug. 8, 1895               | 2                |
| 48. Edward D. White          | Louisiana              | Feb. 19, 1894–Dec. 19, 1910              | 16               |
| 49. Rufus W. Peckham         | New York               | Dec. 9, 1895–Oct. 24, 1909               | 14               |
| 40. Joseph McKenna           | California             | Jan. 21, 1898–Jan. 5, 1925               | 27               |
| 51. Oliver W. Holmes         | Massachusetts          | Dec. 4, 1902–Jan. 12, 1932               | 30               |
| 52. William R. Day           | Ohio                   | Feb. 23, 1903–Nov. 13, 1922              | 18               |
| 53. William H. Moody         | Massachusetts          | Dec. 12, 1906–Nov. 20, 1910              | 4                |
| 54. Horace H. Lurton         | Tennessee              | Dec. 20, 1909–July 12, 1914              | 5                |
| 55. Charles E. Hughes        | New York               | May 2, 1910–June 10, 1916                | 6                |
| 56. Willis Van Devanter      | Wyoming                | Dec. 16, 1910–June 2, 1937 <sup>4</sup>  | 27               |
| 57. Joseph R. Lamar          | Georgia                | Dec. 17, 1910–Jan. 2, 1916               | 6                |
| 58. Mahlon Pitney            | New Jersey             | Mar. 13, 1912–Dec. 31, 1922              | 10               |
| 59. James C. McReynolds      | Tennessee              | Aug. 29, 1914–Feb. 1, 1941 <sup>4</sup>  | 27               |
| 50. Louis D. Brandeis        | Massachusetts          | June 1, 1916–Feb. 13, 1939 <sup>4</sup>  | 23               |
| 61. John H. Clarke           | Ohio                   | July 24, 1916–Sept. 13, 1922             | 6                |
| 62. George Sutherland        | Utah                   | Sept. 5, 1922–Jan. 18, 1938 <sup>4</sup> | 16               |
| 63. Pierce Butler            | Minnesota              | Dec. 21, 1922–Nov. 16, 1939              | 17               |
| 64. Edward T. Sanford        | Tennessee              | Jan. 29, 1923–Mar. 8, 1930               | 7                |
| 65. Harlan F. Stone          | New York               | Feb. 5, 1925–July 3, 1941                | 16               |
| 66. Owen J. Roberts          | Pennsylvania           | May 20, 1930                             | —                |
| 67. Benjamin N. Cardozo      | New York               | Mar. 2, 1932–July 9, 1938                | 6                |
| 68. Hugo L. Black            | Alabama                | Aug. 13, 1937                            | —                |
| 69. Stanley F. Reed          | Kentucky               | Jan. 27, 1938                            | —                |
| 60. Felix Frankfurter        | Massachusetts          | Jan. 20, 1939                            | —                |
| 71. William O. Douglas       | Connecticut            | Apr. 15, 1939                            | —                |
| 72. Frank Murphy             | Michigan               | Jan. 18, 1940                            | —                |
| 73. James F. Byrnes          | South Carolina         | July 8, 1941–Oct. 3, 1942 <sup>5</sup>   | 1                |
| 74. Robert H. Jackson        | New York               | July 11, 1941                            | —                |
| 75. Wiley B. Rutledge        | Iowa                   | Feb. 15, 1943                            | —                |

<sup>4</sup> Date of retirement.<sup>7</sup> Date of commission.<sup>8</sup> Date of resignation.

\* Denotes that appointee declined appointment or died before taking oath of office.



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## CABINET OFFICERS

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# CABINET OFFICERS, 1789 TO 1943

## SECRETARIES OF STATE

| Name                         | When appointed | President            |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Thomas Jefferson.....     | Sept. 26, 1789 | George Washington.   |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 4, 1793   | Do.                  |
| 2. Edmund Randolph.....      | Jan. 2, 1794   | Do.                  |
| 3. Timothy Pickens.....      | Dec. 10, 1795  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 4, 1797   | John Adams.          |
| 4. John Marshall.....        | May 13, 1800   | Do.                  |
| 5. James Madison.....        | Mar. 5, 1801   | Thomas Jefferson.    |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 4, 1805   | Do.                  |
| 6. Robert Smith.....         | Mar. 6, 1809   | James Madison.       |
| 7. James Monroe.....         | Apr. 2, 1811   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 4, 1813   | Do.                  |
| 8. John Quincy Adams.....    | Mar. 5, 1817   | James Monroe.        |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 5, 1821   | Do.                  |
| 9. Henry Clay.....           | Mar. 7, 1825   | John Quincy Adams.   |
| 10. Martin Van Buren.....    | Mar. 6, 1829   | Andrew Jackson.      |
| 11. Edward Livingston.....   | May 24, 1831   | Do.                  |
| 12. Louis McLane.....        | May 29, 1833   | Do.                  |
| 13. John Forsyth.....        | June 27, 1834  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 4, 1837   | Martin Van Buren.    |
| 14. Daniel Webster.....      | Mar. 5, 1841   | William H. Harrison. |
| Do.....                      | Apr. 6, 1841   | John Tyler.          |
| 15. Hugh S. Legaré.....      | May 9, 1843    | Do.                  |
| 16. Abel P. Upshur.....      | July 24, 1843  | Do.                  |
| 17. John C. Calhoun.....     | Mar. 6, 1844   | Do.                  |
| 18. James Buchanan.....      | Mar. 6, 1845   | James K. Polk.       |
| 19. John M. Clayton.....     | Mar. 7, 1849   | Zachary Taylor.      |
| 20. Daniel Webster.....      | July 22, 1850  | Millard Fillmore.    |
| 21. Edward Everett.....      | Nov. 6, 1852   | Do.                  |
| 22. William L. Marcy.....    | Mar. 7, 1853   | Franklin Pierce.     |
| 23. Lewis Cass.....          | Mar. 6, 1857   | James Buchanan.      |
| 24. Jeremiah S. Black.....   | Dec. 17, 1860  | Do.                  |
| 25. William H. Seward.....   | Mar. 5, 1861   | Abraham Lincoln.     |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 4, 1865   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                      | Apr. 15, 1865  | Andrew Johnson.      |
| 26. Elihu B. Washburne.....  | Mar. 5, 1869   | Ulysses S. Grant.    |
| 27. Hamilton Fish.....       | Mar. 11, 1869  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 17, 1873  | Do.                  |
| 28. William M. Evarts.....   | Mar. 12, 1877  | Rutherford B. Hayes. |
| 29. James G. Blaine.....     | Mar. 5, 1881   | James A. Garfield.   |
| 30. F. T. Frelinghuysen..... | Dec. 12, 1881  | Chester A. Arthur.   |
| 31. Thomas F. Bayard.....    | Mar. 6, 1885   | Grover Cleveland.    |
| 32. James G. Blaine.....     | Mar. 5, 1889   | Benjamin Harrison.   |
| 33. John W. Foster.....      | June 29, 1892  | Do.                  |
| 34. Walter Q. Gresham.....   | Mar. 6, 1893   | Grover Cleveland.    |
| 35. Richard Olney.....       | June 8, 1895   | Do.                  |
| 36. John Sherman.....        | Mar. 5, 1897   | William McKinley.    |
| 37. William R. Day.....      | Apr. 26, 1898  | Do.                  |
| 38. John Hay.....            | Sept. 20, 1898 | Do.                  |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 5, 1901   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 6, 1905   | Theodore Roosevelt.  |
| 39. Elihu Root.....          | July 7, 1905   | Do.                  |
| 40. Robert Bacon.....        | Jan. 27, 1909  | Do.                  |
| 41. Philander C. Knox.....   | Mar. 5, 1909   | William H. Taft.     |

*Secretaries of State—Continued*

| Name                              | When appointed | President              |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 42. William Jennings Bryan.....   | Mar. 5, 1913   | Woodrow Wilson.        |
| 43. Robert Lansing.....           | June 23, 1915  | Do.                    |
| 44. Bainbridge Colby.....         | Mar. 22, 1920  | Do.                    |
| 45. Charles Evans Hughes.....     | Mar. 4, 1921   | Warren G. Harding.     |
| Do.....                           |                | Calvin Coolidge.       |
| 46. Frank B. Kellogg.....         | Mar. 4, 1925   | Do.                    |
| 47. Henry Lewis Stimson.....      | Mar. 5, 1929   | Herbert C. Hoover.     |
| 48. Cordell Hull.....             | Mar. 4, 1933   | Franklin D. Roosevelt. |
| 49. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr..... | Nov. 27, 1944  | Do.                    |

## SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY

|                                 |                |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Alexander Hamilton.....      | Sept. 11, 1789 | George Washington.   |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1793   | Do.                  |
| 2. Oliver Wolcott, Jr.....      | Feb. 2, 1795   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1797   | John Adams.          |
| 3. Samuel Dexter.....           | Jan. 1, 1801   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1801   | Thomas Jefferson.    |
| 4. Albert Gallatin.....         | May 14, 1801   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1805   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1809   | James Madison        |
| 5. George W. Campbell.....      | Feb. 9, 1814   | Do.                  |
| 6. Alexander J. Dallas.....     | Oct. 6, 1814   | Do.                  |
| 7. William H. Crawford.....     | Oct. 22, 1816  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 5, 1817   | James Monroe.        |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 5, 1821   | Do.                  |
| 8. Richard Rush.....            | Mar. 7, 1825   | John Quincy Adams.   |
| 9. Samuel D. Ingham.....        | Mar. 6, 1829   | Andrew Jackson.      |
| 10. Louis McLane.....           | Aug. 8, 1831   | Do.                  |
| 11. William J. Duane.....       | May 29, 1833   | Do.                  |
| 12. Roger B. Taney.....         | Sept. 23, 1833 | Do.                  |
| 13. Levi Woodbury.....          | June 27, 1834  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1837   | Martin Van Buren.    |
| 14. Thomas Ewing.....           | Mar. 5, 1841   | William H. Harrison  |
| Do.....                         | Apr. 6, 1841   | John Tyler.          |
| 15. Walter Forward.....         | Sept. 13, 1841 | Do.                  |
| 16. John C. Spencer.....        | Mar. 3, 1843   | Do.                  |
| 17. George M. Bibb.....         | June 15, 1844  | Do.                  |
| 18. Robert J. Walker.....       | Mar. 6, 1845   | James K. Polk.       |
| 19. William M. Meredith.....    | Mar. 8, 1849   | Zachary Taylor.      |
| 20. Thomas Corwin.....          | July 23, 1850  | Millard Fillmore.    |
| 21. James Guthrie.....          | Mar. 7, 1853   | Franklin Pierce.     |
| 22. Howell Cobb.....            | Mar. 6, 1857   | James Buchanan.      |
| 23. Phillip F. Thomas.....      | Dec. 12, 1860  | Do.                  |
| 24. John A. Dix.....            | Jan. 11, 1861  | Do.                  |
| 25. Salmon P. Chase.....        | Mar. 5, 1861   | Abraham Lincoln.     |
| 26. William Pitt Fessenden..... | July 1, 1864   | Do.                  |
| 27. Hugh McCulloch.....         | Mar. 7, 1865   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Apr. 15, 1865  | Andrew Johnson.      |
| 28. George S. Boutwell.....     | Mar. 11, 1869  | Ulysses S. Grant.    |
| 29. William A. Richardson.....  | Mar. 17, 1873  | Do.                  |
| 30. Benjamin H. Bristow.....    | June 2, 1874   | Do.                  |
| 31. Lot M. Morrill.....         | June 21, 1876  | Do.                  |
| 32. John Sherman.....           | Mar. 8, 1877   | Rutherford B. Hayes. |
| 33. William Windom.....         | Mar. 5, 1881   | James A. Garfield.   |
| 34. Charles J. Folger.....      | Oct. 27, 1881  | Chester A. Arthur.   |
| 35. Walter Q. Gresham.....      | Sept. 24, 1884 | Do.                  |
| 36. Hugh McCulloch.....         | Oct. 28, 1884  | Do.                  |

*Secretaries of the Treasury—Continued*

| Name                            | When appointed | President              |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 37. Daniel Manning.....         | Mar. 6, 1885   | Grover Cleveland.      |
| 38. Charles S. Fairchild.....   | Apr. 1, 1887   | Do.                    |
| 39. William Windom.....         | Mar. 5, 1889   | Benjamin Harrison.     |
| 40. Charles Foster.....         | Feb. 24, 1891  | Do.                    |
| 41. John G. Carlisle.....       | Mar. 6, 1893   | Grover Cleveland.      |
| 42. Lyman J. Gage.....          | Mar. 5, 1897   | William McKinley.      |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 5, 1901   | Do.                    |
| 43. Leslie M. Shaw.....         | Jan. 9, 1902   | Theodore Roosevelt.    |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 6, 1905   | Do.                    |
| 44. George B. Cortelyou.....    | Mar. 4, 1907   | Do.                    |
| 45. Franklin MacVeagh.....      | Mar. 5, 1909   | William H. Taft.       |
| 46. William G. McAdoo.....      | Mar. 5, 1913   | Woodrow Wilson.        |
| 47. Carter Glass.....           | Dec. 6, 1918   | Do.                    |
| 48. David Franklin Houston..... | Jan. 31, 1920  | Do.                    |
| 49. Andrew W. Mellon.....       | Mar. 4, 1921   | Warren G. Harding.     |
| Do.....                         |                | Calvin Coolidge.       |
| Do.....                         |                | Herbert C. Hoover.     |
| 50. Orden L. Mills.....         | Feb. 12, 1932  | Do.                    |
| 51. William H. Woodin.....      | Mar. 4, 1933   | Franklin D. Roosevelt. |
| 52. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.....   | Jan. 1, 1934   | Do.                    |

## SECRETARIES OF WAR

|                              |                |                     |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Henry Knox.....           | Sept. 12, 1789 | George Washington.  |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 4, 1793   | Do.                 |
| 2. Timothy Pickering.....    | Jan. 2, 1795   | Do.                 |
| 3. James McHenry.....        | Jan. 27, 1796  | Do.                 |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 4, 1797   | John Adams.         |
| 4. Samuel Dexter.....        | May 13, 1800   | Do.                 |
| 5. Roger Griswold.....       | Feb. 3, 1801   | Do.                 |
| 6. Henry Dearborn.....       | Mar. 5, 1801   | Thomas Jefferson.   |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 4, 1805   | Do.                 |
| 7. William Eustis.....       | Mar. 7, 1809   | James Madison.      |
| 8. John Armstrong.....       | Jan. 13, 1813  | Do.                 |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 4, 1813   | Do.                 |
| 9. James Monroe.....         | Sept. 27, 1814 | Do.                 |
| 10. William H. Crawford..... | Aug. 1, 1815   | Do.                 |
| 11. George Graham.....       | Apr. 7, 1817   | James Monroe.       |
| 12. John C. Calhoun.....     | Oct. 8, 1817   | Do.                 |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 5, 1821   | Do.                 |
| 13. James Barbour.....       | Mar. 7, 1825   | John Quincy Adams.  |
| 14. Peter B. Porter.....     | May 26, 1828   | Do.                 |
| 15. John H. Eaton.....       | Mar. 9, 1829   | Andrew Jackson.     |
| 16. Lewis Cass.....          | Aug. 1, 1831   | Do.                 |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 4, 1833   | Do.                 |
| 17. Joel R. Poinsett.....    | Mar. 7, 1837   | Martin Van Buren.   |
| 18. John Bell.....           | Mar. 5, 1841   | William H. Harrison |
| Do.....                      | Apr. 6, 1841   | John Tyler.         |
| 19. John McLean.....         | Sept. 13, 1841 | Do.                 |
| 20. John C. Spencer.....     | Oct. 12, 1841  | Do.                 |
| 21. James M. Porter.....     | Mar. 8, 1843   | Do.                 |
| 22. William Wilkins.....     | Feb. 15, 1844  | Do.                 |
| 23. William L. Marcy.....    | Mar. 6, 1845   | James K. Polk.      |
| 24. George W. Crawford.....  | Mar. 8, 1849   | Zachary Taylor.     |
| 25. Charles M. Conrad.....   | Aug. 15, 1850  | Millard Fillmore.   |
| 26. Jefferson Davis.....     | Mar. 17, 1853  | Franklin Pierce.    |
| 27. John B. Floyd.....       | Mar. 6, 1857   | James Buchanan.     |
| 28. Joseph Holt.....         | Jan. 18, 1861  | Do.                 |
| 29. Simon Cameron.....       | Mar. 5, 1861   | Abraham Lincoln.    |

*Secretaries of War—Continued*

| Name                          | When appointed | President              |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 30. Edwin M. Stanton.....     | Jan. 15, 1862  | Abraham Lincoln.       |
| Do.....                       | Mar. 4, 1865   | Do.                    |
| Do.....                       | Apr. 15, 1865  | Andrew Johnson.        |
| 31. Ulysses S. Grant.....     | Aug. 12, 1867  | Do.                    |
| 32. Lorenzo Thomas.....       | Feb. 21, 1868  | Do.                    |
| 33. John M. Schofield.....    | May 28, 1868   | Do.                    |
| 34. John A. Rawlins.....      | Mar. 11, 1869  | Ulysses S. Grant.      |
| William T. Sherman.....       | Sept. 9, 1869  | Do.                    |
| 35. William W. Belknap.....   | Oct. 25, 1869  | Do.                    |
| Do.....                       | Mar. 17, 1873  | Do.                    |
| 36. Alphonso Taft.....        | Mar. 8, 1876   | Do.                    |
| 37. James D. Cameron.....     | May 22, 1876   | Do.                    |
| 38. George W. McCrary.....    | Mar. 12, 1877  | Rutherford B. Hayes.   |
| 39. Alexander Ramsay.....     | Dec. 10, 1879  | Do.                    |
| 40. Robert T. Lincoln.....    | Mar. 5, 1881   | James A. Garfield.     |
| Do.....                       | Sept. 20, 1881 | Chester A. Arthur.     |
| 41. William C. Endicott.....  | Mar. 6, 1885   | Grover Cleveland.      |
| 42. Redfield Proctor.....     | Mar. 5, 1889   | Benjamin Harrison.     |
| 43. Stephen B. Elkins.....    | Dec. 22, 1891  | Do.                    |
| 44. Daniel S. Lamont.....     | Mar. 6, 1893   | Grover Cleveland.      |
| 45. Russell A. Alger.....     | Mar. 5, 1897   | William McKinley.      |
| 46. Elihu Root.....           | Aug. 1, 1899   | Do.                    |
| Do.....                       | Mar. 5, 1901   | Do.                    |
| 47. William H. Taft.....      | Feb. 1, 1904   | Theodore Roosevelt.    |
| Do.....                       | Mar. 6, 1905   | Do.                    |
| 48. Luke E. Wright.....       | June 20, 1908  | Do.                    |
| 49. Jacob M. Dickinson.....   | Mar. 5, 1909   | William H. Taft.       |
| 50. Henry Lewis Stimson.....  | May 16, 1911   | Do.                    |
| 51. Lindley M. Garrison.....  | Mar. 5, 1913   | Woodrow Wilson.        |
| 52. Newton D. Baker.....      | Mar. 7, 1916   | Do.                    |
| 53. John Wingate Weeks.....   | Mar. 5, 1921   | Warren G. Harding.     |
| Do.....                       |                | Calvin Coolidge.       |
| 54. Dwight F. Davis.....      | Oct. 13, 1925  | Do.                    |
| 55. James William Good.....   | Mar. 5, 1929   | Herbert C. Hoover.     |
| 56. Patrick J. Hurley.....    | Dec. 9, 1929   | Do.                    |
| 57. George H. Dern.....       | Mar. 4, 1933   | Franklin D. Roosevelt. |
| 58. Harry Hines Woodring..... | Sept. 25, 1935 | Do.                    |
| 59. Henry Lewis Stimson.....  | June 20, 1940  | Do.                    |

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

|  |                |                    |
|--|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Edmund Randolph.....                        | Sept. 26, 1789 | George Washington. |
| Do.....  | Mar. 4, 1793   | Do.                |
| 2. William Bradford.....                       | Jan. 27, 1794  | Do.                |
| 3. Charles Lee.....                            | Dec. 10, 1795  | Do.                |
| Do.....  | Mar. 4, 1797   | John Adams.        |
| 4. Theophilus Parsons ( <i>declined</i> )..... | Feb. 20, 1801  | Do.                |
| 5. Levi Lincoln.....                           | Mar. 5, 1801   | Thomas Jefferson.  |
| 6. Robert Smith.....                           | Mar. 3, 1805   | Do.                |
| 7. John Breckenridge.....                      | Aug. 7, 1805   | Do.                |
| 8. Caesar A. Rodney.....                       | Jan. 20, 1807  | Do.                |
| Do.....  | Mar. 4, 1809   | James Madison.     |
| 9. William Pinckney.....                       | Dec. 11, 1811  | Do.                |
| Do.....  | Mar. 4, 1813   | Do.                |
| 10. Richard Rush.....                          | Feb. 10, 1814  | Do.                |
| Do.....  | Mar. 4, 1817   | James Monroe.      |

*Attorneys General—Continued*

| Name                             | When appointed | President              |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 11. William Wirt.....            | Nov. 13, 1817  | James Monroe.          |
| Do.....                          | Mar. 5, 1821   | Do.                    |
| Do.....                          | Mar. 4, 1825   | John Quincy Adams.     |
| 12. John M. Berrien.....         | Mar. 9, 1829   | Andrew Jackson.        |
| 13. Roger B. Taney.....          | July 20, 1831  | Do.                    |
| Do.....                          | Mar. 4, 1833   | Do.                    |
| 14. Benjamin F. Butler.....      | Nov. 15, 1833  | Do.                    |
| Do.....                          | Mar. 4, 1837   | Martin Van Buren.      |
| 15. Felix Grundy.....            | July 5, 1838   | Do.                    |
| 16. Henry D. Gilpin.....         | Jan. 11, 1840  | Do.                    |
| 17. John J. Crittenden.....      | Mar. 5, 1841   | William H. Harrison.   |
| Do.....                          | Apr. 6, 1841   | John Tyler.            |
| 18. Hugh S. Legare.....          | Sept. 13, 1841 | Do.                    |
| 19. John Nelson.....             | July 1, 1843   | Do.                    |
| 20. John Y. Mason.....           | Mar. 6, 1845   | James K. Polk.         |
| 21. Nathan Clifford.....         | Oct. 17, 1846  | Do.                    |
| 22. Isaac Toucey.....            | June 21, 1848  | Do.                    |
| 23. Reverdy Johnson.....         | Mar. 8, 1849   | Zachary Taylor.        |
| 24. John J. Crittenden.....      | July 22, 1850  | Millard Fillmore.      |
| 25. Caleb Cushing.....           | Mar. 7, 1853   | Franklin Pierce.       |
| 26. Jeremiah S. Black.....       | Mar. 6, 1857   | James Buchanan.        |
| 27. Edwin M. Stanton.....        | Dec. 20, 1860  | Do.                    |
| 28. Edward Bates.....            | Mar. 5, 1861   | Abraham Lincoln.       |
| 29. Titian J. Coffey.....        | June 22, 1863  | Do.                    |
| 30. James Speed.....             | Dec. 2, 1864   | Do.                    |
| Do.....                          | Mar. 4, 1865   | Do.                    |
| Do.....                          | Apr. 15, 1865  | Andrew Johnson.        |
| 31. Henry Stanbery.....          | July 23, 1866  | Do.                    |
| 32. William M. Evarts.....       | July 15, 1868  | Do.                    |
| 33. E. Rockwood Hoar.....        | Mar. 5, 1869   | Ulysses S. Grant.      |
| 34. Amos T. Ackerman.....        | June 23, 1870  | Do.                    |
| 35. George H. Williams.....      | Dec. 14, 1871  | Do.                    |
| Do.....                          | Mar. 17, 1873  | Do.                    |
| 36. Edwards Pierpont.....        | Apr. 26, 1875  | Do.                    |
| 37. Alphonso Taft.....           | May 22, 1876   | Do.                    |
| 38. Charles Devens.....          | Mar. 12, 1877  | Rutherford B. Hayes.   |
| 39. Wayne McVeagh.....           | Mar. 5, 1881   | James A. Garfield.     |
| 40. Benjamin H. Brewster.....    | Dec. 19, 1881  | Chester A. Arthur.     |
| 41. Augustus H. Garland.....     | Mar. 6, 1885   | Grover Cleveland.      |
| 42. William H. Miller.....       | Mar. 5, 1889   | Benjamin Harrison.     |
| 43. Richard Olney.....           | Mar. 6, 1893   | Grover Cleveland.      |
| 44. Judson Harmon.....           | June 8, 1895   | Do.                    |
| 45. Joseph McKenna.....          | Mar. 5, 1897   | William McKinley.      |
| 46. John W. Griggs.....          | Jan. 25, 1898  | Do.                    |
| Do.....                          | Mar. 5, 1901   | Do.                    |
| 47. Philander C. Knox.....       | Apr. 5, 1901   | Do.                    |
| 48. William H. Moody.....        | July 1, 1904   | Theodore Roosevelt.    |
| Do.....                          | Mar. 6, 1905   | Do.                    |
| 49. Charles J. Bonaparte.....    | Dec. 12, 1906  | Do.                    |
| 50. George W. Wickersham.....    | Mar. 5, 1909   | William H. Taft.       |
| 51. James Clark McReynolds.....  | Mar. 5, 1913   | Woodrow Wilson.        |
| 52. Thomas Watt Gregory.....     | Aug. 29, 1914  | Do.                    |
| 53. A. Mitchell Palmer.....      | Mar. 5, 1919   | Do.                    |
| 54. Harry M. Daugherty.....      | Mar. 5, 1921   | Warren G. Harding.     |
| Do.....                          |                | Calvin Coolidge.       |
| 55. Harlan F. Stone.....         | Apr. 7, 1924   | Do.                    |
| 56. John G. Sargent.....         | Mar. 17, 1925  | Do.                    |
| 57. William DeWitt Mitchell..... | Mar. 5, 1929   | Herbert C. Hoover.     |
| 58. Homer S. Cummings.....       | Mar. 4, 1933   | Franklin D. Roosevelt. |
| 59. Frank Murphy.....            | Jan. 2, 1939   | Do.                    |
| 60. Robert H. Jackson.....       | Jan. 18, 1940  | Do.                    |
| 61. Francis Biddle.....          | Sept. 5, 1941  | Do.                    |

# CABINET OFFICERS

## POSTMASTERS GENERAL

| Name                            | When appointed | President            |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Samuel Osgood.....           | Sept. 26, 1789 | George Washington.   |
| 2. Timothy Pickering.....       | Aug. 12, 1791  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1793   | Do.                  |
| 3. Joseph Habersham.....        | Feb. 25, 1795  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1797   | John Adams.          |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1801   | Thomas Jefferson.    |
| 4. Gideon Granger.....          | Nov. 28, 1801  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1805   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1809   | James Madison.       |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1813   | Do.                  |
| 5. Return J. Meigs, Jr.....     | Mar. 17, 1814  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1817   | James Monroe.        |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 5, 1821   | Do.                  |
| 6. John McLean.....             | June 26, 1823  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1825   | John Quincy Adams.   |
| 7. William T. Barry.....        | Mar. 9, 1829   | Andrew Jackson.      |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1833   | Do.                  |
| 8. Amos Kendall.....            | May 1, 1835    | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Mar. 4, 1837   | Martin Van Buren.    |
| Do.....                         | May 19, 1840   | Do.                  |
| 9. John M. Niles.....           | Mar. 6, 1841   | William H. Harrison. |
| 10. Francis Granger.....        | Apr. 6, 1841   | John Tyler.          |
| Do.....                         | Sept. 13, 1841 | Do.                  |
| 11. Charles A. Wickliffe.....   | Mar. 6, 1845   | James K. Polk.       |
| 12. Cave Johnson.....           | Mar. 8, 1849   | Zachary Taylor.      |
| 13. Jacob Collamer.....         | July 23, 1850  | Millard Fillmore.    |
| 14. Nathan K. Hall.....         | Aug. 31, 1852  | Do.                  |
| 15. Samuel D. Hubbard.....      | Mar. 7, 1853   | Franklin Pierce.     |
| 16. James Campbell.....         | Mar. 6, 1857   | James Buchanan.      |
| 17. Aaron V. Brown.....         | Mar. 14, 1859  | Do.                  |
| 18. Joseph Holt.....            | Feb. 12, 1861  | Do.                  |
| 19. Horatio King.....           | Mar. 5, 1861   | Abraham Lincoln.     |
| 20. Montgomery Blair.....       | Sept. 24, 1864 | Do.                  |
| 21. William Dennison.....       | Mar. 4, 1865   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Apr. 15, 1865  | Andrew Johnson.      |
| Do.....                         | July 25, 1866  | Do.                  |
| 22. Alexander W. Randall.....   | Mar. 5, 1869   | Ulysses S. Grant.    |
| 23. John A. J. Creswell.....    | Mar. 17, 1873  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | July 3, 1874   | Do.                  |
| James W. Marshall.....          | Aug. 24, 1874  | Do.                  |
| 24. Marshall Jewell.....        | July 12, 1876  | Do.                  |
| 25. James N. Tyner.....         | Mar. 12, 1877  | Rutherford B. Hayes. |
| 26. David M. Key.....           | June 2, 1880   | Do.                  |
| 27. Horace Maynard.....         | Mar. 5, 1881   | James A. Garfield.   |
| 28. Thomas L. James.....        | Oct. 27, 1881  | Chester A. Arthur.   |
| Do.....                         | Dec. 20, 1881  | Do.                  |
| 29. Timothy O. Howe.....        | Apr. 3, 1883   | Do.                  |
| 30. Walter Q. Gresham.....      | Oct. 14, 1884  | Do.                  |
| 31. Frank Hatton.....           | Mar. 6, 1885   | Grover Cleveland.    |
| 32. William F. Vilas.....       | Jan. 16, 1888  | Do.                  |
| 33. Don M. Dickerson.....       | Mar. 5, 1889   | Benjamin Harrison.   |
| 34. John Wanamaker.....         | Mar. 6, 1893   | Grover Cleveland.    |
| 35. Wilson S. Bissell.....      | Mar. 1, 1895   | Do.                  |
| 36. William L. Wilson.....      | Mar. 5, 1897   | William McKinley.    |
| 37. James A. Gary.....          | Apr. 21, 1898  | Do.                  |
| 38. Charles Emory Smith.....    | Mar. 5, 1901   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                         | Jan. 9, 1902   | Theodore Roosevelt.  |
| 39. Henry C. Payne.....         | Oct. 10, 1904  | Do.                  |
| 40. Robert J. Wynne.....        | Mar. 6, 1905   | Do.                  |
| 41. George B. Cortelyou.....    | Mar. 4, 1907   | Do.                  |
| 42. George v. L. Meyer.....     | Mar. 5, 1909   | William H. Taft.     |
| 43. Frank H. Hitchcock.....     | Mar. 5, 1913   | Woodrow Wilson.      |
| 44. Albert Sidney Burleson..... |                |                      |

*Postmasters General—Continued*

| Name                         | When appointed | President              |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 45. Will H. Hays.....        | Mar. 5, 1921   | Warren G. Harding.     |
| 46. Hubert Work.....         | Mar. 4, 1922   | Do.                    |
| 47. Harry S. New.....        | Feb. 27, 1923  | Do.                    |
| Do.....                      | Mar. 5, 1925   | Calvin Coolidge.       |
| 48. Walter Folger Brown..... | Mar. 5, 1929   | Herbert C. Hoover.     |
| 49. James A. Farley.....     | Mar. 4, 1933   | Franklin D. Roosevelt. |
| 50. Frank C. Walker.....     | Sept. 11, 1940 | Do.                    |

## SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY

|                                   |                |                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Benjamin Stoddert.....         | May 21, 1798   | John Adams           |
| Do.....                           | Mar. 4, 1801   | Thomas Jefferson.    |
| 2. Robert Smith.....              | July 15, 1801  | Do.                  |
| 3. Jacob Crowninshield.....       | Mar. 3, 1805   | Do.                  |
| 4. Paul Hamilton.....             | Mar. 7, 1809   | James Madison.       |
| 5. William Jones.....             | Jan. 12, 1813  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                           | Mar. 4, 1813   | Do.                  |
| 6. Benjamin W. Crowninshield..... | Dec. 19, 1814  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                           | Mar. 4, 1817   | James Monroe.        |
| 7. Smith Thompson.....            | Nov. 9, 1818   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                           | Mar. 5, 1821   | Do.                  |
| 8. Samuel L. Southard.....        | Sept. 16, 1823 | Do.                  |
| Do.....                           | Mar. 4, 1825   | John Quincy Adams.   |
| 9. John Branch.....               | Mar. 9, 1829   | Andrew Jackson.      |
| 10. Levi Woodbury.....            | May 23, 1831   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                           | Mar. 4, 1833   | Do.                  |
| 11. Mahlon Dickerson.....         | June 30, 1834  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                           | Mar. 4, 1837   | Martin Van Buren.    |
| 12. James K. Paulding.....        | June 25, 1838  | Do.                  |
| 13. George E. Badger.....         | Mar. 5, 1841   | William H. Harrison. |
| Do.....                           | Apr. 6, 1841   | John Tyler.          |
| 14. Abel P. Upshur.....           | Sept. 13, 1841 | Do.                  |
| 15. David Henshaw.....            | July 24, 1843  | Do.                  |
| 16. Thomas W. Gilmer.....         | Feb. 15, 1844  | Do.                  |
| 17. John Y. Mason.....            | Mar. 14, 1844  | Do.                  |
| 18. George Bancroft.....          | Mar. 10, 1845  | James K. Polk.       |
| John Y. Mason.....                | Sept. 9, 1846  | Do.                  |
| 19. William B. Preston.....       | Mar. 8, 1849   | Zachary Taylor.      |
| 20. William A. Graham.....        | July 22, 1850  | Millard Fillmore.    |
| 21. John P. Kennedy.....          | July 22, 1852  | Do.                  |
| 22. James C. Dobbin.....          | Mar. 7, 1853   | Franklin Pierce.     |
| 23. Isaac Toucey.....             | Mar. 6, 1857   | James Buchanan.      |
| 24. Gideon Welles.....            | Mar. 5, 1861   | Abraham Lincoln.     |
| Do.....                           | Mar. 4, 1865   | Do.                  |
| Do.....                           | Apr. 15, 1865  | Andrew Johnson.      |
| 25. Adolph E. Borie.....          | Mar. 5, 1869   | Ulysses S. Grant.    |
| 26. George M. Robeson.....        | June 25, 1869  | Do.                  |
| Do.....                           | Mar. 17, 1873  | Do.                  |
| 27. Richard W. Thompson.....      | Mar. 12, 1877  | Rutherford B. Hayes. |
| 28. Nathan Goff, jr.....          | Jan. 6, 1881   | Do.                  |
| 29. William H. Hunt.....          | Mar. 5, 1881   | James A. Garfield.   |
| 30. William E. Chandler.....      | Apr. 12, 1882  | Chester A. Arthur.   |
| 31. William C. Whitney.....       | Mar. 6, 1885   | Grover Cleveland.    |
| 32. Benjamin F. Tracy.....        | Mar. 5, 1889   | Benjamin Harrison.   |
| 33. Hilary A. Herbert.....        | Mar. 6, 1893   | Grover Cleveland.    |
| 34. John D. Long.....             | Mar. 5, 1897   | William McKinley.    |
| Do.....                           | Mar. 5, 1901   | Do.                  |



*Secretaries of the Navy—Continued*

| Name                           | When appointed | President              |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 35. William H. Moody.....      | Apr. 29, 1902  | Theodore Roosevelt.    |
| 36. Paul Morton.....           | July 1, 1904   | Do.                    |
| Do.....                        | Mar. 6, 1905   | Do.                    |
| 37. Charles J. Bonaparte.....  | July 1, 1905   | Do.                    |
| 38. Victor H. Metcalf.....     | Dec. 12, 1906  | Do.                    |
| 39. Trueman H. Newberry.....   | Dec. 1, 1908   | Do.                    |
| 40. George v. L. Meyer.....    | Mar. 5, 1909   | William H. Taft.       |
| 41. Josephus Daniels.....      | Mar. 5, 1913   | Woodrow Wilson.        |
| 42. Edwin Denby.....           | Mar. 5, 1921   | Warren G. Harding.     |
| Do.....                        |                | Calvin Coolidge.       |
| 43. Curtis D. Wilbur.....      | Mar. 18, 1924  | Do.                    |
| 44. Charles Francis Adams..... | Mar. 5, 1929   | Herbert C. Hoover.     |
| 45. Claude A. Swanson.....     | Mar. 4, 1933   | Franklin D. Roosevelt. |
| 46. Charles Edison.....        | Jan. 2, 1940   | Do.                    |
| 47. Frank Knox.....            | June 20, 1940  | Do.                    |
| 48. James V. Forrestal.....    | May 10, 1944   | Do.                    |

## SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR

|                                |                |                        |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Ewing.....           | Mar. 8, 1849   | Zachary Taylor         |
| Thomas M. T. McKennan.....     | Aug. 15, 1850  | Millard Fillmore.      |
| 2. Alex H. H. Stuart.....      | Sept. 12, 1850 | Do.                    |
| 3. Robert McClelland.....      | Mar. 7, 1853   | Franklin Pierce.       |
| 4. Jacob Thompson.....         | Mar. 6, 1857   | James Buchanan.        |
| 5. Caleb B. Smith.....         | Mar. 5, 1861   | Abraham Lincoln.       |
| 6. John P. Usher.....          | Jan. 8, 1863   | Do.                    |
| Do.....                        | Mar. 4, 1865   | Do.                    |
| Do.....                        | Apr. 15, 1865  | Andrew Johnson.        |
| 7. James Harlan.....           | May 15, 1865   | Do.                    |
| 8. Orville H. Browning.....    | July 27, 1866  | Do.                    |
| 9. Jacob D. Cox.....           | Mar. 5, 1869   | Ulysses S. Grant.      |
| 10. Columbus Delano.....       | Nov. 1, 1870   | Do.                    |
| Do.....                        | Mar. 17, 1873  | Do.                    |
| 11. Zachariah Chandler.....    | Oct. 19, 1875  | Do.                    |
| 12. Carl Schurz.....           | Mar. 12, 1877  | Rutherford B. Hayes.   |
| 13. Samuel J. Kirkwood.....    | Mar. 5, 1881   | James A. Garfield.     |
| 14. Henry M. Teller.....       | Apr. 6, 1882   | Chester A. Arthur.     |
| 15. Lucius Q. C. Lamar.....    | Mar. 6, 1885   | Grover Cleveland.      |
| 16. William F. Vilas.....      | Jan. 16, 1888  | Do.                    |
| 17. John W. Noble.....         | Mar. 5, 1889   | Benjamin Harrison.     |
| 18. Hoke Smith.....            | Mar. 6, 1893   | Grover Cleveland.      |
| 19. David R. Francis.....      | Sept. 1, 1896  | Do.                    |
| 20. Cornelius N. Bliss.....    | Mar. 5, 1897   | William McKinley.      |
| 21. Ethan Allen Hitchcock..... | Dec. 21, 1898  | Do.                    |
| Do.....                        | Mar. 5, 1901   | Do.                    |
| Do.....                        | Mar. 6, 1905   | Theodore Roosevelt.    |
| 22. James R. Garfield.....     | Mar. 4, 1907   | Do.                    |
| 23. Richard A. Ballinger.....  | Mar. 5, 1909   | William H. Taft.       |
| 24. Walter L. Fisher.....      | Mar. 7, 1911   | Do.                    |
| 25. Franklin Knight Lane.....  | Mar. 5, 1913   | Woodrow Wilson.        |
| 26. John Barton Payne.....     | Mar. 15, 1920  | Do.                    |
| 27. Albert Bacon Fall.....     | Mar. 5, 1921   | Warren G. Harding.     |
| 28. Hubert Work.....           | Feb. 27, 1923  | Do.                    |
| Do.....                        |                | Calvin Coolidge.       |
| 29. Roy O. West.....           | July 25, 1928  | Do.                    |
| 30. Ray Lyman Wilbur.....      | Mar. 5, 1929   | Herbert C. Hoover.     |
| 31. Harold L. Ickes.....       | Mar. 4, 1933   | Franklin D. Roosevelt. |

## SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE

| Name                           | When appointed | President              |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Norman J. Coleman.....      | Feb. 13, 1889  | Grover Cleveland.      |
| 2. Jeremiah M. Rusk.....       | Mar. 5, 1889   | Benjamin Harrison.     |
| 3. Julius Sterling Morton..... | Mar. 6, 1893   | Grover Cleveland.      |
| 4. James Wilson.....           | Mar. 5, 1897   | William McKinley.      |
| Do.....                        | Mar. 5, 1901   | Do.                    |
| Do.....                        | Mar. 6, 1905   | Theodore Roosevelt.    |
| Do.....                        | Mar. 5, 1909   | William H. Taft.       |
| 5. David Franklin Houston..... | Mar. 5, 1913   | Woodrow Wilson.        |
| 6. Edwin Thomas Meredith.....  | Feb. 2, 1920   | Do.                    |
| 7. Henry Wallace.....          | Mar. 5, 1921   | Warren G. Harding.     |
| Do.....                        |                | Calvin Coolidge.       |
| 8. Howard M. Gore.....         | Nov. 21, 1924  | Do.                    |
| 9. William M. Jardine.....     | Feb. 18, 1925  | Do.                    |
| 10. Arthur L. Hyde.....        | Mar. 5, 1929   | Herbert C. Hoover.     |
| 11. Henry A. Wallace.....      | Mar. 4, 1933   | Franklin D. Roosevelt. |
| 12. Claude R. Wickard.....     | Sept. 5, 1940  | Do.                    |

## SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR\*

|                             |               |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. George B. Cortelyou..... | Feb. 16, 1903 | Theodore Roosevelt. |
| 2. Victor H. Metcalf.....   | July 1, 1904  | Do.                 |
| Do.....                     | Mar. 6, 1905  | Do.                 |
| 3. Oscar S. Straus.....     | Dec. 12, 1906 | Do.                 |
| 4. Charles Nagel.....       | Mar. 5, 1909  | William H. Taft.    |

## SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE

|                                 |                |                        |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. William C. Redfield.....     | Mar. 5, 1913   | Woodrow Wilson.        |
| 2. Joshua Willis Alexander..... | Dec. 16, 1919  | Do.                    |
| 3. Herbert C. Hoover.....       | Mar. 5, 1921   | Warren G. Harding.     |
| Do.....                         |                | Calvin Coolidge.       |
| 4. William F. Whiting.....      | Aug. 21, 1928  | Do.                    |
| 5. Robert Patterson Lamont..... | Mar. 5, 1929   | Herbert C. Hoover.     |
| 6. Roy Dikeman Chapin.....      | Aug. 8, 1932   | Do.                    |
| 7. Daniel C. Roper.....         | Mar. 4, 1933   | Franklin D. Roosevelt. |
| 8. Harry L. Hopkins.....        | Dec. 24, 1938  | Do.                    |
| 9. Jesse H. Jones.....          | Sept. 16, 1940 | Do.                    |

## SECRETARIES OF LABOR

|                                |              |                        |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. William Bauchop Wilson..... | Mar. 5, 1913 | Woodrow Wilson.        |
| 2. James J. Davis.....         | Mar. 5, 1921 | Warren G. Harding.     |
| Do.....                        |              | Calvin Coolidge.       |
| 3. William N. Doak.....        | Dec. 3, 1930 | Herbert C. Hoover.     |
| 4. Frances Perkins.....        | Mar. 4, 1933 | Franklin D. Roosevelt. |

\*Department of Commerce and Labor abolished Mar. 3, 1913.

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